DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1991

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

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PART 13

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

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[1] Resigned Committee, May 16, 1990.
[2] Elected to Committee, May 24, 1990.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1991

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

ENERGY CONSERVATION

WITNESS

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Mr. YATES. Our first witness this morning in connection with additional expenditures for the budget for fiscal year 1991 is our distinguished friend, Ms. Schneider from Rhode Island.

Ms. Schneider, we'll be very glad to receive your testimony. Your statement may go into the record. I take it you have a statement?

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Yes, sir, I do have a statement.

Mr. YATES. It may go into the record at this point.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Schneider follows:]

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CONGRESSWOMAN
CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER
95 SOCKANOSSET CROSSROADS #303, CRANSTON, RI 02920 401-528-5020 1512 LONGWORTH BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 202-225-2735

TESTIMONY BY REP. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER
on behalf of the FY91 Energy Conservation budget
Subcommittee on Interior & Related Agencies
May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, Thank you for the opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. I strongly urge th Subcommittee to increase the Department of Energy's Conservation R&D budget to $284 million for FY 1991, and the State and Local Assistance Programs to $295 million.

As you know, these two budgets have has suffered disproportionate cuts -- conservation R&D stood at $344 million in 1980 and the State and Local Programs at $431 million. A decade of inflation has further eroded the purchasing power of the small sums that have remained available. At the same time, energy conservation's critical role is appreciated more than ever in helping to solve a rash of environmental problems from acid rain and urban smog to global warming and oil spill contamination.

These increase requests have widespread endorsement from more than 2 dozen national organizations ranging from the American Consulting Engineers Council to the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners. They are also consistent with the prominent opinion polls showing overwhelming voter support for the federal government to greatly increase these programs. As you know, DOE's energy efficiency R&D program has produced some of the nation's most successful technological innovations. These innovations are in the process of saving consumers tens of billions of dollars on their energy bills.

Most impressively, studies have found that the taxpayers will reap over $50 for each dollar they have spent on federal energy conservation R&D. However, there remains a long list of technological advancements that await development for simple lack of adequate funding. As the General Accounting Office reported to Congress in 1987, as the federal commitment in this area has declined so has private industry funding. DOE's own Multi-Year Conservation Plan has identified dozens of R&D opportunities that could save Americans additional tens of billions of dollars per year. Moreover, these technical gains would accrue other benefits, including:

- Enhancing U.S. productivity by reducing the cost of producing goods and services;
- Spurring global competitiveness as the nation increases its range of high-efficiency export products;
- Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, acid rain pollutants, and urban smog;
- Reversing the tide of rising foreign oil imports, which could worsen the trade deficit by more than $80 billion per year in the 1990s, and comprise over half of our total oil use;

The proposed increase is far below what scientists and engineers have shown could be wisely applied, but given budget constraints it seems a judicious sum.

Least-Cost Utility Planning Initiative

I want to single out two specific programs that particularly merit additional funds. The first is the Least-Cost Utility Planning Initiative, the technology transfer program which this Subcommittee has been funding at roughly $1 million per year over the past several years. Since Congress mandated least-cost planning in the Northwest region in 1980, over 3 dozen state public utility commissions have recognized its value and are in the process of adopting this key planning method.

As utility commissioners have repeatedly testified before Congress, the federal government must play a vital role in serving as a national clearinghouse to exchange information between the states on least-cost options, particularly the cost-effective demand-side efficiency opportunities. This program has the support of industry organizations like EPRI and GRI, in addition to the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and State Energy Officals. The President has requested an increase for this program to $3.8 million, and I strongly support this request. Given the fact that it could help to save some $20 billion or more per year in power plant construction costs, as well as dramatically reduce acid rain control costs, it merits this higher funding.

Indoor Air Pollution Research

The second program to bring to your attention is a modest, but very important program at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. This program is performing cutting edge research on how indoor air quality can be improved in concert with energy efficiency improvements in buildings. As you well know, indoor air contamination is a major enviornmental health hazard.

We are all familar with the so-called "sick building syndrome," which can arise from elevated levels of inorganic gases, biological pathogens, volatile organic compounds, and particulates. EPA estimates that radon alone could be responsible for up to 20,000 lung cancer deaths per year. Lawrence Berkeley Lab has pioneered valuable research on methods of increasing ventilation without compromising energy efficiency. The lab's work is not being duplicated by any other federal agency, and is acknowledged worldwide to be of the highest quality.

We strongly recommend funding this program at $4.5 million, which is the recommendation put forward in the Alternative Conservation

Budget. In light of EPA's recent announcement of widespread radon levels in school buildings, we think this modest increase is extremely timely.

State Historical Preservation Programs

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to reiterate my strong support for increasing the funding for the State Historical Preservation Program. As you know, the FY 1990 budget stands at $50 million. I concur with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers that an increase to $61 million for FY 1991 is essential for maintaining ongoing programs. This is a modest sum, still far from what is desperately needed. For example, in my own state of Rhode Island, 74 historic buildings require $30 million for restoration.

Annual funding for the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission is vital for administering the grants, loans, and tax credits, and supporting the historic preservation activities of local governments if this restoration is to be completed. Their commendable work can only continue if adequate federal support is forthcoming. Thank you for your kind attention to our requests.

CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER
2ND DISTRICT, RHODE ISLAND

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TREASURER

Congress of the United States
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

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HEALTH & LONG TERM CARE

May 10, 1990

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
B308 Rayburn House Office Building

Dear ~~Chairman~~ Sid Yates:

During my testimony this morning I neglected to leave the Chairman and the other members of the committee a copy of CONTROLLING SUMMER HEAT ISLANDS, and my letter to DOE Secretary Watkins praising the outstanding program that produced this document. My letter to the Secretary asks why this outstanding program is being discontinued.

As the letter details, this nation spends billions of dollars each year on air conditioning for cities that once got these cooling services free from trees. Over the past 50 years cities have been warming up between .5 and 1 degree Fahrenheit per decade in the wake of urban deforestation. Cities still only replant 1 tree for every 4 that die or are cut down.

This modest research project ($7.5 million over several years) is producing critical data on how the U.S. can use urban tree planting and whiter surfaces to reduce air conditioning bills by several billion dollars per year, and sequester tens of millions of tons of carbon-dioxide in the process.

With the President proposing to spend several hundred million dollars per year to promote tree planting, I strongly urge the Subcommittee to maintain this modest research program which will ensure the most effective use of tax dollars spent promoting urban tree planting.

Sincerely,

Claudine
Claudine Schneider
Member of Congress

CS:mt

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

Ms. Schneider. Fine.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you. I would like to raise with you a couple of things that I think are absolutely critical to our energy future. Regrettably, I do not feel that our country has been focusing on energy policy, but you've seen me for the last 10 years appear before this committee doggedly attempting to push certain components that are so productive in terms of cost-benefit analysis, it's not even funny.

One of the things that I would like to urge the subcommittee to do is to increase the Department of Energy's conservation R&D budget to $284 million for 1991, and the State and local assistance programs to $295 million. These two budgets have suffered disproportionate cuts over the past decade and yet energy conservation's role is absolutely critical.

We recognize on the Science, Research and Technology Committee that for every $1 that you invest in energy efficiency technology or conservation, there is a $50 return on that investment. Also, these are some of the most effective two programs that exist at the Department of Energy, not only economically, but also in terms of responsiveness on the part of consumers. There are a number of prominent opinion polls showing overwhelming voter support for the Federal Government's role to increase these programs.

The other thing that I might mention is, as we invest in energy efficiency technology, it improves our competitiveness stature globally. We have the opportunity to export these goods, not only to Eastern Europe where their need for energy-efficient products is enormous, but also to other developing countries where we have great opportunity for improving our own economy in that process, not to mention reducing pollutants globally, which contribute to global warming.

I also might mention that there is a program of critical importance relating to indoor air pollution. Somewhere between 12,000 and 120,000 lung cancers that occur each year are attributable to our exposure to indoor air pollutants, roughly 20,000 to radon alone. And you recall back in the early eighties there was a great deal of publicity about radon in our internal environment. Well, much of that publicity is a result of legislation that I passed back in 1983 to say, all right, EPA, we want to look closely at what kind of pollutants we find in the typical indoor environment. We found radon, we learned that it was a greater threat that we thought, and that there are mitigating measures that can be taken.

So I think that it is absolutely critical that we recognize the value of that program financially. We recommend a $4.5 million dollar budget. I must tell you that each year we are nickel and diming on this program. But I cannot stress enough the value in terms of prevention—that is critical—as opposed to crises management.

And then, finally, I'd like to bring to your attention the State historical preservation program. The 1990 budget stands at $50 million. I concur with the National Conference of State Historical Preservation Officers that an increase to $61 million for 1991 is essential for just maintaining an ongoing program. I think this is a very modest sum. It's far from what is needed.

For example, in my own State of Rhode Island, where we have 74 historic buildings, $34 million is required for restoration. This is what we are referring to as maintenance funding.

Mr. Chairman, and my colleague Mr. Atkins, I will not take anymore of your time. I am as succinct as I can be.

Mr. **Yates**. We thank you for your succinctness and for your contribution.

Ms. **Schneider**. If I need to be more persuasive, I'll see you on the floor or elsewhere. I cannot emphasize enough the value and importance of these program. I think you know I'm speaking straight from the heart when I say this, but they are absolutely critical.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay.

Ms. **Schneider**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Yates**. Thank you very much.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

SALEM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

WITNESS

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Mavroules?

Mr. **Mavroules**. Thank you.

Mr. **Yates**. Hi, Nick.

Mr. **Mavroules**. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. We are pleased this morning to have our old friend, Nicholas Mavroules of Massachusetts.

Your statement, Mr. Mavroules, may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mavroules follows:]

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN NICHOLAS MAVROULES

MR. CHAIRMAN, THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY BEFORE YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE ON AN ENTERPRISE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO ME, THE SALEM PROJECT.

THE SALEM PROJECT, BEING CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE CITY OF SALEM AND ESSEX COUNTY'S REVITALIZATION EFFORTS. THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF THE SALEM PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP, ENHANCE, PRESERVE, AND INTERPRET SALEM'S MAJOR THEMES.

BY PROMOTING SALEM'S RICH HISTORY AND WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS AS WELL AS THE CITIZENRY, SALEM WILL BECOME THE CENTRAL DESTINATION POINT FROM WHICH TOURISTS VISIT OTHER RELATED AREAS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

THE SALEM PROJECT OFFICIALLY BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1988 WITH THE INITIAL FEDERAL APPROPRIATION OF $1.1 MILLION AND IS CONTINUING THIS YEAR AFTER A FY 1990 APPROPRIATION OF $2.96 MILLION. MUCH HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE PROJECT'S INCEPTION. LET ME HIGHLIGHT SOME OF THE MOST NOTABLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE:

1) THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS COMPLETED A STUDY OF ALTERNATIVES THAT ANALYZED OVER 250 HISTORIC SITES THROUGHOUT ESSEX COUNTY. ULTIMATELY, OVER 60 WERE CHOSEN THAT BEST REPRESENTED THE SALEM PROJECT THEMES OF MARITIME HISTORY, EARLY SETTLEMENT, TEXTILES AND LEATHER.

2) THE ST. JOSEPH'S POLISH CLUB WAS ACQUIRED AS PART OF SALEM MARITIME NHS IN FY '89. DESIGN WORK FOR THIS CRITICALLY NEEDED STRUCTURE IS NEARING COMPLETION.

3) A VISITOR USE AND A TRANSPORTATION STUDY HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE KNOW THE NEEDS AND PREFERENCES, LIKES AND DISLIKES OF VISITORS. THIS IS CRITICAL TO PROVIDING THEM A SATISFYING AND ENRICHING EXPERIENCE TO THIS UNIQUE PART OF THE COUNTRY.

4) INTERPRETATIVE EXHIBITS AND SIGNS ARE CURRENTLY BEING DESIGNED AND AT LEAST THREE EXHIBIT SPACES AND PARKWIDE SIGNING WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF THIS FISCAL YEAR.

5) THE CENTRAL WHARF WAREHOUSE HAS BEEN PROFESSIONALLY REHABILITATED AND WILL SERVE AS AN INTERPRETATIVE SITE.

6) SITE DESIGN AND ENGINEERING IS WELL UNDERWAY AT SALEM MARITIME WITH PARTICULAR FOCUS BEING GIVEN TO THE WHARVES. I AM CONFIDENT THAT BY MAKING THE WHARVES A SAFE PLACE TO VISIT, THIS SITE WILL BECOME THE MAJOR DESTINATION FOR VISITORS TO SALEM AND THE SURROUNDING REGION.

7) ALSO, PRELIMINARY DESIGN IS UNDERWAY FOR A VISITOR CENTER IN DOWNTOWN SALEM WITHIN THE HEADHOUSE (FRONT-HALF) PORTION OF THE SALEM ARMORY BUILDING. ITS LOCATION IS IDEAL FOR

ESTABLISHING A FOCAL POINT FOR VISITORS AND RESIDENTS ALIKE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN EXPERIENCING AMERICA'S GROWTH AS A NATION, ITS MARITIME HERITAGE, AND SUBSEQUENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THERE APPEARS TO BE A GREAT DEAL OF CONFUSION ABOUT THE SALEM PROJECT AND A ESSEX COUNTY-WIDE PRESERVATION PLAN. THE SALEM PROJECT FOR WHICH I AM REQUESTING FUNDING FOR TODAY IS FOCUSED PRIMARILY ON SALEM MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND THE CITY OF SALEM.

MR. CHAIRMAN, WE ARE NOW APPROACHING THE THIRD YEAR OF THIS 5-YEAR PROJECT. OVERALL, THIS IS NOT A CAPITAL-INTENSIVE PROJECT. HOWEVER, BECAUSE WE ARE NOW GETTING INTO REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, THE REQUEST THIS YEAR FOR $13 MILLION IS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN THAT OF PREVIOUS YEARS WHEN WE WERE AT THE PLANNING AND DESIGN STAGE. IT IS MY INTENT THAT FY '91 WILL BE THE LARGEST REQUEST FOR THE SALEM PROJECT. ONCE SALEM MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE HAS BEEN IMPROVED, THE NEED FOR CAPITAL INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT WILL DECREASE.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF FACTORS INFLUENCING MY DECISION TO COME BEFORE YOU TODAY WITH THIS REQUEST. FIRST, SALEM MARITIME NHS WHICH ACCOMMODATED NEARLY 700,000 VISITORS IN 1989 REQUIRES SIGNIFICANT UPGRADING; PARTICULARLY THE WHARVES WHICH ARE A VISITOR SAFETY HAZARD; THE ST. JOSEPH'S POLISH CLUB WHICH NEEDS TO BE ADAPTIVELY REHABILITATED TO PROVIDE STORAGE FOR THE SITE'S

PRICELESS MUSEUM OBJECTS AND ARTIFACTS, A LIBRARY/RESEARCH CENTER, AND PARK STAFF OFFICES.

SECOND, THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORLD FAMOUS WITCHCRAFT TRIALS WILL BE HELD DURING 1992. WELL OVER 1 MILLION INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL VISITORS ARE EXPECTED TO DESCEND UPON SALEM. THE CITY OF SALEM AND ITS MANY INSTITUTIONS ARE PLANNING NOW FOR 1992-WE TOO MUST BE READY. IT IS VITAL THAT CONSTRUCTION FUNDS BE MADE AVAILABLE NEXT YEAR FOR THE VISITOR CENTER SO THAT THE PUBLIC CAN HAVE ACCESS TO THIS FACILITY BY APRIL 1, 1992, THE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION DATE FOR THE WITCHCRAFT TRIALS.

LASTLY, SALEM AND SAUGUS IRON WORKS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES ARE CRITICALLY UNDERSTAFFED, UNABLE TO PROTECT BOTH ITS CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND UNABLE TO PROVIDE A FULL RANGE OF SERVICES. THE ACQUISITION OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S POLISH CLUB BUILDING, THE OPENING OF ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS FOR VISITORS AND THE NEED FOR A CITY-WIDE VISITOR CENTER IN DOWNTOWN SALEM HAVE CREATED A NEED FOR A STAFF INCREASE. THE PROVISION OF A FULL RANGE OF VISITOR SERVICES PROGRAM INVOLVING THESE SOURCES IS PRESENTLY NOT POSSIBLE. IN FACT, PRESENT STAFFING AT THE SAUGUS SITE IN NOT SUFFICIENT TO MEET NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STANDARDS. AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE SALEM PROJECT, INCREASED DEMANDS ARE ALREADY OCCURRING IN ALL AREAS. AS YOU KNOW, THE VISITING PUBLIC OFTEN JUDGES THEIR EXPERIENCE TO A NATIONAL PARK BY THE AVAILABILITY OF PARK SERVICE STAFF TO PROVIDE NECESSARY ASSISTANCE.

A RARE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS HAVE COALESCED IN THE FORM OF THE SALEM PARTNERSHIP. INDEED OVER $50 MILLION HAS BEEN SPENT OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS IN SALEM BY INTERESTS OTHER THAN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. IT IS PROJECTED THAT THIS LEVEL OF INVESTMENT WILL CONTINUE. AS YOU CAN SEE, ALL THE ELEMENTS ARE IN PLACE IN THE COMMUNITY TO MAKE THE SALEM PROJECT A SUCCESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I AM SUBMITTING TO YOU AND THE COMMITTEE A BREAKDOWN OF THE BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE SALEM PROJECT FOR FY '91. SALEM IS A CITY RICH IN HISTORY. THE SALEM NATIONAL MARITIME HISTORIC SITE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1938 AND IS THE OLDEST HISTORIC SITE IN THE U.S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. THERE IS A TREMENDOUS PARTNERSHIP OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS, KNOWN AS THE SALEM PARTNERSHIP, THAT IS TRYING TO REVERSE THE DANGEROUS DETERIORATION OF THIS HISTORIC ONCE-FLOURISHING MARITIME COMMUNITY. ONE OF THE MOST POSITIVE ATTEMPTS BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN BECOMING INVOLVED IN THE SALEM PROJECT IS TO BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR.

I URGE YOU AND YOUR COMMITTEE TO SERIOUSLY CONSIDER THE DETAILS OF THIS BUDGET PACKAGE AND TRUST THAT YOU WILL FIND IT APPROPRIATE TO FULLY FUND THIS REQUEST.

The Salem Project
Fiscal Year 1991 Appropriations Summary

I. SALEM MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (Total $13,015,000)

A. Advanced/Project Planning (Total $990,000)

1. Salem Project Administration/Operation	$ 175,000
2. Begin General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment	95,000
3. Ongoing Interpretive Exhibit Planning & Design ($450,000)	
a. Complete Pkg. #750 (10 exhibits)	150,000
b. Begin Historic Wharves, Pkg. #188	100,000
c. Ongoing Visitor Center, Pkg. #180	150,000
d. Begin Polish Club, Pkg. #187	50,000
4. Begin/Complete Historic Resource Studies for Interpretive Themes	125,000
5. Begin/Complete Signing Plan	20,000
6. Complete Construction Drawings for Adaptive Rehabilitation of St. Joseph's Polish Club	125,000

B. Construction (Total $11,475,000)

1. Begin/Complete Adaptive Rehabilitation of St. Joseph's Polish Club	$1,500,000
2. Complete Construction & Installation of Signs	25,000
3. Construction of Interpretive Exhibits	950,000
4. Stabilization and Restoration of Historic Wharves	6,750,000
5. Constuction of New Visitor Center	2,250,000→

C. Permanent Increase to Base Operations (Total $250,000)

Staffing, Travel, Training & Supplies for Salem Maritime N.H.S.	$ 250,000

D. Other Programs (Total $300,000)

The following activities will be accomplished utilizing existing federal state, regional, and local programs:

1. Begin Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) - 1st of 5 Years	$ 125,000
2. Begin Preservation Documentation	100,000
3. Begin Oral Histories Program	75,000

II. SAUGUS IRON WORKS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (Total $325,000)

A. Advanced/Project Planning (Total $125,000)

1. General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment	$ 100,000
2. Saugus River Scenic Corridor Study	25,000

B. Construction (Total -0-)

C. Permanent Increase to Base Operations (Total $200,000)

Staffing, Travel, Training & Supplies for Saugus Iron Works N.H.S.	$ 200,000

Mr. YATES. You want to tell us of the critical importance of the Salem National Historic Site.

Mr. MAVROULES. Well, first thank you very much, Mr. Chairman; also to my colleague, Mr. Atkins.

I would ask that my entire statement be included in the record.

Mr. YATES. It already is.

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Chairman, I'm going to just take about two minutes to explain the project.

Mr. YATES. Go ahead.

Mr. MAVROULES. First, let me thank you for the opportunity to testify before your subcommittee on an enterprise of great importance to me, the Salem project.

The Salem project being conducted by the National Park Service is an integral part of the city of Salem and Essex County's revitalization efforts. The primary focus of the Salem project is to develop, enhance, preserve, and interpret Salem's major themes. By promoting Salem's rich history and working closely with the public and private sectors, as well as the citizenry, Salem will become the central destination point from which tourists visit other related areas in Essex County.

Let me just go through seven areas, Mr. Chairman, and then I'll wrap it up if you have any questions.

The National Park Service has completed a study of alternatives that analyzed over 250 historic sites throughout Essex County. Ultimately, over 60 were chosen that best represented the Salem project: themes of maritime history, early settlement, textiles and leather.

Number two, with your help, the committee's help, the St. Joseph's Polish Club was acquired as part of the Salem Maritime National Historic Site in fiscal year 1989. Design work for this critically-needed structure is nearing completion.

Third, the visitors' use and the transportation study have been completed. It is important that we know the needs and preferences, likes and dislikes of visitors. This is critical to providing them a satisfying and enriching experience to this unique part of the country.

Number four, interpretative exhibits and signs are currently being designed in a least three exhibit spaces, and parkwide signing will be completed by the end of this fiscal year.

Number five, the Central Wharf Warehouse has been professionally rehabilitated and will serve as an interpretive site.

Number six, site design and engineering is well underway at Salem Maritime, with particular focus being give to the wharves. I am confident that by making the wharves a safe place to visit this site will become the major destination for visitors to Salem and the surrounding region.

And, finally, seventh, Mr. Chairman, preliminary design is needed for a visitors' center in downtown Salem within the headhouse, the front half, portion of the Salem Army Building. Its location is ideal for establishing a focal point for visitors and residents alike who are interested in experiencing America's growth as a Nation, its maritime heritage and subsequent industrial development.

The bottom line, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Atkins, is that with your cooperation during the last two years, we have been able to receive about $4 million to enhance the site that we have at Salem, Massachusetts, which is quite historical and it has good maritime background.

We're now in the process—it will be authorized—to take care of the wharves areas. They're in bad disrepair and we want to improve those. The cost of that is roughly $6 million. And, by the way, I have a breakdown by line item for you all the way through the project. The Polish Club will then be able to be rehabilitated. We're talking somewhere in the neighborhood of about $2.5 million.

The Visitors' Center will be placed in armor. It had a tremendous fire back a number of years ago. It is State-owned, but the armory will become the visitors' center as the downtown area causes visitors to come in. We expect over a million visitors within two years because we're going to celebrate 300 years of witchcraft, and that's quite historical.

Mr. YATES. How do you celebrate that? Do you have witches that you bring?

Mr. MAVROULES. Well, I think we've gotten rid of the witches, but now we want a million people to come by and we'll tell them why.

Mr. YATES. I see. Okay. I think perhaps they've been transferred to other parts of the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAVROULES. That's probably true, Mr. Chairman, but the point is this request that I make will be the final request of any major appropriations. After that, the level will go down substantially.

Mr. YATES. Well, it's a very interesting project. We've looked at the plans on it. We know the historic background of this town. Is it a town or a city?

Mr. MAVROULES. It's a city.

Mr. YATES. It's very interesting, and we'll try to be helpful.

Mr. MAVROULES. Thank you very much. I would appreciate that.

Mr. YATES. Thank you for coming in.

Mr. MAVROULES. Thank you. And I have breakdown of the costs that are associated with it.

Thank you.

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Chairman, if I might, I'd just like to thank Congressman Mavroules for his excellent work on the project. I think it's something that will preserve a vital part of our national heritage.

Mr. YATES. Well, the excellent work he's done on this project is matched only by the superb work he does on the Armed Forces Committee.

Mr. MAVROULES. Oh, thank you. I appreciate that. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

MINNESOTA VALLEY NWR, MN

WITNESS

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mr. YATES. Okay, now we have Mr. Sabo.

Hi, Mr. Sabo.

Mr. SABO. Hi.

Mr. YATES. Yes, we're delighted to have our old friend, Congressman Sabo from Minnesota, here to tell us about the glories of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

Your statement, Mr. Sabo, may be made a part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sabo follows:]

Statement of
REP. MARTIN OLAV SABO

Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
House Committee on Appropriations
May 10, 1990

Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee. I appreciate this chance to testify for programs important to Minnesota. Before I begin, however, I want to thank you for the help you have provided in the past. Much of Minnesota is protected in national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and other facilities, in large part due to the work of this subcommittee. I am speaking for the people of the state when I thank you for your persistent efforts to preserve our country's unique natural resources.

MINNESOTA VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The first item I wish to discuss is the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge is an invaluable asset to the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, offering unique recreational and educational opportunities in the heart of a major metropolitan area. It is located along the long, narrow flood plain of the Minnesota River, generally south of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. The refuge was authorized in 1976, the result of an intensive effort by local residents to convince Congress of the merits of creating one of our few urban wildlife refuges.

Although there are problems associated with having a wildlife refuge located so close to a major population center, the refuge has succeeded in preserving the scenic beauty of the river valley and in providing a natural habitat for the many species of mammals and waterfowl. State and local governments are active participants in this effort to protect native wildlife, to the extent that state and local park lands adjacent to the refuge will actually exceed the national wildlife refuge in size.

A new refuge headquarters began operating earlier this year, and when it opens to the public this summer it will provide many new services for refuge visitors. I want to express my appreciation to the Subcommittee for its support for the new headquarters. As you recall, we ran into a glitch last year when, after spending $6 million to construct the new building, the Administration neglected to request funds for its operation and maintenance. I was pleased you were able to find the needed money, and I am convinced the new building will be a great asset for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Now we have encountered a similar problem with land acquisition funds. Last year, for the first time since fiscal year 1987, Congress appropriated $3 million to resume purchases of land for the wildlife refuge. I had hoped the Administration would at least maintain that level of funding. Unfortunately the budget only includes $2 million for Minnesota Valley.

This cut in funding could threaten the future of the refuge, first because of its particular geographical shape, and second because of its location adjacent to a growing urban area.

The refuge's location along the Minnesota river floor plain means that it is long but narrow. If we do not complete all of the projected land purchases, the refuge would consist of a series of unconnected pieces of land. Hiking trails, for example, cannot be completed along the length of the refuge because they cross private land. Individuals at one end of the refuge cannot reach our newly opened refuge headquarters without crossing private land. In short, the integrity of the refuge requires that we complete all planned purchases.

In addition, the urban location of this particular wildlife refuge creates special pressure. Most national parks and wildlife refuges are located far from cities where alternative demands for the land do not preclude eventual land acquisition by the federal government. In this case, however, development pressures are great and we have a short window of opportunity during which we can acquire the land needed to complete the wildlife refuge.

If we wait too long, we may find offices, shopping malls, or houses occupying lands that were meant to provide a habitat for threatened or endangered species. Even if the property remains available for purchase, the price certainly will continue to increase.

The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge is special because it offers residents of a major urban area the chance to enjoy nature at close-hand. But that proximity and the pressure for development also greatly increase the importance of completing the land purchases needed to protect the wildlife habitat at the core of the refuge.

In the fiscal year 1991 Budget Resolution we approved spending nearly $200 million more than requested in order to purchase land that would otherwise be lost to development and rising prices. The area I am talking about today could be lost for just such reasons.

It is my understanding that the Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that all land required for the refuge could be acquired for $5 million. It is very important that we complete these purchases as soon as possible. Therefore I urge the Committee to appropriate $5 million in fiscal year 1991 for land acquisition at the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge so we can preserve and protect this vital natural resource.

OTHER NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS

US Geological Survey

The University of Minnesota's Water Resources Research Center is one of the network of water resources research institutes (WRRI). I understand that the WRRI program has suffered in the last decade as inflation has steadily eroded the value of the funds appropriated through the U.S. Geological Survey, and I believe the supporters of the WRRI program are justified in seeking increased funding to approximately $10 million. I hope the Subcommittee will be able to support their request.

US Forest Service

The Boundary Waters Canoe Area is the largest wilderness area east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Everglades, and it receives more visitors than any other wilderness area in the entire nation. We need to complete the purchase of private resorts within the wilderness area, as authorized by the 1978 Boundary Waters Canoe Area Act (PL95-495). An addition of $800,000 would allow for the purchase of 2336 acres.

A similar situation exists in Superior National Forest, where an addition of $980,000 in land acquisition funding would allow for the purchase of an estimated 2586 acres of privately-held land within forest borders.

National Park Service

Last year the subcommittee was able to include additional construction funds for facilities at Voyageurs National Park in northern Minnesota. Unfortunately, we were unable to hold that position in conference and most of the funds were deleted. The park's most important needs are for $500,000 in construction funds and a similar increase in general park operating funds.

Fish & Wildlife Service

Last year the House requested that the Fish & Wildlife Service submit a report on the possibility of constructing a new Prairie Wetlands Learning Center (PWLC) in Fergus Falls, Minnesota. The PWLC would be managed by the Fish & Wildlife

Service as the only facility in North America dedicated to education about the importance of preserving the wetlands that are so vital to our environment. The City of Fergus Falls has pledged $20,000 to the planning process for the center, and has requested that the government provide an additional $150,000 for planning and $1.7 million for architectural and planning design.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for the opportunity to present this testimony on behalf of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and other programs of interest to the State of Minnesota.

Mr. SABO. Thank you, I appreciate that. I won't go through it. I simply want to say thank you for all your help in the past. We have requests for additional money. Whatever you can do, we'd appreciate it.

It's a great project. It's one of the unique wildlife refuges in the middle of an urban area. The interpretive center will be open this summer, which will be the main facility. If you ever come to Minnesota, you'd enjoy seeing it. And we also mentioned some other things of interest in Minnesota. What you can do to be helpful, we appreciate. You've always been very kind and fair in the past.

Mr. YATES. Okay, thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

FWS, NPS

WITNESS

HON. DANTE FASCELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. YATES. Would you like to go, Dante?

Mr. FASCELL. Sure.

Mr. YATES. All right, Congressman Fascell——

Mr. FASCELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES [continuing]. One of the stalwarts of the House of Representatives.

Mr. FASCELL. And all of that.

Mr. YATES. And all of that. Your statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fascell follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN DANTE B. FASCELL BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate having this opportunity to once again appear before you in behalf of the needs of the 19th District of Florida. You have been most generous to us in the past and I hope that mood continues because all our problems have not yet been resolved and I have a special request to place before you today.

As you know, South Florida is fortunate in having some very unique natural resources which have long been recognized as being of national significance. In my own congressional district we have two national parks, a national monument and four national wildlife refuges. All of these resources continue to be threatened and require our immediate assistance.

OIL DRILLING OFF THE FLORIDA KEYS

Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that by now the President would have announced his decision on the future of the existing oil leases off the Florida Keys. Unfortunately, he has not, despite the fact that the Task Force he appointed to study the issue presented its report to him in January. The entire Florida congressional delegation and the Governor--on a completely united, bipartisan basis--have repeatedly urged the cancellation of the existing leases and the removal of the area south of 26 latitude north from any further oil or gas leases. In addition, the entire delegation has cosponsored legislation which would ban drilling off the Keys and would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop guidelines for the buyback of the existing leases. Furthermore, the National Ocean Protection Act, which I have also cosponsored, contains similar provisions, not only for this area, but for other parts of the country as well. Both of these measures are pending at this time.

The potential danger to the extremely delicate ecology of Everglades National Park and the Florida Keys is simply too great to risk. You are well aware of this danger and, for the last two years, imposed a one-year moratorium on oil drilling in this area, even though we all agree this is not the way this matter should be addressed.

Unfortunately, since we still do not have a response from the administration, I must ask that you once again impose another one-year moratorium to protect us until we have a definitive decision on this issue.

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

Last year, we authorized legislation which I introduced and which was cosponsored by the entire Florida delegation to expand Everglades National Park and to restore the natural flow of water to the park. Over the years we have undertaken a number of projects in Central and South Florida to divert the water flow for a variety of reasons including flood protection, agricultural development and urban drinking supplies. We have even taken action on an emergency basis to provide a guaranteed amount of water to the park on an annual basis. Despite all these efforts, however, it has now been determined that there still are serious ecological problems affecting the park which are threatening its very existence.

The experts decided that the only way to save the park is to restore the natural flow of water. So, in 1985, we funded an experimental program for the Corps of Engineers to determine how best to do this. The General Design Memorandum is nearing completion and we hope to have an approved Chief of Engineers Report by this summer. That report is expected to show that the restoration of the natural flow of water will cause flooding of privately owned lands in the East Everglades, necessitating the purchase of some 107,000 acres and providing flood protection for residential and agricultural lands in the area.

The President's budget for FY '91 includes a request of $15 million for the start of the Everglades project--$7.5 million for land acquisition and $7.5 million for the modification of the water deliveries (which also provides for flood protection for an 8.5 square mile area of homes in the East Everglades). The administration provides all of this request in the Department of the Interior's budget. The land acquisition is to be undertaken by the Department of the Interior. The water delivery modifications will be undertaken by the Corps of Engineers. These involve modifications of, and additions to, an existing Corps project. It is critical to the survival of the park that the entire project move as quickly as possible.

I would like to add that the State of Florida has been extremely generous in helping out with this project, agreeing to donate 43,000 acres of State-owned lands to the Park and, in addition, to picking up 20% of the cost of acquisition of the privately-owned lands.

The land acquisition process is going to place a severe strain on the National Park Service's Land Acquisition Office in Naples. The Everglades project consists of more than 4,000 tracts. This is on top of the Big Cypress Addition project which is also handled by this office. It is my understanding that the Park Service will have to set up a satellite office in Miami and that it will be necessary to hire 15 additional personnel to supplement the 25 already on board to handle the anticipated workload. Since the budget for the entire Park Service's land acquisition management program is only $7 million, and it is anticipated that an additional $1.5 million will be needed for the Naples office alone, it is clear that more funds must be allocated for this purpose.

It has long been my firm belief that when the government announces a taking, it is incumbent upon the government to proceed as quickly as possible to pay private landowners for their property. This cannot be done if there are not sufficient personnel to perform the job and I urge you to provide the resources necessary to do this.

Of course, as soon as the Park Service begins the acquisition process, it will be necessary to manage it, along with the lands being donated by the State of Florida. This will result in an increase in the Park's operational workload. The area being acquired has served as a dumping ground for everything from abandoned vehicles to household trash. This will have to be cleaned up. In addition, there have been law enforcement problems in the area involving drug dealing, poaching and off-road vehicle use. These will soon become the responsibility of the Park Service. It is estimated that maintenance of the area to be acquired in Fiscal Year 1991 will require an additional $200,000 for the Park's operating budget and I hope you will be able to approve this as a line item.

While all of this is going on, the existing Park's needs must be met as well. These include technical support for restoration of natural resources in the park; an environmental urban outreach education program--critical to increasing the awareness of South Florida's large Hispanic population of the ecological problems of the park; and the completion of the comprehensive design of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Visitor Center on the west side of the Park. These items, which are described in detail in attachements to this statement, total $815,000.

NATIONAL KEY DEER REFUGE

The key deer continues to be seriously threatened by intense development pressure on Big Pine Key and surrounding areas. The population of Big Pine Key has grown five-fold since 1970 and has more than doubled in the last ten years. This pressure causes a destruction of deer habitat and increased deer deaths as a result of greater human population and the resultant road kills, illegal feeding and free-roaming dogs which chase deer into roadways, canals and ditches. Furthermore, a recent analysis indicates that there has been an annual increase in cost of 20-25% for small, non-waterfront parcels, and 25-35% for large waterfront parcels. The deer population has been on the decline in recent years, going from a high of 400 to a present population of about 300.

The deer must have, in addition to the basics of food, water and shelter, adequate space in which to range. It is critical that the space not be a patchwork affair--the deer must be able to move from one part of the refuge to another with limited human barriers in their way. This space is rapidly disappearing on Big Pine Key and must be acquired on an emergency basis.

Mr. Chairman, this is an urgent priority, so I believe it is essential to appropriate $6.5 million to continue the land acquisition program at the National Key Deer Refuge.

BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK

Mr. Chairman, finally, after two decades, construction is now underway at Biscayne National Park for its headquarters and visitor facilities. The Park is in Phase II of the project and it is important that we continue to fund it through completion. While the project has been programmed for four phases, the Park has the capability of completing it in one more year. Thus, if you can see your way clear to providing a total of $8,369,000 in FY 91, we could conceivably save money that would be caused by inflation were the project to be carried over until FY 92. However, if this is not possible, I would be most grateful for at least an appropriation of $3,094,000 for Phase III in FY 91. This will include construction of the headquarters building; a portion of the visitor parking area; removal of the existing headquarters and ranger offices; demolition of existing water quality labs and dive locker; miscellaneous drainage, utility connections and site lighting; and production of visitor center museum specimens, art work and auditorium film.

Phase IV will complete the development with construction of a visitor center and pedestrian bridge connection to the headquarters building; site development and landscaping; two housing units; removal of the existing temporary visitor center and interpretive ranger offices; completion of the parking area; demolition of existing fuel distribution facilities and installation of a new one near the tour boat dock; production of visitor center museum exhibits and purchase of audio visual equipment; installation of communications tower and equipment; and miscellaneous drainage, utility connections, lighting, signs and landscaping.

FT. JEFFERSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

I would be most grateful if you could provide the small amount of $120,000 for the Shipwreck Preservation Program at Ft. Jefferson. Ft. Jefferson is the site of numerous historic shipwrecks that range from the earliest Spanish explorers to commerce vessels used throughout the 1800's and 1900's.

The management, care and monitoring of these shipwrecks constitutes a major challenge. The Park Service has the diving and preservation competence to develop a Service-wide model for location monitoring and interpretation of shipwrecks and I believe that Ft. Jefferson offers the best potential in the NPS for developing the preservation model that is required. Results of this study will not only benefit the Service, but other agencies, states and nations as well.

OHIO KEY

$250,000 is required to purchase Ohio Key--a 21-acre wetland which serves as a vital wintering area for increasing numbers of the threatened and endangered piping plover. Many other shorebirds use this unique area and it should be protected.

Mr. Chairman, once more I thank you for your understanding of the problems we face in the 19th District of Florida and urge your continued support for their solutions.

Mr. **Fascell.** Thank you very much. Let me just point out that the items, all of which you are familiar with—

Mr. **Yates.** What besides Biscayne National Parks?

Mr. **Fascell.** Well, you've got Everglades National Park; it's in there.

Mr. **Yates.** Is that in your district?

Mr. **Fascell.** Yes.

Mr. **Yates.** Everglades? I thought you went into the Keys?

Mr. **Fascell.** I do.

Mr. **Yates.** Is Everglades in the Keys? I thought it was up by the peninsula.

Mr. **Fascell.** It is. I've got them both.

Mr. **Yates.** Oh, okay.

Mr. **Fascell.** In other words, I've got from Miami all the way down to Key West.

Mr. **Yates.** Well, now I read somewhere that Everglades—this woman has been taking care of the Everglades for nine years——

Mr. **Fascell.** Marjorie Stoneman Douglas.

Mr. **Yates.** That's right. And she said that unless something is done, the Everglades are going to be no more in another ten years.

Mr. **Fascell.** She's right. She's right.

Mr. **Yates.** What do you want us to do?

Mr. **Fascell.** Well, we've finally reached——

Mr. **Yates.** You need water more than anything else?

Mr. **Fascell.** That's right. We've reached an agreement with all of the interested agencies at this point. And the agreement is to try to restore the natural flow of water as best we can. That requires acquisition of land over which the water now flows, or should flow. And it also requires some protection for residences and other lands that are reasonably close that would be affected if you restore this water flow. That's the agreement.

Mr. **Yates.** But what do you have to do? Do you have to dynamite some of the canals?

Mr. **Fascell.** No, no. They would open up some of the levies, yes, and allow the water to flow. And, in order to do that, on the inhabited side, they would have to build some dikes and levees to keep the houses from being flooded. And that's what this is.

Mr. **Yates.** How much is this going to cost?

Mr. **Fascell.** $16.5 million.

Mr. **Yates.** Is this the first installment?

Mr. **Fascell.** Yes.

Mr. **Yates.** What's the total cost?

Mr. **Fascell.** Barbara, what's the total estimated cost?

Ms. **Burris.** Acquisition is about $40 million, and we don't have an estimate on the construction yet.

Mr. **Yates.** Maybe you can have the Colliers give you something.

Mr. **Fascell.** Well, they gave a lot of their land, Mr. Chairman. Originally, they gave all the 10,000 islands. So, I can't fault them.

Mr. **Yates.** Well, let me ask you a question, Dante.

Mr. **Fascell.** Yes.

Mr. **Yates.** Do you have an preference as to whether an appropriation should go to the Park Service or the Corps of Engineers?

Mr. **Fascell.** Well, Mr. Chairman, I was going to raise that issue. The Corps is going to have to do the work. As far as I'm concerned, I see no problem with the National Park Service contracting with the Corps of Engineers. But I don't know what that's going to mean at the appropriations level.

Mr. **Yates**. I think maybe we'll ask the Park Service.

Mr. **Fascell**. So, the best thing to do is to work it out. I was going to suggest that perhaps the two chairmen can decide how they want to handle this. Either way is fine with me. It seems like a lot easier, frankly, to just contract it out. In other words, have the department in charge and have them be responsible for administrating it, and contract it out with the Corps, but the Corps may not like it. I don't know.

The other thing that's a little bit of an emergency—well, not a little bit, it is urgent—is the National Key Deer Refuge. And we're requesting the full amount of $6.5 million for that.

Mr. **Yates**. Didn't we take care of that last year or the year before?

Mr. **Fascell**. Well, it's a continuing problem because we haven't been able to acquire the habitat as fast as we could or should have.

What's happening now is that the main island in which the deer relate is really a bustling community. I mean, we've got that kind of a problem. And the community itself—it's not an incorporated area—has been working with the county to reach an agreement under a designation of critical concern. They're about finished with that.

Come the first of August or thereabout, they will decide what's going to be developed, and what isn't going to be developed. In the meantime, you can understand that the price of land has gone out of sight. And the longer that we wait, the worse it's going to get. Combined with increasing deer kills and a decreasing herd, we're at a very critical juncture.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay.

Mr. **Fascell**. The other thing is the one you're familiar with, Biscayne National Park. Now, I must be quite a load for you because I've got two national parks, I've got one national monument, and I have four refuges all in one district.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, maybe we'll help you go on a diet. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Fascell**. Thanks a lot.

Mr. **Yates**. Thanks, Dante.

Mr. **Fascell**. Okay.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

FWS, IHS

WITNESSES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

HON. PETE DOMENICI, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Mr. **Richardson**. I'll go ahead, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Domenici will join me.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. Well, you're the important one. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Richardson**. Don't say that to him.

Mr. YATES. Okay. Well, all right, we're delighted today to have our old friend, Congressman Bill Richardson of New Mexico, who wants us to appropriate some money for New Mexico, which is unusual. And we're delighted to have him. His statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Richardson follows:]

May 10, 1990

Congressman Bill Richardson

Testimony Before the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to inform you of projects of great importance to my district. I would greatly appreciate your careful consideration of these projects during the Fiscal Year 1991 appropriations process.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

My first priority is to establish an additional fish hatchery in Region 2 of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be located in Mora County, New Mexico. Your support and assistance in securing $1 million for this project last year is deeply appreciated.

The feasibility study for this project is now complete. The study recommended the construction of a 100,000 pound production facility operating in conjunction with a technology center to investigate water re-use systems, and the efficiency of raising fish at different levels of water re-use. There is considerable national need for such technology development due to the growing aquaculture industry and the limited availability of high volume water supplies. Attached is a copy of this study for your reference.

While the total estimated cost of this facility is $16.2 million, I respectfully request that the subcommittee appropriate a total of $10.9 million for construction of the Mora Fish Hatchery. Construction is to be jointly funded with the State of New Mexico contributing $4,300,000 ($1 million has already been appropriated for FY 1991, in addition to the state contribution of $300,000 in FY 1990). Under the proposal, the federal government will contribute a total of $11.9 million (including the FY 1990 $1 million appropriation).

GALLUP INDIAN ALCOHOLISM

Mr. Chairman my second priority concerns the problem of Indian alcoholism in Gallup, New Mexico. Alcoholism has been a chronic problem in Indian country for generations and this scourge is nowhere more evident than in Gallup, New Mexico, on the edge of the Navajo reservation.

The Gallup alcoholism problem has gained national media coverage. NBC's Today Show, ABC's 20/20 documentary, and the McNeil-Lehrer News Hour have all recently highlighted Gallup's Indian alcoholism problem. This media attention is due in part to the tremendous loss of life associated with alcoholism in Gallup.

Death rates from cirrhosis of the liver in McKinley County are three times higher, alcohol related traffic accidents are seven times higher, and deaths from all alcohol related causes are four times higher than the national average. Additionally, chronic alcoholism rates are nineteen times higher than the national average. Finally, the National Institute on Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA) found McKinley County had the highest composite index of alcchol related problems of all 3,106 counties in the U.S. These statistics have earned Gallup the unfortunate label of "Drunk City."

Mr. Chairman, in response to this crisis, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held an oversight hearing on Indian Alcoholism in Gallup, New Mexico on April 7, 1989. The hearing helped reveal the true extent of the problem. For instance, due to grossly inadequate alcoholism treatment facilities, the Gallup Police Department has no alternative but to run a "drunk tank" where inebriated individuals are held for 12 hours on a barren, cement floor without access to restrooms. While inhumane, this program has reduced the number of deaths from exposure. In 1988, the Gallup Police Department logged 26,222 incidents of such "Protective Custody," more than the population of the city.

As followup to the hearing, I requested the participation of critical factions in a Regional Planning Working Group. The Group's mandate was to arrive at a comprehensive solution supported by all. The Working Group included representatives from the Navajo and Zuni Nations, the IHS, the City of Gallup, the Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (NWNMCOG), McKinley County Commissioners, and the Rehoboth McKinley Christian Health Care Services (RMCHC) which operates the Gallup Demonstration Project.

The Regional Working Group process has yielded great progress. NWNMCOG was recently awarded a Robert Wood Johnson "Fighting Back" grant in the amount of $200,000 to develop a community-based plan of prevention, identification and treatment for alcohol abuse. "Fighting Back" grants are awarded in part on the basis of strong civic leader commitment and the support of the community at large.

Your Subcommittee has funded the Gallup Alcohol Rehabilitation Program from its inception in the amount of $200,000. I greatly appreciate this support and would request continued full funding of the Gallup Friendship Services alcohol treatment program. The progam is clinically effective and culturally sensitive.

Mindful of our own discussion following the McNeil-Lehrer broadcast on Gallup, I have been working with the Regional Working Group to develop a proposal to fight alcoholism in Gallup. I would thus, also request your special attention and consideration of an additional $2 million to fight the Gallup Indian Alcohol problem. My request is fully supported by all the representatives of the Regional Working Group and is detailed below.

Gallup's immediate need is to replace the inhumane and ineffective Protective Custody Program. Using Snyder Act authority and general IHS funds, $900,000 of the $2 million would be used to operate an Alcohol Crisis Center. To demonstrate its commitment to ending this epidemic, the City of Gallup has agreed to provide a facility to house the Alcohol Crisis Center. Additionally, funds from a five percent excise tax on alcoholic beverages passed by McKinley county voters (estimated to generate $600,000 annually) will also go toward the operation of the Alcohol Crisis Center.

The Alcohol Crisis Center will provide preliminary detoxification services including screening, assessment, and referral for medical treatment, detoxification or safe shelter. The Center is anticipated to serve clients for a period of 3 days before referring them to the appropriate inpatient and/or outpatient facilities in Gallup or on the reservation. More importantly, it is anticipated that the number of protective custody incidents will decrease from an average of 80 per day to an average of 40 per day by the end of the first year of the program's operation.

Of the remaining funds, $1.1 million would go towards adult transitional treatment and aftercare services on the Navajo reservation. The Navajo Department of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH) intends to renovate the existing Crownpoint Rehabilitation Center in order to meet IHS facility standards. Renovation of the facility will cost $300,000.

The Crownpoint facility's operating costs are estimated at $800,000 with a 20 bed capacity. The Regional Working Group and DSAMH developed this plan to complement the Gallup Alcohol Crisis Center. DSAMH will coordinate referrals and transportation of Navajo adult clients from the planned Crisis Center for a 45 day program of transitional or outpatient alcohol treatment including traditional and culturally sensitive individual, family, and group counseling and recreational therapy, consultation, and education. A year long program of aftercare and follow up is also planned. Aftercare services will be coordinated with existing DSAMH outpatient and community service programs.

Authority for these provisions flows from the Snyder Act. Renovation monies would come from IHS construction funds while operating funds would come from IHS health services appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize the epidemic of alcoholism in Gallup, but more importantly, the willingness of the City of Gallup, the NWNMCOG, the IHS, the Navajo and Zuni Nation's and others to work together to provide solutions to this crisis. In light of this extraordinary cooperation, I believe a federal commitment would help insure a Gallup success story and eradicate the tragedy of "Drunk City." I have enclosed suggested legislative language for your consideration and will be forwarding suggested report language for further clarification.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Mr. Chairman, with respect to Historic Preservation, I am requesting $25,000 to conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of Puye Ruins as a national historical park on Santa Clara Pueblo Trust Land.

In addition, the National Park Service has initiated a pilot program to provide tribal preservation grants. Due to the overwhelming number of tribal grant requests, it is important to increase the funding level for this program. I respectfully request that the subcommittee increase the funding level for the "Tribal Historic Preservation Grant" by $4.3 million for a total of $5 million.

I also support the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department's request for $500,000 for Chaco Protection Sites. The Navajo Nation's Historic Preservation Department requests $500,000 in National Park Service "flow-through" funding. These funds would serve for research, protection, and interpretation activities for the Chaco protection sites (established by PL 96-550) on Navajo lands.

Finally, low funding levels for the Historic Preservation Fund over the last decade have contributed to the loss and deterioration of hundreds of historic sites nationwide. I respectfully request the subcommittee support a funding level of $61 million for to support State preservation programs, tribal preservation grants, the Secretary or Interior's discretionary grant fund, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Support for this funding level will enable the restoration of projects in my district such as the Old Colfax County Courthouse in Springer, the Adele Ilfeld Auditorium in Las Vegas, the Montezuma Hotel in San Miguel County, and other threatened and irreplaceable historic properties.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

With respect to land and water conservation, I ask your support for adequate funding for several new national park units in my district. The El Malpais National Monument is in need of an additional $150,000 in operation funds, $2 million in land acquisition funds, and $3.9 million in construction funds. The Masau Trail is in need of an additional $150,000 in operational funds. The soon to be established Petroglyph National Monument is in need of $125,000 for a new GMP, operational funds of $300,000, and land acquisition funds of $10 million. The Santa Fe National Historic Trial is in need of an additional $150,000 in operational funds plus $100,000 specifically for the operation of Fort Union.

I am requesting your support for increased funding for three other parks in New Mexico. In order to meet increased visitor demands at the Bandelier National Monument an additional $285,000 is needed in operational funds and $200,000 in advance planning and design funds. The Chaco Culture National Historical Park is in need of an additional $200,000 in operational funds and $300,000 in design funds for facility improvements. The Pecos National Monument is in need of an additional $150,000 in operational funds.

I support the Bureau of Land Management's efforts to acquire lands in the Ute Mountain and Orilla Verde in New Mexico. I am requesting $900,000 in land acquisition costs for 17,145 acres in the Ute Mountain and $60,000 in land acquisition costs for 40 acres of land at Orilla Verde.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Mr. Chairman with respect to energy issues, I am asking your support for two projects that could help relieve the nation's dependence on imported oil. First, I respectfully request the subcommittee to support $3.2 million for the Unconventional Gas Initiative. Second, I am requesting support for an increase for the Oil Recovery Technology Partnership with $4.0 million added to the advanced extraction and process technology line and $1.8 million added to the enhanced oil recovery line.

INDIAN HEALTH

I have a number of requests concerning Indian Health. As you know, the Tohatchi Clinic has been included on the Indian Health Service's 1991 priority construction list. Like the IHS, I would recommend and request $8,735,000 in FY 1991 to complete design and construction of the Tohatchi Clinic. The Tohatchi health station is currently housed in a facility built in 1955 which is sorely inadequate for the purposes of providing out-patient care to the 9,000 people in the Tohatchi Service Area. Patient overflow must travel between 20 and 50 miles to the Gallup Indian Medical Center. The completed 38,000 square foot Clinic will provide a full range of acute, preventive and rehabilitative care services.

I would also request $250,000 to improve and expand service delivery at the San Juan Pueblo New Moon Lodge Residential Treatment Center. The Center's clients are currently put on a 90 to 120 day waiting list for aftercare and rehabilitation. I have been assured that these funds will not be used to supplant existing program funds and will only be used to expand existing service capacity.

I would also request $103,917 for the Isleta Dental Program. Isleta currently has one dentist and no hygienist, yet serves a minimum of 3,500 patients with a daily patient load of 16 or more. The IHS standard is 10 patients per day. The additional funding would allow Isleta to hire an additional dentist, dental assistant and dental hygienist for several times a week.

I would also request full funding in the amount of $1 million for 36 additional full time equivalent positions at the new Crownpoint Indian Hospital. Like many IHS facilities, the Crownpoint Indian Hospital is currently staffed at 85% of resource requirements. Funding of these 36 positions would bring the facility up to 100% of the staffing level and allow the facility to provide necessary and comprehensive medical services.

Finally, I request your support for $24.2 million for Phase I construction of the Shiprock PHS Hospital replacement. While IHS has not recommended funding for this facility until 1992, I have received many urgent constituent requests for funding. The present facility is outmoded and deteriorating while providing services for at least 21 Navajo communities with a population base of approximately 37,341, including nearly 2,000 school children.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman, with respect to Indian education, I request your support of $95,000 for initial planning and design costs for a Multi-Use Early Childhood Center for the Alamo Navajo Reservation. Alamo Navajo School Board has a critical need to provide services to all children from birth to school age and their parents. However, they do not have a facility to house them. Currently, Alamo provides Head Start, an IHS clinic, a State Child Care Food program and an Early Childhood Special Education Program to their children and parents. Although these services reach some of the community, they don't reach everyone. Alamo families would benefit most if these programs were combined in one facility.

I also request $2.5 million for the Navajo Community College. Approximately $654,000 of the funding will go to increase faculty at all campuses and support the summer school program at the Shiprock, NM campus. $175,000 will be used to hire a recruiter and acquire vehicles to increase recruitment and retention. Also, $771,000 is needed to provide operational costs essential for student, instructional and administrative support.

Additionally, NCC has experienced severe water damage to their school in Tsaile, Arizona due to a leaky roof and the breakage of water pipes. I request $500,000 for NCC to help cover the costs of repairing the water damage and to take some preventative measures to ensure that such damage doe not reoccur.

I would also like to express my strong support for the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute's (SIPI) request of $5.1 million. SIPI provides beneficial technical and vocational educational services to Native Americans. $273,100 will go for restoration of a proposed reduction in the FY'91 budget, $150,000 for replacing kitchen equipment, $350,000 for facility improvements, and $100,00 for the construction trades program.

I am also requesting $2.25 million for the Special Higher Education Scholarship Program which is administered by the American Indian Graduate Center. This is a vital program for many Native Americans across the country.

I am requesting $3 million for the Navajo Nation scholarship fund. In 1989, nearly 7,000 Navajo undergraduate students were denied a scholarship as a result of lack of funds. It is important to provide additional funding at the undergraduate level so that all qualified students will have a chance to go to school.

There are 33 Navajo schools within my district in New Mexico which rely heavily on the Navajo Area School Board Association (NASBA) for support and training. For this reason, I strongly support an increase in the school board training funds from .133% of the Indian Student Equalization Program (ISEP) funds to .2%. NASBA would like to see 45% of those funds allocated to schoolboards in the Navajo Nation which would correct the inadequate funding of NASBA in 1989 due to P.L. 100-297.

I would also request a modest increase in the Close Up Foundation grant directed to Native American students and teachers. Close Up encourages Native Americans to participate in the democratic process and lets them know that they have a voice which can be heard.

I appreciate the Subcommittee's past support for the Indian Summer Law Program at the University of New Mexico. I request the Subcommittee's continued support of $160,000 and report language identifying the University of New Mexico as the site.

Finally, I support Crownpoint Institute of Technology's (CIT) request for $2.1 million for operating costs. These funds are critically needed to continue vocational training and job placement of Native Americans in the Southwest. I have worked to include language in H.R. 7, the Applied Technology Education Amendments to insure that there is an appropriate authorization and source of stable funding for CIT.

OTHER INDIAN PROGRAMS

Mr. Chairman, with respect to other Indian programs, I have the following requests:

Zia Pueblo: $1,316,500 for Replacement of Diversion Dam and Siphon Facility. The Zia Pueblo is dependent on the Zia diversion dam and siphon for agricultural irrigation. The facility is antiquated, in disrepair, and in need of replacement. Furthermore, the precarious stability of the structure requires that it be replaced in a timely fashion. The costs for the diversion dam and siphon are $835,000 and $481,000 respectively.

Isleta Pueblo: $119,000 for Repair of Irrigation Ditches. Isleta Pueblo is greatly dependent on concrete-lined irrigation ditches for its agricultural production. Built in the 1960's and 1970's, these ditches have deteriorated substantially, leak, and are in need of repair. Unfortunately, the cost of repair cannot be met by the annual Bureau of Indian Affairs funding for the Pueblo and a special appropriation has been requested.

Nambe Pueblo: $390,000 for New Nambe Falls Road. Nambe Pueblo seeks funding to build a new road to the Nambe Falls and Reservoir Recreation Area which is operated by Nambe Pueblo. The old road was closed by a landslide in October of 1988 andZ the risk of future landslides necessitates the construction of a new road. The Subcommittee approved an appropriation for this purpose for fiscal year 1990 but the addition was not retained in conference.

Taos Pueblo: $540,000 for Costs of Negotiated Water Rights Settlement. The Taos Pueblo has agreed to settle the water rights suit of State of New Mexico v. Abeyta by negotiation. However, funding is required for the Pueblo to obtain technical research and legal assistance. While litigation costs can be met by the BIA, funding for a less costly negotiated settlement has not been made available. These funds would permit the Pueblo to pursue the negotiated settlement.

Cochiti Pueblo: $300,000 for Cochiti Seepage Project. The Cochiti Pueblo and the Army Corps of Engineers have been cooperating on the design of a flood control and drainage system. As you may know, Cochiti Pueblo brought suit against the Army Corps of Engineers due to flooding resulting from seepage under the Cochiti Lake Dam. The Pueblo and Corps have undertaken negotiations to settle the suit out of court. These funds would allow design work to go forward as negotiations continue.

Ramah Chapter of the Navajo Nation: Funds for School Board Staff Housing, Law Enforcement, and Shopping Center Construction. While the Ramah Chapter of the Navajo Nation has built a tradition of excellence in education, lack of housing makes it difficult for Ramah to attract and retain qualified professional teaching staff. Therefore, the Ramah Chapter requests $5.58 million for construction of a 70 unit school staff housing facility.

The Ramah Chapter also requests $100,000 for tribal law enforcement and report language stipulating that law enforcement add-ons be added to the tribe's base. It is my understanding that such language was originally included in the Committee Report No. 101-20 but was not supported in conference.

Finally, the Navajo Nation requests $600,000 for construction of a mini-mall shopping center at Ramah. The Nation believes this center is critical for the area's economic development.

Jicarilla Apache Tribe: $70,000 for Fisheries Management. The Jicarilla Apache Reservation plans to enhance tribal fisheries management by hiring a fisheries biologist, support staff, and necessary equipment. The tribe has already invested its own funds in fisheries equipment and believes a federal contribution will be invaluable to the program's development.

Zuni Pueblo: Funds for Flood Control and Community Fire Program. The Zuni Pueblo requests $25,000 for a topographic survey and $250,000 for excavation and channeling to improve drainage and sanitary conditions along the Zuni River. The Pueblo also requests $60,000 for support of the Zuni Community Fire Program.

Navajo Nation: $1,830,225 for Construction of Shiprock Industrial Park. The Navajo Nation has undertaken the development of an industrial park in Shiprock, New Mexico and committed $2.1 million to this effort. The Nation believes federal government funding in the amount of $1,830,225 will be critical for the industrial park's development.

Indian Summer Law Program at the University of New Mexico: $160,000. In the past the Subcommittee has been most supportive of the Indian Summer Law Program. The Program has been invaluable in directing talented Native Americans into the field of law. I request $160,000 be included for this important program with express language identifying the University of New Mexico as the site.

Institute of American Indian Arts: $1,774,450 Increase in Appropriation. The Subcommittee has long recognized the tremendous value of the Institute, which became a private institution in 1988. The Institute requests an increase in its appropriation in the amount of $1,774,450 for operational costs and for its endowment.

Finally, last but not least, I would request report language relocating the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is my understanding that this proposal is widely supported.

In closing Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate and thank you in advance for your kind consideration of these many requests. If my staff or I may provide further information regarding these items, please do not hesitate to contact me.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE IMPLEMENTING THE GALLUP ALCOHOL CRISIS CENTER PROJECT

At an appropriate place in the **Indian Health Services** appropriation language of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act for FY1991 insert the following:

"Provided, That, of the funds appropriated, $900,000 shall be made available by the Secretary of HHS to enter into a contract with an appropriate organization, as determined by the Secretary, for the operation and staffing of an Indian Alcohol Crisis Center in the City of Gallup, New Mexico, contingent upon such organization making available for such program a physical facility financed from non-Federal sources suitable for such program and $800,000 shall be made available for the operation and staffing of a community transition treatment center on the Navajo Reservation as referral resources for Navajo persons discharged from the Gallup Alcohol Crisis Center."

At an appropriate place in the **Indian Health Facilities** appropriation language of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act for FY1991 insert the following:

"Provided, That, of the funds appropriated, $300,000 shall be made available for the renovation of a transition treatment center on the Navajo Reservation as referral resources for persons discharged from the Gallup Alcohol Crisis Center."

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, let me, before I begin, introduce the governor of Zia Pueblo in New Mexico.

Mr. YATES. Governor, glad to see you.

Mr. RICHARDSON. He's a distinguished leader. And in my prepared statement we have $1.4 million that we're requesting.

Mr. YATES. Your body guard is here. Sit down, Senator. We're pleased to have you.

Senator DOMENICI. Hi, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RICHARDSON. So, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. YATES. Do you know Congressman Atkins, Senator Domenici?

Senator DOMENICI. Hi, Congressman, nice to see you.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We just started this moment, Pete, and I was introducing the governor of Zia. Mr. Chairman, my entire statement of requests for New Mexico are in the record.

Mr. YATES. All of them?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, Senator Domenici and I are making requests for two projects. These are priority projects for the State of New Mexico. Let me briefly describe mine. They are both consistent with our objectives. We've worked together on them for a number of years. Then my colleague will amplify.

First, Mr. Chairman, the fish hatchery in Mora County, New Mexico, the poorest county in the United States. You were very generous last year in securing $1 million for this project, and Congressman Atkins was very helpful along with you. We are talking about a fish hatchery that is supported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife. The funds have been matched by the State of New Mexico. We're requesting the completion of this hatchery, Mr. Chairman. We're talking about $10.9 million in Federal funding for construction of this hatchery. It's something that's going to serve the region. We're talking about economic development, but, most importantly, for a project that, in our region, is needed.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, you have said to me, What are you going to do in Gallup, New Mexico about the alcoholism problem? Senator Domenici and I have been working on this problem for a number of years. We've worked together, I might add also, on the hatchery and he was very instrumental in securing the funds in the Senate.

On the Gallup alcoholism project, we are requesting $2.2 million: first, $900,000 for a detox center. As you know, Gallup, unfortunately, has been labeled in some areas as "Drunk City." We have a massive problem of alcoholism, largely Native American. And what we are asking for is a detox center, $900,000, that hopefully will do something about putting many of the unfortunate people, victims of this disease, into a facility.

Largely, if you saw that McNeil-Lehrer program, they're all over the streets, they're on the sidewalks, and it's really reached the crisis proportion. Now, McKinley County, where this facility exists, has the highest composite index of alcohol-related problems of all 3,106 counties in the country. The rest of the funds, Mr. Chairman, are for a alcohol rehabilitation program, a private hospital in

Gallup, New Mexico. And the remainder would be $1.1 million for the Navajo tribe to set up facilities on the reservation.

Mr. Yates. What do you mean by a private hospital?

Mr. Richardson. It's Rehobeth Hospital in Gallup, New Mexico that is contracted by the Indian Health Service.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. I want to again stress that Senator Domenici and I have been working on both of these for a long time. I acknowledge his leadership on many projects for the State. I think he is here to dramatize our priority for these two projects and I would like to yield to him, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Yates. You may. We're delighted to have you, Senator.

Senator Domenici. Thank you. Let me first say that Senator Bingham has worked with us on this project also. Bill is right, I don't come here very often.

Mr. Yates. You don't come here often enough, Senator.

Senator Domenici. This is your house and you do a marvelous job.

Mr. Yates. You are welcome here.

Senator Domenici. Thank you.

But, frankly, Mr. Chairman, I thought because the Indian issue and the Indian problem in Gallup is so extraordinary, I thought I ought to come and tell you that, while none of us has a solution, a permanent solution, we believe we have finally, with the Navajo nation, and all of the leadership of Gallup—and you know this has torn the community asunder in terms of how we should solve this—come together on this approach, that we really want to try.

We want to try to change the worst protective custody situation in the United States into a caring, successful protective custody. The most dramatic way I can tell you is that in that small town we put more people in protective custody on a yearly basis than the entire State of Illinois. We think it is around 29,000 a year picked up by law enforcement people, placed in custody. That is abominable. Nonetheless, at least they don't die.

This approach, if we can also, with your concurrence and with Congressman Richardson, get for the Gallup share of this plan, a waiver of section 638, which I believe is implicit in the understandings with the Navajo nation, then the $900,000 will be contracted to an alternative care provider in Gallup for this first year. The change is from policemen putting these people in protective custody to something more like nurses giving them care.

Mr. Yates. I take it it will be male nurses.

Senator Domenici. They will do whatever is most prudent.
dent.

We have a Robert Woods Johnson grant which we are very proud of, that is pulling the entire community together for a long-term solution. In the meantime, this approach, coupled with that detox center for the Navajo Indians, will be the first pragmatic step in trying to solve this. This is absolutely deplorable. It just absolutely tears at your heart and we're going to fix it with this.

Mr. Yates. We're going to try to be helpful, Senator.

Senator Domenici. On our fish hatchery, I can add no more, and I don't want to take your time.

Mr. Yates. Thank you. Thank you, Bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Can that project be phased, the hatchery project, do you know?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I need it right away, sir.

Mr. YATES. No, no. The question is whether—how much you spend—can you phase it over a period of years?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, we can.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Maybe one year.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

NATIONAL WESTERN HISTORIC TRAILS CENTER

WITNESS

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IOWA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Lightfoot?

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Good morning.

Mr. YATES. Glad to see you. Why don't you join us?

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. I'll do that.

Mr. YATES. It's a pleasure. All right. Your statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lightfoot follows:]

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN JIM LIGHTFOOT BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

MAY 10, 1990

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN. I AM PLEASED TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE THIS SUBCOMMITTEE TODAY TO SPEAK ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL WESTERN HISTORIC TRAILS CENTER IN COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

ON NOVEMBER 29, 1989, PRESIDENT BUSH SIGNED INTO LAW AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION FOR THE NATIONAL WESTERN HISTORIC TRAILS CENTER. THE FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION LEVEL FOR THIS PROJECT IS $8.4 MILLION. THE NON-FEDERAL MATCH NECESSARY TO OBTAIN THE FULL FEDERAL MATCH IS $4.2 MILLION IN CASH, GOODS AND SERVICES. THE AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION ORDERS THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TO COMPLETE THE PLAN AND DESIGN FOR THE TRAILS CENTER BY APRIL 29, 1991.

AS YOU WILL RECALL, $300,000 WAS APPROPRIATED IN FISCAL YEAR 1990 TO BEGIN THE PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE FOR THE TRAILS CENTER. I HAVE PERSONALLY VISITED THE SITE ALTERNATIVES WITH NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERSONNEL FROM THE OMAHA REGIONAL OFFICE. ACCORDING TO THE OMAHA REGIONAL OFFICE, THE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN PHASE AND THE DESIGN PHASE WILL BE CONCLUDED BY THE APRIL 1991 DEADLINE. HOWEVER, THE PARK SERVICE WILL RUN OUT OF FUNDS FOR THIS PROJECT IN APRIL, 1991. THIS CENTER WILL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN FISCAL YEAR 1991.

MR. CHAIRMAN, BECAUSE OF THE UNIQUE NATURE OF THIS PROJECT I AM SEEKING THE REMAINING FEDERAL COMMITMENT OF $8.1 MILLION. AS YOU KNOW, MOST NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FACILITIES REQUIRE ON-GOING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. THIS TRAILS CENTER IS UNIQUE BECAUSE IT IS A TURN-KEY OPERATION. THAT IS, A SELECTED NON-FEDERAL ENTITY, MORE THAN LIKELY THE HIGHLY RESPECTED IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WILL OPERATE AND MAINTAIN THE CENTER. THE FEDERAL FINANCIAL COMMITMENT FOR THIS PROJECT WILL END AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WILL PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY TO THE ORGANIZATION OPERATING THE CENTER.

FINALLY, MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS CENTER HAS TREMENDOUS STATE AND LOCAL SUPPORT. THE STATE OF IOWA IS PLANNING TO BUILD A WELCOME CENTER ADJACENT TO THE TRAILS CENTER. IN ADDITION, THE STATE OF IOWA HAS SET-ASIDE $250,000 TOWARD THE TRAILS CENTER.

AS YOU KNOW, THERE IS NO EDUCATION FACILITY IN THE NATION DESIGNED TO INTERPRET AND COMMEMORATE THIS ERA OF OUR HISTORY. WE HAVE THE UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ASSIST IN THE CREATION OF A CENTER WHICH WILL BECOME A NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR INFORMATION COMMEMORATING THE WESTERN MOVEMENT AND SPECIFICALLY, THE CALIFORNIA-OREGON, LEWIS AND CLARK, AND MORMON TRAILS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND CONSIDERATION.

Mr. YATES. Tell us what you want us to do for you.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Well, Mr. Chairman, I'll keep it short because I know you have a real tight schedule today.

Mr. YATES. That's true.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. In November of last year the President signed into law authorizing legislation for the development of the National Western Historic Trail Center in Council Bluffs. The total level of federal funding is $8.4 million. The non-Federal match is $4.2 million in cash, goods, and services.

The authorization legislation orders the National Park Service to complete the plan and design the trail center by April 29 of next year. We had $300,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1990 to begin the planning and the design phase, and I personally spent several days with the NPS people, and the project is moving along quite well. So it looks like we're going to be in good shape there. Because of the unique nature of the project, what I'm asking for this morning is the remaining Federal commitment of $8.1 million.

As you know, most NPS facilities require ongoing Federal financial assistance. This is different in that it's a turn-key operation. Once it's completed, the National Park Service walks away from it; no more financial obligation to the Federal government. It's going to be operated by the Iowa State Historical Society. So it's unique in that respect.

Needless to say, there's a lot of State and local support for it. And we'd certainly appreciate any help you could give on doing that. The State of Iowa already has set $250,000 aside for it, so they've backed up their talk with some dollars.

Mr. YATES. Well, that's good.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. It's on the way.

Mr. YATES. All right. We'll certainly give it every consideration. We thank you for coming in.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Okay, thank you, Mr. Chairman. If you get the rest of them this quick today, you'll be out of here quickly.

Mr. YATES. If I could only get them here.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

BIA, FOSSIL ENERGY

WITNESS

HON. BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Mr. CAMPBELL. Good morning, I apologize for keeping you waiting.

Mr. YATES. Well, that's all right.

Mr. CAMPBELL. We were on a little bit later and some emergency came up and we asked Congressman Darden to swap places.

Mr. YATES. Now our old friend, our young friend, Congressman Campbell from Colorado. Your statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Campbell follows:]

Rep. Ben Nighthorse Campbell
Statement in Support of Interior Appropriations
May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, you are well aware the Third Congressional District of Colorado, which I represent, is one of America's most vast and beautiful places. Because it is comprised of a significant number of national parks, monuments, forests and other open spaces, the money appropriated by your Subcommittee is very important to the people who live there.

My first appropriation request involves the welfare of the Indian Tribes in Southwestern Colorado. As you know, the Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement requires the appropriation of $49.5 million in three installments of $19.5 million. The second installment is due in Fiscal Year 1991 and the Administration's budget request provides only $15 million.

The settlement ended years of effort by tribal leaders, state officials and local residents to resolve long-standing disputes over scarce water supplies. The legislation is the vehicle for bringing to a close litigation involving the reserved water rights claims filed by the United States government on behalf of the Colorado Ute Indians. This historic settlement is in jeopardy if Congress has not appropriated the economic development funds by the end of calendar year 1991.

My second request involves the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and its responsibility to keep pace with the construction of the Bureau of Reclamation's Dolores Participating Project.

Steady progress has been made toward the construction of reclamation facilities to irrigate 7,500 acres of Ute Mountain Ute Tribal land. The tribe has established the Ute Mountain Farm and Ranch Enterprise to coordinate the planning and development of the tribal farms so the tribe will be ready to accept its share of the projects water, scheduled to be delivered in 1993.

Repayment contracts have been executed and the Tribe has worked closely with Reclamation, however, the BIA has continually failed to provide the funding to undertake the on-farm planning that is essential to realize the benefits of an $80 million investment in canals, laterals, infrastructure and on-farm development.

In fact, the Tribe is still struggling to get the remaining $365,000 of the $550,000 the Subcommittee appropriated for planning and design in FY 1990. Therefore, if the FY 1991 funding is not forthcoming, the financial viability of the tribe's portion of the project is in jeopardy.

In order to use the water the Tribe needs $11.8 million in FY 1991 to construct the primarily power and road system, and make preparations for the installation of a highly efficient sprinkler system.

My third request involves the continuing help of the Subcommittee in developing high-grade western oil shale. For the past three years the Subcommittee has provided funding for the Western States Enhanced Oil Shale Recovery Program. This program has examined improved mining techniques, enhanced oil shale recovery methods and the development of economic by-products. The success of this effort has lead to the design of an engineering-scale demonstration facility.

The demonstration project will have all the elements of a commercial plant, at about one-fifteenth the size. It will take three years to build and an additional seven years to complete the testing of its technology.

The facility will be built on a cost-shared basis with industry, with Occidental Oil Shale, Inc., providing 50 percent of the funding. Occidental will also manage the project.

In addition to the economic benefits to the federal government and the state and local governments in Colorado, the states of Wyoming and Utah will also benefit from the project. Public and private contractors from these states are already helping with the design effort.

While Occidental is the first company to step forward with financing under this tri-state initiative, the design process has been open -- thus allowing entities in all three states to participate. The investigation into upgrading and marketing will be transferable to other oil shale projects. Furthermore no company can claim ownership of the technologies developed under this effort. They will use the technologies under a licensing agreement -- a procedure which any potential developer could use.

Given this unique arrangement and the significant non-federal support for the project I believe it is now time to proceed with the construction of the Proof-of-Concept Oil Shale Facility in Colorado. I therefore ask the Subcommittee to appropriate $8 million in fiscal year 1991 for this purpose. The project will certainly serve as a focal point of the federal oil shale program and encourage private investment in the development of a strategic national resource.

Next, I am supporting four Land and Water Conservation Fund acquisitions in Colorado that have the support of the Administration and environmental groups. Each has the support of a willing seller and are available immediately.

The acquisitions include land near Ruby Canyon, adjacent to the Black Ridges Wilderness Study Area; land to ensure continued public access to the Dolores River near Cortez, Colorado; the Piedra Valley Ranch near Pagosa Springs, Colorado; the Cross Mountain Ranch near Steamboat Springs, Colorado; and finally, the Ryan Ranch near Lake City, Colorado.

The Ruby Canyon acreage is located along the proposed Colorado River Scenic Corridor, near Grand Junction, Colorado.

It is also adjacent to the Black Ridges Wilderness Study Area. The area is particularly important because it is being considered for designation as a National Conservation Area, or for national park expansion. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) needs $350,000 to acquire these 1,137 acres of land.

The Dolores River acquisition consists of 400 acres of land on the lower Dolores River. This section of the river has been recommended by the BLM for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River system. It is located near Slick rock, Colorado, in San Miguel County. The BLM needs $100,000 to acquire this property.

The Piedra Valley Ranch is located 15 miles northwest of Pagosa Springs, Colorado, next to one of America's premier recreational rivers -- the Piedra. The owner plans to sell either sell the property to the Forest Service or subdivide it. This area is particularly important because it includes over three miles of riverfront access. The Forest Service needs $2 million to acquire 4,000 acres.

The purchase of the Cross Mountain Ranch near Craig, Colorado is also important for several reasons. Not only does it contain over 14 miles of riparian habitat on the Yampa and Little Snake Rivers, but the water associated with the ranch will be used to recover endangered fish. The BLM supports this 27,700 acquistion because it consolidates its management area and is next to the Cross Mountain Wilderness Study Area, which is recommended for wilderness. I ask the Subcommittee to appropriate $1.7 million to buy this beautiful ranch.

Finally, the BLM has been very close to finally purchasing the Ryan Ranch near Lake City, Colorado, for several years. The ranch is important because it provides access to the Powderhorn Primitive Area, a BLM Wilderness Study Area, and the popular Cannibal Plateau area, managed by the Forest Service. In fact, acquiring the ranch as been a joint project between the agencies because other options for access would require condemnation. The price for acquiring the 828 acres is $700,000.

The fifth project I need the Subcommittee's's help with involves funding for the construction of new visitor center at the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument near Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The National Park Service has been struggling to make funding available for a new visitor center because although the monument was created over twenty years ago, few visitor facilities exist. This proposal has the support of the Rocky Mountain Regional Director of the National Park Service, and I have received over 1,000 letters on this project. The $4 million the Subcommittee invests in this project will be well spent.

My next proposal involves Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AML) funds. The state of Colorado, El Paso County and the Castle Concrete Company are very close to reaching an agreement on a cost-shared reclamation plan to reclaim three quarries that according to the state are "degrading the environment and depressing community and property values in the area."

The Surface Mine Mine Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) allows for fifty percent of the money generated by the collection of AML fees to be returned to the state for use in reclamation. Approximately $2.2 million per year is returned to Colorado.

Because there is a question about whether the reclamation of quarries are technically within the provisions of Section 409 of SMCRA, I would like the Subcommittee to earmark $400,000 of the state's funds so it can participate in the cost-sharing arrangement. These funds are already scheduled to be used in Colorado, and this request will not require the reprogramming of money presently used in any other state. Simple language would accomplish this goal such as, "...$400,000 shall be made available to the State of Colorado for reclamation grants pursuant to 402 (g) (2) for the reclamation of certain quarries that degrade the environment."

Finally, I along with representatives from eight other states, urge the Subcommittee to appropriate $8.6 million to continue the research authorized in the Ogallala Aquifer Research and Demonstration Program, (P.L. 99-662.)

Concern continues to surround the depletion of the aquifer which lies beneath the states of Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming. Our states need help to develop new technology and crop varieties to conserve precious groundwater. Colorado's share will specifically be used to demonstrate to irrigators the value of water conservation, as well as about ways to improve crop yields with less water. Artificial recharge and water harvesting will also be tested.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just let me make a very brief statement.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I appreciate your putting the full statement into the record.

As you are aware, having come to our district a time or two, we're very proud of the vast and beautiful places in our district, comprised of national parks and monuments, a great deal of forests, open spaces, and public land. And the money that really is appropriated through this subcommittee is extremely important in our district. I'd like to just highlight two of the six requests I've made.

The first one is to fulfill the Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act that we passed a couple of years ago. I'd request this subcommittee ask for $19 million as a second installment of the $49.5 million that Congress promised to the two Indian tribes, the Southern Utes and the Ute Mountain Utes. One payment has already been made, as you know. The Administration requests only $15 million, but under the negotiated agreement that we passed, it should be more.

And next, I need some help from the subcommittee in developing a high grade oil shale center. I think we're all aware of the impending energy crunch that people say will be coming again. In my district, oil shale for years has been in an exploratory capacity with a number of corporations. And they almost have it to a point now where it is economically viable to make oil from oil shale.

Mr. YATES. We've been hearing that for 15 years now.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I know we have been. I guess it's all determined by how much imported oil costs. But as of right now, we've been getting that cheap imported oil.

Mr. YATES. Is this Occidental?

Mr. CAMPBELL. This is Occidental in this case, yes, sir.

But I believe the day is going to come when that cheap oil is going to run out.

Mr. YATES. We've looked forward to the day—we've listened to Occidental tell us that they could make this oil shale oil almost as cheap as the other oil. We've given them money year after year. But if you say it's almost coming into fruition, Ben, perhaps it is.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Well, the fact is, depending on the world oil price, they can make it competitive.

Mr. YATES. Well, if the oil price goes up to about $60, they can.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That's right. We're not going to be there for a while, but I think it's only a matter of time.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Anyway, this facility will be built on a cost-sharing basis, as you know. They're not asking for the Federal Government to put it all in.

Mr. YATES. No, I understand.

Mr. CAMPBELL. They've made a terrific commitment themselves and are providing 50 percent of the total funding, too, as you know. But we're looking for some help.

Mr. YATES. Okay. All right.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. I appreciate your coming in.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

BEAR RIVER REFUGE, UTAH

WITNESS

HON. JAMES HANSEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Mr. YATES. Mr. Hansen's here. Mr. Hansen, I'd be very glad to hear you. How are you?

Mr. HANSEN. Fine, how are you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Good. All right, Mr. Hansen, you want to tell us about the Bear River Refuge?

Mr. HANSEN. Yes, sir, the Bear River Refuge.

Mr. YATES. All right, your statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hansen follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JAMES V. HANSEN
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR
RE: FUNDING FOR THE BEAR RIVER MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE

Mr. Chairman, thank your for the opportunity to address the committee on a matter important not only to Utah, but to the nation's wetlands conservation program as well.

The Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge is an integral part of the Pacific Northwest migratory bird flyway. But in 1984 and 1985, record flooding of the Great Salt Lake severely damaged the refuge. Salt sediments were deposited causing significant damage to the flora of the refuge. Buildings were destroyed and dikes damaged. Earlier this year, I took U.S. Fish and Wildlife Director John Turner on a tour of the refuge where he expressed deep concern and support for the rehabilitation of this area.

The rehabilitation is expected to take four years, and cost a total of $4,004,000. I am asking this committee to appropriate the first year expenditures of $1,052,000. Given the enormous importance of this refuge, it seems a small price to pay.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the administration is committed to wetlands preservation. Due to vague and often misguided regulations, the Army Corps of Engineers is spending millions each year in "puddle preservation" while true wetlands such as Bear River face ruin and neglect. We have a chance to help fulfill the commitment to preservation of Wetlands by funding the restoration of this wild and scenic refuge.

As a member of Ducks Unlimited and the Sportsmen's Caucus, I am a firm believer in preserving true wetlands and protecting migratory bird populations. Knowing of your leadership on the environment for the past 26 years, Mr. Chairman, I am not hesitant to ask your support in funding this much needed restoration.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement on funding for Bear River. I ask unanimous consent to use the balance of my time to submit written testimony in support of $100,000 in funding for an Indian Health Services program to educate Alaskan Indians to the hazards and health threats of smokeless tobacco. I ask this testimony be submitted into the record as written.

SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN JAMES HANSEN

Mr. Chairman, the Indian Health Services has requested funding in the amount of $100,000 to educate Alaskan Indians to the dental and other health hazards of smokeless tobacco. Use of smokeless tobacco among Alaskan Indians is one of the tobacco industries' "success" stories. Indian children as young as three are using smokeless tobacco, often flavoring it with Kool-Aid, which adds a dangerous level of acidity to an already hazardous problem. The end result is an abnormally high rate of tooth decay and precancerous ulcerations of the lips and gums among Indian youth.

$100,000 is a small investment when compared to the long-term health costs associated with the proliferation of smokeless tobacco use. Advertising may depict smokeless tobacco as "macho" and imply it is safe, but it is just as deadly as its counterpart, the cigarette. We have an obligation, Mr. Chairman, to educate those who are blinded by glitzy ad campaigns, as well as peer and social pressures. Look at the number of people who, armed with the knowledge of the dangers of tobacco use, are quitting every day. It is my belief that $100,000 is a small price to pay to extend this awareness to Alaska's Indians.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing this written testimony to be submitted into the record.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you. Let me just abbreviate it, if I may.

Mr. YATES. Sure, you may.

Mr. HANSEN. In 1982, we had a disaster happen out in Utah. The legislature had declared that the lake would never come up. It's kind of like Camelot, no one paid much attention to that, and we had all kinds of floods. The Great Salt Lake came up and destroyed some of the best duck population and habitat and water fowl that we had in all of America. In fact, Ducks Unlimited has stated that what we have around the Great Salt Lake is some of the best habitat that we have anywhere in the world.

We have Bear River, we have Ogden Bay, we have Farmington Bay. All of these areas were just taken out. You can well imagine that those salt solutions coming into that habitat just wiped them out completely.

The Bear River Refuge is the oldest one we have in America and one of the very largest ones. I got John Turner from Fish and Wildlife to go out and look at it. And he said, "I can't think of anything that's more important than to bringing this back to where it was before."

You know, in a way, Mr. Chairman, it was kind of blessing in disguise. That was put in in 1928. It wasn't put together the way it should have been. And right now we can divert the river coming into it; we can turn this thing back to what it was prior to that.

Over a period of about five years we will need around $4 million, and we're asking for $1 million in Interior to go make that change and start the work to rehabilitate it at this time.

Mr. YATES. What's the total cost of the project?

Mr. HANSEN. Well, to rehabilitate it would be $4 million. What they would need this year would be $1 million, a little over $1 million. They're going to go in and have to put the dikes back, the bridges back, to start the habitat coming. The Fish and Wildlife Service is very interested in this. Ducks Unlimited has put in a awful lot of money. I've been up there three or four times in the last three months, where they've contributed $25,000 and their time because they feel so interested in it.

They've pointed out that there are more ducklings and young geese per acre in this refuge than any other one in North America. So I can see the necessity of bringing this back. To me, it's an extremely important project. And as we get this back to where it was prior to the flooding situation, I honestly feel we will decrease the problem we have in the wetlands.

Mr. Chairman, if I may respectively say so, the Corps of Engineers is going out and spending millions of dollars in areas which are not legitimate wetlands when they close up a farm or something. Here where we really have legitimate wetlands for the purpose of water fowl, it would seem to me that's where we should be putting our money. That's the plea we would make and I would appreciate very much if you'd give that consideration.

Mr. YATES. All right, we will. Thank you, Mr. Hansen, very much.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA; AFRICAN ELEPHANT

WITNESS

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. YATES. All right, Mr. Beilenson. Tony, we're very glad to see you.

Mr. BEILENSON. Thank you, sir, it's good to see you.

Mr. YATES. You want to tell us about the Santa Monica Mountains. Your statement may go into the record.

Mr. BEILENSON. Thank you. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. You have two statements? Two statements may go into the record.

Mr. BEILENSON. Two statements, right, sir.

Mr. YATES. Two statements may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Beilenson follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to request funding for activities to save the African elephant from extinction.

As you may know, the African Elephant Conservation Act of 1988 established the African Elephant Conservation Fund: a program of federal grant assistance to African wildlife agencies, organizations, and individuals to pay for approved projects for research, conservation, management and protection of African elephants. The bill authorized $5 million a year for these activities for fiscal years 1989 through 1993. In FY90 only $350,000 was appropriated for this program; I urge the committee to appropriate at least $3 million in FY91.

I am pleased to report to you today that since the last time I appeared before your subcommittee to request funding for this program, we have made enormous progress in the international community in our effort to prevent the extinction of the African elephant. In June 1989, President Bush invoked his new authority under the African Elephant Conservation Act and prohibited all imports of raw and worked ivory into the United States. This action lead in turn to similar measures in Europe and Japan and, ultimately, to an agreement last fall by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to ban all international trade in ivory.

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I cannot emphasize strongly enough how crucial it is that we appropriate a modest amount of money for this effort this year. When I first introduced the Elephant Protection Act over a decade ago, there were an estimate 1.5 million elephants living in the African wild. Today there are no more than 650,000--and some experts believe there may be as few as 400,000. While human population growth, drought, famine and disease are contributing to the decline of Africa's elephants, there is virtually no question that the most immediate threat facing the species is a continuing worldwide demand for illegal ivory.

Elephants have virtually disappeared from certain areas of Sudan, Chad, the Central African Republic and Zaire. Even so-called "protected areas" are not immune to poaching. Kenya's Tsavo National Park, which I have visited, has lost thousands of elephants to Somali poachers. In fact, according to recent data, the number of elephants in all of East Africa has been reduced by 87% in the last 15 years; there will be no elephants left in East Africa by the end of this decade if the poaching persists.

The African wildlife departments and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) that are trying to stop this senseless slaughter desperately need our help. Their anti-poaching budgets, which must compete for scarce dollars with other vital programs, are far too meager to make a substantial difference. Their poorly paid and poorly equipped park rangers are simply no match for the gangs of poachers who are typically armed with sophisticated automatic assault weapons.

In addition to funding anti-poaching activities, we are increasingly trying to address the other threats to the African elephant--in particular, the growing conflict between humans and wildlife for space and resources. Essential to the success of our efforts will be the ability of local communities to manage their wildlife as a renewable resource -- valuable for the tourist dollars they attract -- and thus have an incentive to share their land and water supplies. Until very recently, all national park and tourist revenues were channelled back to the national governments, and local communities were given no stake at all in preserving their own wildlife. That must change if African countries are going to succeed in implementing effective elephant conservation programs.

I would like to emphasize just how far every dollar spent on elephant conservation activities goes. With the $350,000 appropriated last year the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is participating in a number of different projects, ranging from support for anti-poaching units in Tanzania, Zambia, Burkina Faso, and Gabon, to funding a law enforcement seminar for African wildlife enforcement and customs officers. In every case, the FWS has enlisted assistance from the local American embassy to ensure that the project is being coordinated with local government, that it is being run properly and efficiently, and the funds being spent as they should be.

But Africa is, as you know, an enormous continent and the needs are far greater. For example, FWS officials tell us there is an urgent need for anti-poaching assistance in the Central African Republic (C.A.R.), which has one of the few remaining viable elephant populations in Central Africa. The U.S. Embassy in the C.A.R. tells us they are impressed with the new minister for wildlife--they believe he is sincerely committed to conservation and elimination of corruption, but he lacks the resources to carry it out. In Tanzania, where government patrols by truck or landrover are essentially ineffective, there is a desperate need for trained mechanics and spare parts for an existing, but aging, fleet of 5 airplanes. The government of Namibia has asked for assistance in surveying its populations and in bolstering its anti-poaching efforts. Other countries need trained staff, spare parts for vehicles and aircraft, and technical assistance in setting up and expanding their national parks.

An appropriation of $3 million would go a long way toward saving many elephant populations, and would put the United States on par with the contributions of other countries. (France has pledged $4.5 million in 1990, Germany, $9.5 million.)

As the largest, as well as perhaps the most magnificent and best loved creature in the world, the elephant has become an important conservation symbol and flagship species both in Africa and worldwide, much like the bald eagle in this nation. It is hard to imagine a world with no elephants--its loss would be a severe blow to our efforts to preserve biological diversity and save endangered and threatened species worldwide. Experts say we have very little time--the elephant has very few years left. Please help us in this important effort.

STATEMENT OF HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before your subcommittee in support of funding for the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (NRA), which is located partially in the congressional district I represent.

We very much appreciate the $12 million your subcommittee provided for land acquisition in the Santa Monica Mountains for FY 90. With those funds, the National Park Service is making a good deal of progress in acquiring more land along the Backbone Trail, the principal hiking and horseback riding trail in the NRA, as well as more land in the Zuma and Trancas Canyons area.

But much remains to be done. More than half of the land the Park Service needs to acquire is still in private ownership, and it will take substantial amounts of funding over the next few years to complete the land acquisition program. For FY 91, we are seeking an appropriation of $33 million, which would enable the Park Service to do the following:

--Complete the acquisition of properties along the Backbone Trail and in Zuma and Trancas Canyons (estimated cost: $16 million);

--Acquire one of two privately owned properties in Lower Corral Canyon (estimated cost: $7 million); and,

--Spend an additional $10 million on one or more of the following areas: land adjacent to Circle X Ranch; land adjacent to Rancho Sierra Vista; lands in Topanga Canyon, Tuna Canyon, or Temescal Canyon; or the Rancho Sierra Vista-Leo Carillo connection. All of these areas would be wonderful additions to the park, and all are potentially available for acquisition next year. Some of these properties would cost more than $10 million, in which case the Park Service might be able to purchase them in a joint venture with the state.

On that point, I would like to mention that the Park Service has been working very closely with the state (through the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy) on land purchases to try to maximize the use of the limited funds of both entities. Their co-operative efforts are responsible for the acquisition of a number of properties that would have been lost to development had they not worked together to save them.

In addition to land acquisition funds, I would like to request a substantially higher operations and maintenance (ONPS) budget--at least $500,000 more--for the Santa Monicas than the administration has proposed. Even though the Park Service's land base has expanded by 80 percent over the last five years, the proposed FY 91 allocation for ONPS in the Santa Monicas is roughly the same as it was in 1985. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the proposed budget is actually much lower.

As a result, the staff is spread so thinly that it is unable to properly protect Park Service land, provide adequate interpretive services, ensure visitor safety, or respond to all the requests from the community for Park Service participation in meetings with state and local agencies--which is critical in a park where co-operative planning with various juridictions is the key to its success. The staff is also unable to adequately track and respond to land development, monitor the condition of the natural resources, keep up with necessary maintenance, or provide all the necessary information about the park to the public. I realize that many other units of our park system also face funding shortfalls, but the situation at the Santa Monicas is critical, and I hope that this subcommittee will address this problem this year.

Mr. Chairman, I believe strongly that the continued acquisition of land in the Santa Monicas is truly a cost-effective use of our scarce federal funds. More than half a million people visit the federal lands within the Santa Monicas annually, and the usage is increasing as people in Southern California and visitors from other parts of the country learn about this magnificent resource--and come to depend upon it as a refuge from the urban ills of our congested metropolitan area. As I've said so many times before, in terms of providing outdoor recreational opportunities for the greatest number of people now and in the future, there is probably no better use of our limited Park Service funds than the continued acquisition of park land in the Santa Monicas.

Furthermore, buying land in the Santa Monica Mountains now will save the federal government money in the long run. Because land in the Santa Monicas is extremely prone to fires, floods, and mudslides, if the land is developed instead of purchased for the park, we are almost certain to pay exorbitant amounts in federal disaster relief for the increasing number of homeowners there who become victims of natural disasters.

In closing, I just want to note that President Bush's budget proposed $11.5 million for land acquisition in the Santa Monica Mountains NRA for FY 91. Last year, he singled out this NRA as an example of the kind of park unit that his administration is particularly committed to expanding and developing. We really appreciate the President's support for this park after years of opposition to it by the Reagan administration, but the needs out there are much greater than $11 million will provide for, so I hope that you will approve an amount closer to that which we are asking for.

We very much appreciate all the help and support this subcommittee has given Santa Monica Mountains NRA in the past, especially in light of the budget constraints Congress has had to operate under during the past decade. We very much hope that you will be able to provide a substantial appropriation for the park for FY 91.

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to testify and for your consideration of this request.

Mr. BEILENSON. One about elephants, one about the Santa Monicas.

Mr. YATES. One about elephants?

Mr. BEILENSON. It may well be that the only way to actually save these great beasts is to move them from Eastern Africa to the Santa Monicas and I want to talk to you about that. [Laughter.]

I do appreciate this opportunity to testify and support both the funding for the Santa Monica Mountains natural recreation area and to request funding for programs to help save the African elephant from extinction.

Mr. Yates.

Well, we put money in for that purpose last year, as you know.

Mr. BEILENSON. For the elephants?

Mr. YATES. For the elephants. As a matter of fact, I think the money was for the worldwide meeting to save the elephants.

Mr. BEILENSON. No, it was for projects, programs.

Mr. YATES. That's right.

Mr. BEILENSON. You did good stuff. You did good things.

Mr. YATES. We do good work here.

Mr. BEILENSON. That's the only reason I come to see you, sir. It wouldn't waste my time on someone who didn't do good things.

Mr. YATES. Tell us about Jordan Ranch. What do you want to do with Jordan Ranch? I'm flooded with letters and I'm flooded with phone calls on both sides of this project. And I know, I can see by the look on your face that you're torn on this, too. Are you torn?

Mr. BEILENSON. I'm torn in the sense that I feel ambivalent about it, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Atkins.

Mr. YATES. Clearly ambivalent.

Mr. BEILENSON. It's changing, you know. The deal is getting better.

Mr. YATES. Well, should we wait another five years?

Mr. BEILENSON. No.

Mr. YATES. Well, it may get better.

Mr. BEILENSON. I think we should wait a short while.

Mr. YATES. Two years?

Mr. BEILENSON. No, much less than that.

Mr. YATES. How long do you want us to wait?

Mr. BEILENSON. A month or two.

Mr. YATES. A month or two. Well, we're going to mark up in about a month.

Mr. BEILENSON. Well, that might do it. Why don't you let me come in and talk to you about this privately, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter.]

Yet, in all seriousness, it's very complicated and it's far from clear what the better course would be. You know, on the one hand, one worries about the park making available even a modest amount of acreage, as would be the case in this particular instance, which would allow development. But, on the other hand, the park in return would get some wonderful acreage. In fact, it's been getting better slowly, and that's one reason why I would like to wait a little bit.

And, secondly, it's not at all clear that if the deal fell through that acreage on Jordan Ranch right next to that portion of the park wouldn't be developed anyway. In fact, it's likely that it would be. We don't know to what intensity. There's going to be development on Jordan Ranch no matter what. And the question is in a sense whether the park can and/or should get something in return for it.

Mr. YATES. Why don't you buy the Jordan Ranch?

Mr. BEILENSON. We can't, sir. It's too expensive, I think.

Mr. YATES. Is it?

Mr. BEILENSON. I mean, we've always wanted to buy it, but I think that the truth of the matter is that it's probably too expensive no matter what. You know, it starts at $20 or $25 million, goes up to $45 or $50 million. It's a lovely piece of property.

Under the proposed exchange, the nicest part of Jordan Ranch, that so-called China Flat area up on the top, would be given to the park, and it would be very useful 700 or 800 acres of bufferage along the western side of the Cheeseboro Canyon and up into China Flat, plus now some other properties would also be given to the park. So the deal is getting better.

Mr. YATES. We'd be glad to wait.

Mr. BEILENSON. I urge my friends to wait at least a little bit.

Mr. YATES. All right, we'll be glad to wait.

Mr. BEILENSON. Should I speak briefly about these two things, or shall I not?

Mr. YATES. The Jordan Ranch?

Mr. BEILENSON. No, about the park in general, and about the elephants.

Mr. YATES. Well, if you want to speak, we'd be very glad to hear you.

Mr. BEILENSON. No, no, you've got my statement.

Mr. YATES. We'll be glad to read your statement.

Mr. BEILENSON. Okay, okay. You do have that. Please do read it.

With respect to the elephants, let me just say a word about the elephants. Your committee was good enough to appropriate $350,000 last year. The President this year is asking for $1 million. We're asking for $3 million. These programs that we're trying to underwrite are starting to have real effect back there, and they are necessary. In fact, we are only trying to keep up with some other countries. France has pledged $4.5 million this year, Germany $9.5 million, to help save the elephant.

This is all a result of this Elephant Protection Act of my own, if I may say so, which was finally passed and signed into law by Mr. Reagan in his last year. It was implemented last year, in his first year in office by Mr. Bush, prohibiting all imports of ivory into this country. It lead to the Convention agreement to stop the trade of elephant ivory all over the world. I mean, it's had a really snowball effect to where we're finally at a place now, Mr. Chairman, after a dozen years of various people trying, including some of us here, of perhaps being on the verge of making some real progress toward saving the elephants.

But the elephant population in Africa alone has gone down from 1.5 million a decade ago when I first introduced that bill to somewhere between 4 and 6 million now. We're really on the verge of losing the elephant, which would be an atrocity. I mean, the numbers are almost inconceivable. In order to save it, we've got to be involved in some programs over there to help the Africans themselves save the elephants. And, so, anything that you all can do would be helpful. We've described specifically some projects in our testimony to show you how understandable and useful they are. So I hope you take a serious look at that. I hope you can help us. It's a very special project.

Mr. **Yates**. We'll take it very seriously. And how much money did you want?

Mr. **Beilenson**. Humankind cannot be responsible for the eradication of the elephant. It would be an atrocity.

Mr. **Yates**. I see that Hong Kong is still importing ivory.

Mr. **Beilenson**. But that may be changing.

Mr. **Yates**. And China.

Mr. **Beilenson**. China has said privately now that it's not going to any more.

Mr. **Yates**. Said privately to whom?

Mr. **Beilenson**. Well, I think it's going to say it publicly shortly. It still has taken a reservation to the Convention, but I think it's going to stop importing.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, let's hope so.

Mr. **Beilenson**. There's a huge accumulation of international pressure all of sudden in the last several months that our little bill here apparently had something to do with starting.

Mr. **Yates**. Oh, let's hope so. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Beilenson**. Thank you all very much.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, call it the Beilenson——

Mr. **Beilenson**. And don't forget, also, I proposed none of this at all. You know, in our budget this year, for the increase in land and water conservation, we doubled what it was last year.

Mr. **Yates**. You're talking about "we," the Budget Committee?

Mr. **Beilenson**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. Oh, that's great.

Mr. **Beilenson**. Yes. So, you know, if we have some luck on the other side, maybe you'll all have a better opportunity to help all kinds of people out.

Mr. **Yates**. Maybe we can help some Senate projects out. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Beilenson**. You may be able to even include them this year. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. Thanks, Tony.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

CULLINAN RANCH; MARIN ISLANDS; GIACOMINI RANCH; MMS—OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

WITNESS

THE HON. BARBARA BOXER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. **Yates**. All right, now we have Mrs. Boxer. Well, what a delight to have you, Mrs. Boxer.

Mrs. **Boxer**. Well, Mr. Chairman, it's very nice to see you here today.

Mr. **Yates**. You don't look any the worse for having been to the Whip meeting this morning. [Laughter.]

How was it?

Mrs. **Boxer**. I don't know. It was a tough one.

Mr. **Yates**. Was it?

Mrs. **Boxer**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. Who won?

Mrs. **Boxer**. It's tough to say.

Mr. **Yates**. Would you like to say? [Laughter.]

Mrs. **Boxer**. No. I'll talk to you later.

Mr. **Yates**. All right, your statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Boxer follows:]

BARBARA BOXER
6TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET
HUMAN RESOURCES TASK FORCE CHAIRMAN

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
(ON LEAVE)

MILITARY REFORM CAUCUS
CO-CHAIRMAN

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TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSWOMAN BARBARA BOXER BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

MAY 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I want to thank you for letting me appear before you today to discuss the wildlife protection and national park needs of my district and state for the coming year.

CULLINAN RANCH

The highest priority for acquisition in the North San Francisco Bay is Cullinan Ranch. This 1500-acre addition to the San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge will be restored to provide habitat for the endangered California Clapper Rail—whose population is currently at almost the extinction level. The most recent shorebird census found only 500 Clapper Rails left in the world—a devastating decline from the 5,000 which existed when the 1984 recovery plan was written.

Loss of habitat for shorebirds on the Pacific Flyway, who depend for survival on the mudflats of northern San Francisco Bay/San Pablo Bay, has caused significant decline in all waterbird populations over the last several years. As Florence LaRiviere of the Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge stated in a recent letter supporting my efforts to get this appropriation,

> "Wildlife habitat has been so fragmented that it is only with the acquisition by the public of the significant acreage represented by the Cullinan Ranch that we will manage to preserve the little of our historic wildlife that is still in existence."

We have just received the exciting and long-awaited news on May 8, that the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has negotiated the purchase of Cullinan Ranch from willing sellers at the appraisal price. Last year you appropriated $3 million toward acquisition of Cullinan Ranch. Now we need another $3.7 million to complete the purchase.

MARIN ISLANDS

I am pleased to support the U.S. Fish and Wildlife request for a $600,000 appropriation to help acquire the Marin Islands, which contain the largest heron rookery known in North San Francisco Bay.

The Marin Islands have retained much of the original habitat which preexisted human settlement of the Bay Area. Nesting birds are protected from terrestrial predators such as raccoons, and are not subject to human disturbance. The islands have rich feeding grounds on the mud flats at low tide for the shorebird population.

There is broad-based support for public purchase, preservation, and protection of these ecologically magnificent and visually significant environmental resources. Virtually every government agency and conservation group is enthusiastically supporting efforts to purchase the Marin Islands for management by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service as the Marin Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

The State Coastal Conservancy has put together an acquisition plan which provides for half the purchase price to come from private donors, with the other half prorated among local, state, and federal government funding sources.

This is an irresistable opportunity to leverage a relatively small federal appropriation with matching funds from state and local government, with the total amount then matched by private contributions. Such a deal we can hardly refuse.

GIACOMINI RANCH

I am asking for $3 million toward the acquisition of the Giacomini Ranch at the head of Tomales Bay for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The National Park Service staff overseeing the GGNRA has made the Giacomini Ranch its highest priority within my district for funding in the 1991 fiscal year. Escalating land prices make it critical that we take action at this time. The Park Service has initiated the appraisal process, and discussions involving the State Lands Commission, the National Park Service, and the Giacomini family are underway.

Congressman Phil Burton's landmark legislation which created the GGNRA stipulates that landowners may lease back their ranches for continued agricultural use. The preservation of agriculture in West Marin has strong support from local government, environmental groups, civic organizations, and the public at large. It seems likely that the Giacomini family will continue ranching operations on the property under a reservation from the National Park Service.

OPERATING BUDGET - GGNRA

There is a crisis in GGNRA operations due to take-aways in the park's base operating budget. In addition, GGNRA has already had to divert funds from critical program areas to cover increased costs of utilities, without which park facilities cannot operate. The main effect of these funding deficits is seen in staffing reductions, which will continue to impact every function in the park—maintenance, interpretation, resources management, law enforcement, planning, and administration.

A tragic impact of these staffing reductions is that we also lose the benefit of the tremendous leveraging effect that comes with the 10 volunteers managed by each of these park employees.

GGNRA is the most heavily visited park in the the National Park system, with approximately 17 million visitors last year. For comparison purposes, consider that Gateway National Recreation Area in New York City is only about a third as large as GGNRA and serves only about a third as many visitors. Yet Gateway's staffing level is a full 37% greater than GGNRA's, and its appropriations for development since inception in 1972 has been more than five times the amount appropriated for GGNRA.

Please, act favorably on GGNRA's critical need for a base operating budget increase of $790,000 for FY 91.

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE

Park visitation to the National Seashore has increased 61 percent since 1983, placing it among the top twenty most visited parks in the nation, with visitation to the main park visitor center up by 244 percent. During this same period, permanent and seasonal staffing has been reduced by 24 percent.

These staffing reductions, along with unavoidable increases in basic maintenance costs, have forced closure of park facilities and cutbacks in visitor services, while at the same time, visitation increases and costs escalate.

I am asking for a $380,000 increase in base operating funds for the National Seashore, and a $1 million appropriation for acquisition of the remaining parcels within the park boundaries, which will complete the acquisition program.

BAY AREA RIDGE TRAIL

Congressional support for the Bay Area Ridge Trail during the past two years has been crucial in allowing this public-private partnership to realize incredible success.

This 400-mile trail encircling the 10-county San Francisco Bay Area has accomplished more than any other effort of its kind in any urban area, and is already a model for regional partnership in trail building. Its value in providing low-cost recreational opportunities is well known, and the small Federal investment has translated into a major stimulus to private funding.

This year we are asking you to provide $175,000 in funding assistance for the Bay Area Ridge Trail effort.

MORATORIUM ON LEASE SALES 91, 95, AND 119

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I once again ask this subcommittee to impose a moratorium on all leasing and pre-lease activities for lease sales 91, 95, and 119. In light of the absence of an announcement by the President on these proposed lease sales, a continued moratorium remains necessary as a safety net from unwise and unwarranted offshore oil development.

Thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear before you today and for giving my requests your kind consideration..

Mrs. **Boxer**. Yes, and I will summarize it as briefly as I can.

Mr. Chairman, normally I come before you with one or two special things, and this year there's more. Really, it's because of successes of this committee and this Congress, and I will tell you why. I'll go through them quickly.

The first request has to do with Cullinan Ranch, which is the highest priority for acquisition in the north San Francisco Bay. It's a 1,500-acre addition to San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge. It will be restored to provide habitat for the endangered California clapper rail, whose population is currently at almost extinction level.

Without going into everything that is in my testimony, because I trust that you and your staff will look it over, last year you did appropriate $3 million toward the purchase. The National Park Service—or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, excuse me, has negotiated the purchase. It will take another $3.7 million to complete that purchase. We are asking to complete that. That would be wonderful.

The second request is the Marin Islands. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife is requesting $600,000 from this committee and this Congress to help acquire the Marin Islands, which contain the largest heron rookery known in the north San Francisco Bay. The best news about this is that it's a joint acquisition project.

What we will do is leverage this Federal appropriation of $600,000 with matching funds from the State and local governments with the total amount then matched by private contributions. As we would say, it's a deal that I hope we can't refuse.

The third request is Giacomini Ranch. We're trying to finish up the purchase of Golden Gate National Recreation Area. This is way at the top. It's a $3 million appropriation toward the acquisition. The landmark legislation which created GGNRA stipulates that landowners may lease back their ranches for continued agricultural use. We hope that this would happen, but eventually this is a very important piece of GGNRA. We ask you to look at it, please, for us.

We ask for an increase in the operating budget in GGNRA, we have more people coming there than anywhere else in the country. It's incredible—17 million visitors last year. For comparison purposes, Gateway National Recreational Area in New York is about a third as large as GGNRA and serves about a third as many visitors, which is what you'd expect, but their staffing level is 37 percent greater than GGNRA's. We have a tremendous strain on that particular park, so we're asking for help with that one, and staffing at Pt. Reyes National Seashore for the same reason.

Two more points: Bay Area Ridge Trail, which you have accommodated us in the past, is going to be a 400-mile trail and circling the 10-county San Francisco Bay area. It's very exciting. It will be an urban trail.

Mr. Miller and I have come to you in the past. This year we're asking for $175,000 for that.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, with your great leadership in this committee and some very tough votes, we've protected the coast of California. We'll be back this year. I'm sure Mr. Panetta has or will talk to you about this in greater detail, but the President has not released his plan for offshore oil drilling. It's absurd to allow any sales to go forward until we see what he's got hidden away in his pocket. He hasn't shown us at this point. We don't know what it would be. So we would ask kindly for your indulgence for another year's moratoria. We think it makes sense for the coast and for the ocean.

I thank you.

Mr. YATES. How come you're not asking us for money for earthquake protection?

Mrs. BOXER. Well, I'll go back and revise this.

Mr. YATES. I'm very serious about it because I think the budget should provide for it. I think it's very important for California to really maintain a condition of alertness in view of the predictions by the Geologic Survey that have been made.

I, for one—and I'm sure the committee—wants to help California keep as much of an alertness condition as possible to prevent possible damage. I'm sure you agree with that.

Mrs. BOXER. I do agree. I'd be happy to work with you on that. I was just stressing things in that particular area, but——

Mr. YATES. But how many things can we give California?

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Chairman, let me just say we now have 30 million people in that State. Considering that we have the largest population, I know that you appreciate the value of——

Mr. YATES. I do. I appreciate the State of California and its beauties very much.

Mrs. BOXER. Thank you. I know that you have. We hope you'll come out often.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much. I appreciate it. We hope you'll come here more often. [Laughter.]

Mrs. BOXER. I'm here quite often, more often than you would probably like considering my request this year.

Mr. YATES. Never.

Mrs. BOXER. Thank you very much.

Mr. YATES. Never, never.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

ROANOKE RIVER PARKWAY

WITNESS

HON. JIM OLIN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Olin, we're very glad you're here.

Mr. OLIN. Fine. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the committee.

Mr. YATES. We're very glad.

Mr. OLIN. I've been here before and I'll probably be back again later on.

Mr. YATES. Well, let's hope so.

Mr. OLIN. I'm here to ask you to appropriate $1.5 million to acquire land for a visitors' center to be operated by the National Park Service. This visitors' center would be located at the intersection of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Roanoke River Parkway, which is a Federal demonstration project in my district.

I think you can see better what I'm talking about with this picture. To refresh your memory, this visitors' center is part of a bigger project. The Congress appropriated $12 million some years ago to build a river parkway as an extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway, which is this yellow line coming down here. This would connect the city of Roanoke to the Smith Mountain Lake, which is a large recreational lake. It's got 500 miles of shoreline. It's a major recreation facility.

The other purpose of the road is to provide a connection with the Explore Project, which is a State park now, designed to be on the frontier type of theme and showing early villages. It's a frontier exploration of the opening of the West. That park will be a State park. The land has been purchased by the State, but the park itself will be built by private funds.

What we're talking about now is to provide the land to build a visitors' center right here, which would provide a place for the people coming off the parkway to find out what the features of the area are.

As I said, two years ago the Congress appropriated money to do the design, development and engineering for that visitors' center. That's just about done. The Park Service has had a team in Roanoke on the site. They have selected the most desirable site, and they also have just finished the environmental impact study of the whole road. They're going to be reviewing that with me next week and they'll make it public here in another two weeks.

Mr. YATES. What happens with respect to the land owned by the State? Would that be a part of that?

Mr. OLIN. The original concept was that the State would acquire all the land and then would deed over to the Federal Government the land that the parkway would be on, and also the land for the visitors' center. That still is the intention, but we've had some snags.

This is the reason I'm here. This shows the detail of the location. This is the Blue Ridge Parkway. The purple is presently parkway land. This is the location of the proposed visitors' center. The yellow shows the land that's been purchased by the State in this location. They've also purchased about 1200 acres that would be on the other side of the river, and this is the green part shown here. The green was purchased by the State from a private owner.

They've got 168 acres left which would be required to buy the rest of this land, and also get the road hooked up to the first portion of Explore, which is the park that you see going off to the right. That actually goes a little farther. It involves 168 acres that we're trying to get.

The State ran into a jam. There's one landowner that owns this 168 acres. He's asking an exorbitant price. The State has already used the money they had appropriated. So I'm asking that we appropriate $1.5 million for the purpose of enabling the Park Service, through the Federal Highway Administration, to purchase that land.

We think that when the Federal Government enters this agreement that we're going to get more response from the owner. If necessary, we could also use eminent domain if that became necessary.

This park is under the Virginia Recreational Facilities Authority, and they do not have eminent domain authority.

Mr. YATES. Well, what would be the Federal Government's eminent domain authority for this purpose? Is it connected in any way to Federal projects?

Mr. OLIN. Well, it's part of the Blue Ridge Parkway. This yellow would be deeded to the State, to the Government.

Mr. YATES. Yes, but is it a part of it now? It's private now, and the parkway would be expanded to include this?

Mr. OLIN. Yes, this whole thing would expand the Blue Ridge Parkway so that this roadway and the connection would be an integral part of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Mr. YATES. It's a two-pronged attack on it?

Mr. OLIN. Yes, that's correct. And we really need the power of the Federal Government to get this thing wrapped up. We'll see how much that will really help.

Mr. YATES. All right, we'll ask the National Park Service whether they've done any studies on it. Do you know whether they have or not?

Mr. OLIN. Yes, I was saying the Park Service has had a team in Roanoke for about the last year and a half. They have done a complete environmental impact statement on the whole road and this.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. OLIN. And they've got the design of the visitors' center.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. OLIN. We're not quite ready to ask for money for the visitors' center. That will come a year later.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. OLIN. We've got money to build the first portion of the road, but we've asked the highway authorizing committee to consider the timing of getting the remainder of the money for the road. That won't come before you here, not at this time; maybe later.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. OLIN. A lot of money has been put into this. It's a program that has been authorized. You've appropriated money for it in the past, for the visitors' center. The highway people have appropriated money for the first part of the road. The State's put in $6 million to get the property; they've got most of what they want. We're very anxious to move this along. We'll be able within a year to start construction of both the first part of the road and probably the visitors' center.

Mr. YATES. All right.

Mr. OLIN. We're hung up by the properties.

Mr. YATES. We'll try to "unhang" you.

Mr. OLIN. Some help would be very, very much appreciated.

Mr. YATES. All right, thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Olin follows:]

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN JIM OLIN
BEFORE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the chance to appear before this committee today. I'm here to ask you to appropriate $1.5 million to acquire land for a Visitors Center to be operated by the National Park Service. This Visitors Center would be located at the intersection of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Roanoke River Parkway in my district.

This Visitors Center is part of a larger project. Congress has appropriated money to construct a 10-mile extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway which will run along the Roanoke River between Roanoke and Smith Mountain Lake. This parkway will also provide access to the Explore project, a Virginia state park that will re-create the American frontier experience. Explore will consist of several historical replicas of frontier towns and Indian villages. Most of the Explore project will be funded by private contributions.

At the intersection of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Roanoke River the Park Service is proposing to build a Visitors Center that will provide information about all the recreational opportunities available in the region.

Two years ago, Congress appropriated money for the planning and design of the Visitors Center. The Park Service conducted a site location study and that has been completed. The Park Service has recommended a site and that recommendation will be included in the draft Environmental Impact Study for the Roanoke River Parkway that has just been completed.

The Federal Highway Administration and the National Park Service have identified 424 acres that are needed to build a Visitors Center and construct the first section of the Roanoke River Parkway. Of that 424 acres, 256 acres are already owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia and 168 acres are still privately owned.

The Virginia Recreational Facilities Authority was created by the state to buy land for the Explore Park. When land was being bought for the Explore Park, the intent was to buy all the necessary land for the Visitors Center and deed it to the federal government. Thirty-six acres was bought for a reasonable price. The Recreational Facilities Authority couldn't reach an agreement with the owner of the remaining 168 for the price of the land. Since the Recreational Facilities Authority does not have imminent domain to condemn the land, it has not been able to buy this 168 acres. So, in order to have all the land we need for the Visitors Center, it needs to be purchased by the federal government.

A lot of money has been spent on this whole project. The Commonwealth of Virginia has spent more than $6 million to buy 1200 acres of land for the Explore Park, so you can see the state has made a significant investment. Congress has also appropriated $12 million to construct the parkway and we've asked for additional money in the reauthorization of the Surface Transporation Act that the Public Works Committee is working on.

The land for the Visitors Center is the missing piece of the puzzle. With the purchase of the remaining 168 acres, we can pull the whole project together and move forward with construction. We're eager to keep this project moving forward and I'm sure you will give this request serious consideration.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NMP

WITNESS

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Darden is here. Hi, Buddy.

Mr. DARDEN. Hello, Mr. Chairman. I'm a little early.

Mr. YATES. Well, that's all right.

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I got a call this morning, a rather frantic call, from our colleague Ben Nighthorse Campbell. He had to go to the White House with some artists from his district and asked me if we could swap places. So I'm a little out of order here.

Mr. YATES. No, no, you're never out of order. [Laughter.]

Mr. DARDEN. I appreciate that, sir.

I want to thank you and the committee for giving me the opportunity to come back and hopefully end what has been the second battle of Chickamauga, which has been raging for the last 50 years. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the first battle of Chickamauga, in which many brave soldiers from Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts lost their lives, was the last actual battle that the South won, the last major battle that we won.

One hundred years ago—and we will be celebrating that—the Federal Government created Chickamauga, the largest military park in the country. This year we celebrate the 100th anniversary of that park. With your help, we've had additional funds for the visitors' center. It's going to be a rather outstanding event.

The second battle of Chickamauga, to refresh your memory, which has been waged for the last 50 years—and I think probably more fierce than the first battle of Chickamauga—has been whether to widen the existing roadway, highway 27, through the park for about 3½ miles or to go around the westerly part of the park with a parkway which would keep the traffic from destroying this very beautiful land, and very historically important site.

The Interior Committee of the House, with my sponsorship and with the encouragement of this committee, passed a bill several years ago, signed into law by President Reagan, which of course authorized the construction of this road. For the last two years, this committee has been kind enough to fund the money necessary for the startup costs, and the funding is in a three-year stage. This is the very last stage, we hope, for funding Chickamauga.

The project is coming along nicely, even though it's a little slower than we would like. As you know, there are numerous impediments toward building a road where historically significant places are located, but a memorandum of understanding has been entered into between the Department of Transportation for the State of Georgia and the National Park Service. Approval is being sought now by the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. We expect that to come shortly.

So the project is coming along very, very nicely. As I said before, with the support of this committee, we have been able to secure funding for two of the three stages. This, hopefully, is the final stage.

We are requesting additional Federal funds of $9.7 million. If the chairman will recall, this is a unique arrangement by which the State of Georgia pays 25 percent of the cost and the Federal Government pays 75 percent of the cost. Our request, Mr. Chairman, is for $9.7 million to complete the third and final phase of funding.

I want to say again that we appreciate the support of this committee, because we haven't had the support that we've needed from the other body. Without the commitment and the support of this committee for this nationally prominent historic project, it could not have taken place. I'm thanking you for your past participation. I'm also asking if you can help us finish the battle.

Mr. YATES. Okay, we'll try to arrange the peace.

Mr. DARDEN. Thank you very much, sir. It's just a war that we'd like to win.

Mr. YATES. All right.

Mr. DARDEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. YATES. All right. Thank you for coming in, Buddy.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Darden follows:]

GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

MR. CHAIRMAN, AS A MEMBER OF THE INTERIOR COMMITTEE AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS, I AM PARTICULARLY AWARE OF THE IMPORTANT WORK OF YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE. I APPRECIATE YOUR EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF OUR NATION'S PARKS, PUBLIC LANDS, AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO THE NATION'S FIRST MILITARY PARK WAS ESTABLISHED IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA -- THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK. ESTABLISHED BY THE 51ST CONGRESS, THIS PARK SERVED AS A MODEL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MOST OTHER MILITARY AND HISTORICAL PARKS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.

AS YOU KNOW, FROM MY PREVIOUS APPEARANCES BEFORE YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE, THE 100TH CONGRESS APPROVED LEGISLATION (P.L. 100-211) REQUIRING THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TO ASSIST THE STATE OF GEORGIA IN RELOCATING A PORTION OF U.S. HIGHWAY 27 WHICH CURRENTLY PASSES

THROUGH THE HISTORIC SECTION OF THE PARK. THAT LEGISLATION REQUIRES THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TO PAY 75 PERCENT OF THE COSTS OF REROUTING THE HIGHWAY AROUND THE PARK. THE STATE OF GEORGIA IS REQUIRED TO PAY THE REMAINING 25 PERCENT OF THE COSTS.

IN THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE HAS APPROPRIATED THE REQUESTED AMOUNTS FOR THIS PROJECT. AND IN THIS CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE PARK, I COME TO YOU IN SUPPORT OF WHAT I HOPE TO BE THE FINAL APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO FINISH THIS PROJECT. THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ESTIMATES THE AMOUNT NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT TO BE $9.78 MILLION. WITH THIS FUNDING, THE TOTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE PROJECT WILL BE $23.78 MILLION, WELL BELOW THE AUTHORIZED FEDERAL SHARE OF $30 MILLION.

THE SITE-SELECTION PROCESS FOR THE BYPASS HAS BEEN COMPLETED, AND FINAL APPROVAL FROM THE PRESIDENT'S

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION IS EXPECTED SOON. PRELIMINARY DESIGN WORK WILL BE COMPLETED SOON AND RIGHT-OF-WAY ACQUISITION CAN BEGIN IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

I APPRECIATE YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR THE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE NATION'S FIRST AND LARGEST MILITARY PARK.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE; NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WITNESS

HON. DANIEL K. AKAKA, A REPESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

Mr. YATES. Mr. Akaka, Senator, we're delighted to have you. Have you been sworn in?

Mr. AKAKA. Not yet; May 16.

Mr. YATES. May 16, okay. Well, then we can still congratulate you upon being a Member of the House.

Mr. AKAKA. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Your statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Akaka follows:]

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE DANIEL K. AKAKA BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I would like to express my appreciation to the members of the Subcommittee on Interior for this opportunity to appear before you today. I am grateful for your past support in Hawaii's crusade to preserve its remaining native plant and animal life. The habitat acquisition and management proposals brought forth today are essential to this effort.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ACQUISITION

JAMES A. CAMPBELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The James A. Campbell Wildlife Refuge and adjoining wetlands support 90 percent of the waterbirds on the island of Oahu, and provide habitat for migratory birds and threatened green sea turtles. It is also the home of four endangered species - Hawaiian stilt, coot, gallinule, and duck. The recovery of these species is seriously threatened by a burgeoning coastal development.

It is essential that the neighboring wetland and coastal property are acquired to solidify the long-term protection of the existing wetland wildlife habitat and buffer the wetland boundaries against potential commercial development. An amount of $3 million is required to complete acquisition of the surrounding acreage.

President Bush declared his goal of no overall net loss of the remaining wetlands resource base of the United States. The James A. Campbell National Wildlife Refuge would serve as a shining example of our nation's commitment to this proposal.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES
REFUGE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The Administration's budget would provide $1.088 million for Hawaiian refuge operations. Although I am encouraged at the Administration's increase in Hawaii refuge operations, this level is far short of the funds necessary to maintain and operate all existing refuges in Hawaii and the Pacific.

An additional $800,000 is needed to carry out continued protection and management of lands under refuge protection, which include alien plant and animal control and monitoring and maintenance of wildlife and native ecosystems. And of the total amount, I request that $250,000 be earmarked for fencing at Hakalau National Wildlife Refuge.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Hawaii Research Station, Patuxent Wildlife Research, is currently researching population dynamics of the Palila and other species in the Mauna Kea study area. Breeding patterns, impacts of predation, and limitations of food resources are just a few of the studies being conducted.

An essential component of their research on Hawaiian birds is a study of avian disease, which has yet to be undertaken. Although many attempts have been made to obtain the necessary funds, they have been unsuccessful up to this point. Research on avian disease is imperative, given the devastating impact of avian disease on the native Hawaiian birds.

I request that $200,000 be earmarked to begin studies on the role avian disease plays in the decline of the Hawaiian forest birds.

Another subject of particular interest to me is the Cooperative Fisheries Unit in Hawaii. I ask that the Subcommittee consider an appropriation of $150,000 to expand the existing Cooperative Fisheries Unit into a combined Fisheries and Wildlife Unit. The State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources and the University of Hawaii at Manoa have committed the labs and their share of funds that are necessary to realize this proposal. All that remains to be done is the display of support by Congress.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARKS

OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

Haleakala National Park and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park contain a wealth of endangered or threatened animal and plant species. Sustaining the alien species control and native ecosystem restoration programs are critical to protect these endemic and endangered species.

I am, therefore, requesting continued additional annual funding of $465,000 for Haleakala National Park and $600,000 for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park in FY 1991. These amounts will enable the Park Service to address complex weed and wildlife problems, as well as to provide for essential management operations.

Moreover, additional monies are needed for fencing, which has been found to be the only effective method to solve the devastation to our rain forest ecosystem caused by foraging activities by feral goats and pigs. I request that Haleakala National Park and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park be earmarked $300,000 each for fencing, repair and maintenance under the construction account.

KALAUPAPA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Of the 195 historic buildings at Kalaupapa National Historical Park, 97 are listed as classified, and all are in desperate need of basic maintenance. To give you an example of the deplorable situation, Pascual Social Hall, the hub of all social activities at Kalaupapa, cannot hold any functions that require electricity. Additionally, help is needed for alien species control. I ask that the Subcommittee consider adding on $200,000 to the base funding for Kalaupapa National Historical Park for FY 1991. Of this amount, $150,000 is to be used for basic maintenance of the buildings, and $50,000 is to support alien species control.

KALOKO-HONOKOHAU

Kaloko-Honokohau National Park requires additional monies to properly support vegetation management which is critical to the health of park wetlands. I request that $30,000 be added to its base funding for FY 1991.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN CULTURE AND ARTS PROGRAM

A year ago on April 30, 1989, the Board of Trustees of the Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program (NHCAP) finalized the Fifteen Year Plan for the program. The mission of NHCAP to make a meaningful and continuing contribution to the well-being of Native Hawaiian people through the perpetuation of traditional Native Hawaiian culture and values.

The Fifteen Year Plan has been separated into three distinct phases: exploration, settlement, and adjustments. The exploration process will develop on ancient and traditional Hawaiian artifacts. An example of this is the use of native canoes.

The research and construction involved in the making of an ancient canoe will be documented. This will also include all endangered lost practices of preparation in sailing and training of an ancient canoe. The research will be done on the materials used in the construction of the canoe, it's sails, and the waterproofing of the canoe. It is planned that the canoe will be built in Hawaii and taken to the Marquis Islands to then be sailed back to Hawaii. This voyage will encompass the recreation of an ancient voyage depicting what Native Hawaiians went through in order to migrate.

The settlement phase will focus on past Native Hawaiian land management, including the kapu and ahupua'a systems. The kapu system determined which food resources could be cultivated at what time of the year, which eliminated the threat of food and water depletion. The ahupua'a plan was a water irrigational system which managed resources that ran from the mountain to the sea. The adjusting phase will depict the impact of different influences upon Native Hawaiians. The research material acquired through this process may offer insight which may explain how the Native Hawaiian population adjusted to outside influences.

The Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program is also currently involved in funding other organizations and individuals to carry out specific projects which address traditions that have ancient roots. These efforts will concentrate on recovering correct practices and developing new knowledge about these traditions, to integrate them in Native Hawaiian lives today, and to communicate information about them to the public. The projects will focus specifically on Language & Lore, Ceremony & Protocol, and Resources. NHCAP has also provided funding for practitioners who are carrying out their own research, and for individuals who would like to develop their program planning and grant-writing skills.

I am requesting $2.3 million to assist with the implementation of these programs so that generations presently existing and those yet to come may have the opportunity to mentally and spiritually understand what it is to be Hawaiian and to stand proud in the knowledge that their culture still lives on.

BROWN TREE SNAKE

As I testified last year, the brown tree snake poses a serious problem in Guam as it feeds on a wide variety of vertebrate prey and causes chaos in the daily lives of its residents.

Recently, a visiting friend from Guam commented to me how beautiful it was to hear Hawaii's birds sing. It is a miracle of nature that we all take for granted, as birds are in abundance on our islands. But the brown tree snake has virtually wiped out all of Guam's native forest birds. It is truly sorrowful that Guam's people can no longer wake up to a bird's cheery chirping or simply enjoy their melodic song.

The brown tree snake population is estimated at 3-4 million, and the threat of accidental introduction to snake-free islands is very real. Already, a considerable number of incidents exist where these snakes have been sighted in cargo on islands previously unexposed to the predator - Hawaii, Wake Island, Saipan, Diego Garcia and Ponape. Although none of these incidents has led to the establishment of viable populations, it is only a matter of time if this pattern continues.

I cannot overemphasize the urgency in adopting preventive measures now. The birds of our snake-free islands would be especially vulnerable to extinction if the Brown Tree Snake is introduced.

I ask the Subcommittee to appropriate $1 million for Brown Tree Snake research, which is the same amount appropriated last year. All systems are go and extensive research is being undertaken.

FOREST SERVICE

PACIFIC ISLANDS FORESTRY PROGRAM

I would like to express my full support for the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry, as it is dedicated to the well-being and wise management of tropical Pacific islands forests. With the increase in funding experienced last year, the Forest Service Research Program is finally beginning to make some headway in research to sustain and restore tropical island forests and forest diversity. However, the Administration's budget for FY 1991 would severely impact all forestry organizations in the U.S.-affiliated Pacific islands.

I've provided a list of priorities for your consideration in the Pacific Islands Forestry Program: (1) Add $296,000 to Timber Management Research to restore tropical forestry research on agroforestry, watershed protection, and mangrove restoration; (2) add $173,000 to Forest Environment Research to restore tropical forestry research on restoring native ecosystems for endangered species; (3) add $190,000 to Forest Protection Research to restore tropical forestry research on the biological control of exotic weeds; and (4) $300,000 to Forest Products and Harvesting Research to initiate a research program on revitalizing forest based communities in Hawaii and the American Pacific. The latter program, a joint undertaking between the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station and the University of Hawaii's College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, will emphasize community planning and self-determination relative to the forest-based resources.

MARINE MINERALS TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Once again, I want to express my support for the continuation of appropriations in FY 1991 to support the Marine Minerals Technology Center (MMTC). The request of $1.6 million for this minerals center has my complete support.

Separate divisions for nearshore and deep ocean minerals research are contained within the MMTC. The Ocean Basins Division is managed by the Center for Ocean Resources Technology at the University of Hawaii. The Continental Shelf Division of MMTC is managed by the Mississippi Mineral Resources Division at the University of Mississippi. Both divisions concur in the FY 1991 request of $1.6 million.

The primary objective of the Marine Minerals Technology Center is to encourage the development of selected mineral materials from U.S. seabeds by providing opportunities for engineering systems research, development and technology transfer. The MMTC also provides the leadership and facilities required for the education and training of scientists and engineers in the field of ocean minerals development.

In Hawaii, programs of the Ocean Basins Division compliment activities relating to marine mineral resources carried on by the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, the Hawaii Undersea Research

Laboratory, and the East-West Center's Resource Systems Institute. The division cooperates with these organizations in the use of existing equipment, marine platforms and research facilities.

The MMTC provides necessary guidance and focus to assure an orderly development of the mineral resources of the United States with due regard for the protection and conservation of the marine environment. As a national research center, the MMTC brings together leading scientists and engineers in the field of marine minerals and ocean mining, thereby linking universities, research institutions and industry.

METHANOL RESEARCH

While oil production in the United States is declining each year, demand for gasoline continues at an alarming rate. At the same time, there is growing awareness that the effects of diesel and fossil fuels will require a shift to alternative fuels. This awareness, represented by the new requirements for a ban on the manufacture of diesel buses in 1991 and trucks in 1994, dictates that new ways be developed to permit methanol to be used as a replacement for diesel fuel. The Alternative Transportation Program at the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute is engaged in research on electric hybrid and methanol fueled vehicles that may hold the transportation opportunities of tomorrow. Key features of this program include a model methanol fuel tank system in central Honolulu as the first part of an island-wide program to lead to a transition to alcohol from biomass.

An appropriation of $300,000 is requested for this program. This represents an increase of $125,000 over the FY 1989 amount and will permit expanded research into the use of additives to enable methanol to be used in diesel engines, identifying modifications for existing diesel engines to permit the use of methanol, and the development of strategies to assist owners of diesel truck and buses to shift to methanol.

HAWAII'S ENERGY SECURITY AND THE NEED FOR A REGIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE

In the midst of the last energy crisis, Congress established the Strategic Petroleum Reserve as a means of minimizing the impact of any interruption or reduction in imports. I firmly believe that Congress acted with great vision when it created the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Our conscientious efforts to fill the reserve demonstrate that we are serious about our pledge to achieve greater energy security.

However, the sad reality is that not all areas of the United States will be covered by this blanket of energy security. Compared to the mainland, Hawaii faces a much greater risk of an oil supply disruption because we have no overland access to domestic sources of crude. While the lower 48 states and Alaska have access to oil transported by pipeline, rail, or highway, in Hawaii all of our crude oil and refined products arrive by ocean tanker. Our total reliance on tanker deliveries makes Hawaii exceptionally vulnerable to a cutoff of oil supplies in the event of a crisis that disrupts oil imports.

Ever since the passage of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) of 1975, the State of Hawaii has been pursuing the siting of a regional petroleum reserve (RPR) of 90 days supply within the State. Section 154(d) of EPCA clearly contemplated an RPR in Hawaii. Section 154(d) of the EPCA provides that, "(t)he Strategic Petroleum Reserve Plan shall be designed to assure, to the maximum extent practicable, that each noncontinguous area of the United States which does not have the overland access to domestic crude oil production has its component of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve within its respective territory."

By any definition, Hawaii is "import dependent," and it is, of course, noncontinguous. Thus it meets both of the EPCA criteria for the establishment of an RPR. Yet the U.S. Department of Energy has consistently maintained the Hawaii's emergency petroleum supply needs are most effectively met through central petroleum storage in the SPR salt dome caverns in Texas and Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, this notion is absurd. These facilities are as far away from Hawaii as Istanbul is distant from New York City.

Since Hawaii's energy security needs are not addressed by the central reserve, I urge that you take steps to establish a Regional Petroleum Reserve of 90 days of consumption within the State of Hawaii. In FY 1991, I ask that you provide $3 million for the necessary planning, design and environmental work for a regional reserve in Hawaii.

Many people overlook the fact that our islands are rich in many things - especially beauty - but poor in indigenous fossil fuels. Unless something is done now about Hawaii's vulnerability, when the next oil crisis hits it will be too late to act. I ask you to work with me to establish a Regional Petroleum Reserve for the State of Hawaii.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, thank you for your consideration of Hawaii's needs. Our unique predicament, particularly with regard to our biodiversity, must be addressed without delay. Hawaii needs your kokua. Thank you.

Mr. Akaka. Thank you very much. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and the members of your committee to testify on programs of importance to the State of Hawaii. I also want to thank you very much for the help you've given Hawaii in the past.

Mr. Yates. Well, that's a tribute rather to yourself for having sponsored and initiated it and having advanced it before this committee, so that we became aware of it.

Mr. Akaka. Thank you. As you know, in just a few days I will no longer be a member of this illustrious committee.

Mr. Yates. Well, that's unfortunate.

Mr. Akaka. But I want to say that my aloha and gratitude go out to each or you.

Mr. Yates. We'll say aloha at that time, Senator.

Mr. Akaka. I have requested an appropriation, Mr. Chairman, of $3 million to complete the expansion of the James A. Campbell National Wildlife Refuge located on the north shore of Oahu. The Campbell National Wildlife Refuge and adjoining wetlands support 90 percent of the the water birds on the Island of Oahu.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has confirmed the need to acquire the adjacent wetland and coastal property to solidify the long-term protection of the existing wetland wildlife habitat, protect significant habitat and sea birds, shore birds, and green turtles, and buffer the wetland boundaries against potentially incompatible neighboring development.

Obtaining this property will bring back from the brink of extinction-four federally-listed species and preserve Oahu's finest remaining wetland ecosystem. President Bush declared his goal of no overall net loss of the remaining wetlands resource base of the United States. The Campbell National Wildlife Refuge would serve as a shining example of our Nation's commitment to this proposal.

There is another potential threat to Hawaii's wildlife, Mr. Chairman. It is the brown tree snake. Long and mildly venomous, the snake feeds on a wide variety of vertebrate prey. Being a nonnative species, the snake has no native predators on Guam. That, combined with the abundant and vulnerable prey base, has caused the explosive population growth of this pest in the last two decades.

Mr. Yates. Where? Are you talking about Guam or Hawaii?

Mr. Akaka. I'm talking about Guam as related to Hawaii.

Recently, a visiting friend from Guam commented to me how beautiful it was to hear Hawaii's birds sing. It is a miracle of nature that we all take for granted as birds are in abundance on our islands, but the brown tree snake has virtually wiped out all of Guam's native forest birds.

Mr. Yates. Really?

Mr. Akaka. It is truly sorrowful that Guam's people can no longer wake up to a bird's cheery chirping or simply enjoy their melodic song. The brown tree snake population is estimated at 3 to 4 million, and the threat of accidental introduction to snake-free islands is very real. Already a considerable number of incidents exist where these snakes have been sighted in cargo on islands previously unexposed to the predator, such as Hawaii, Wake Island, Saipan, Diego Garcia, and Pohnpei. Although none of these incidents has led to the establishment of viable populations, it is only a matter of time if this pattern continues.

I cannot overemphasize the urgency in adopting preventive measures now. The birds of our snake-free islands would be especially vulnerable to extinction if the brown tree snake is introduced. I ask the subcommittee to appropriate $1 million for brown tree snake research, which is the same amount appropriated last year. All systems are go, and extensive research is being undertaken.

Mr. Chairman, Hawaii needs help in preserving its remaining native plant and animal life, and I hope that I can count on your support on this.

Mr. YATES. Well, you can count on our help. We put money in last year. We started to put money in the previous year. This is a tough snake apparently, and we'll try to put it on the endangered species list.

Mr. AKAKA. Thank you very much. We certainly appreciate that. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Senator, for coming in.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK; NATIONAL WILDLIFE AND REFUGE FUND

WITNESS

HON. WALLY HERGER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Herger? Mr. Herger, due to the fact that Mr. AuCoin is here and I have another commitment, I have asked him to take over the meeting.

Mr. HERGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AUCOIN [acting chairman]. Mr. Herger, your statement will appear in its entirety in the record. If you'd summarize, we'd appreciate it.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Herger follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE WALLY HERGER

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

MAY 10, 1990

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I greatly appreciate the opportunity of testifying before this subcommittee today. Many of the decisions that will be made by you and your colleagues on this panel will greatly impact the people of the second district of California, whom I represent, and therefore I would like to touch briefly on several of those issues.

First of all, I am requesting that this subcommittee consider appropriating $2.5 million in fiscal 1991 for the construction of a visitor center at Lassen Volcanic National Park. Lassen is the only place in the world where one can find all forms of volcanos, both active and inactive, in one location. Ironically, Lassen is also the only national park in the continental United States that does not have a visitor center or recent funding for such a facility.

In 1974, the visitor center at Lassen Volcanic National Park was closed due to potential avalanche danger in the surrounding area. Since that time, visitors to the park have been greatly constrained by the noticeable lack of adequate facilities. Interpretation of the park's unique volcanic features can usually only take place during the short summer season due to adverse weather conditions in winter. School tours, a major part of winter visitation before the original center was closed, are not able to visit the Park in bad weather, and are not in session during the summer months.

Even in this time of increasingly scarce federal dollars, it is alarming that Lassen should be without a visitor center when all other national parks, many of them having dramatically smaller attendance rates than Lassen, possess adequate facilities. The inequity of this situation is amply demonstrated when one compares the facilities at Redwood National Park (400,000 visitors in 1989 and 3 visitor centers) to those at Lassen (500,000 visitors in 1989 and no visitor center).

A visitors center at Lassen would serve several purposes at once by interpreting both the Park and the surrounding Lassen National Forest. Moreover, it also would provide for the distribution of additional safety information for visitors. The importance of safety should not be diminished in an area with as many geothermal features as is found in Lassen. In recent years, tort claims against the Park Service have increased substantially.

All segments of the local community are supportive of this project, including environmentalists, business and industry interests, civic groups and local government officials. Site selection and detailed plans are already underway, and a $3.6 million budget has been established from a list of alternatives, many of which were much more expensive. The local supporters of this project have already raised approximately $100,000, and firmly believe that they will be able to raise about $1.5 million if Congress will also provide a portion of the total funding.

A careful Environmental Assessment has enabled planners to avoid sensitive habitat for the wintering deer herd and protect other environmental concerns. As such, this environmentally sound project will truly enhance the scenic beauty of both the Park and the surrounding National Forest.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the merits of this case justify providing funding for a visitor center at Lassen in the Fiscal Year 1991 budget. I hope that you this subcommittee will support this request for $2.5 million to be included for this project in the 1991 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

Another issue that is very important to many of my constituents is the shortfall in the National Wildlife Refuge Fund. As such, I join with many of my colleagues here in the House in requesting an appropriation of $13.4 million, an increase of $4.4 million over the President's proposed budget, to provide full refuge revenue sharing funding for our nation's counties.

As you know, under the National Wildlife Refuge Revenue Sharing Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service makes payments to counties in order to compensate them for lost tax revenues resulting from the acquisition of private lands for addition to the National Wildlife Refuge System. During the 1980's, there has been a dramatic decline in the percent of entitlement paid to the counties under this federal law. I am pleased to note that this trend was reversed last year due to increases in appropriations provided by this Subcommittee. However, as federal land acquisitions for refuges continue to increase in acreage and value, additional funds are necessary even if we are to avoid further reductions in the percent of payments made to local governments.

Mr. Chairman, I would like briefly give you and the members of this panel a good illustration of the practical impact of this shortfall by citing the example of Colusa County, California. This small, rural county has accumulated a shortfall of $373,876 since 1980 due to land acquisitions by the Fish and Wildlife Service for wildlife refuges. The people of this rural area depend on these funds for vital services such as education, road maintenance, law enforcement and other basic needs. As such, you can see that this situation places a terrible burden on areas which contain federal wildlife refuges.

Last year, Congress appropriated $9 million for refuge revenue sharing payments in Fiscal Year 1990. This will enable the Fish and Wildlife Service to meet only 78 percent of the scheduled 1990 payments to county governments. This same level of funding in 1991 would result in a decline from 78 percent to 75 percent of the required payments.

It is important to note, I believe, that a number of local officials have indicated they are determined to oppose further acquisitions by Fish and Wildlife unless the counties receive full funding. As such, in order to ensure that the refuge revenue sharing funding keeps pace with the Refuge System's continuing expansion, a modest increase of $4.4 million in appropriations over the President's proposed budget is needed to achieve 100 percent funding. Accordingly, I join with a many of colleagues in the House in requesting your support for an appropriation of $13.4 million for fiscal 1991 to provide full refuge revenue sharing funding for counties. This will contribute greatly to strengthening our National Wildlife Refuge System as well as partially relieving the burden that has been placed on our rural counties by the past shortfall.

I also would like to express my strong support for the California Water Commission's recommendation of an additional $3.8 million appropriation above the $1.5 million included in the President's budget proposal for the rehabilitation the Coleman National Fish Hatchery near Redding, California. Coleman, which is the only fish hatchery owned and operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service, was built to mitigate damages to salmon spawning areas in the Sacramento River system caused by the construction of Shasta and Keswick Dams, which provide valuable water resources to many Californians.

Over the years, Coleman has experienced a variety of problems, ranging from advancing technology to serious diseases. With adequate funding and proper planning, Coleman can expand and strengthen its role as a major contributor to fishery resources in the Upper Sacramento River, including the now seriously threatened winter-run Chinook salmon population.

Although Coleman is the key to restoring and enhancing the fishery resources in the Sacramento River, it has been maintained only on a minimum basis for many years. Without effective restoration of the fishery, many California water users will likely face a threat to continued water supplies in the future. Mr. Chairman, I urge you and your colleagues to support the California Water Commission's recommendation of a total appropriation of $5.3 million in fiscal 1991, which will provide funding for the highest priorities of the Coleman Station Development Plan.

Finally, I would like to express my concern with regard to the levels of appropriations for timber harvesting and related activities in our National Forests. As Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson pointed out before this subcommittee just last week, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Service to achieve output targets of environmental challenges through lawsuits and appeals to federal timber sales continues to increase - in 1988 these challenges increased by more than 600 percent - the costs of preparing timber sales also are escalating due to elaborate documentation and procedural standards that are required.

I believe that it is imperative that the members of this subcommittee keep this trend of escalating costs in mind when making decisions regarding funding for timber sales preparation and related activities. Most of the Forest Service's timber sale efforts are now going into current year sales rather than advance planning for future years. The practical result of this is that most of our timber mills are approaching record low levels of timber volume under contract. This situation is reaching crisis proportions in northern California, and the people of this region stand to suffer greatly from reductions in timber supply from federal lands. I urge the members of this panel to pay particular attention to the need for increased funding in timber sale activities and forest fire suppression for this year and future years.

Again, I want to thank the Chairman and the members of this subcommittee for their consideration of these issues.

ing crisis proportions in northern California as well as throughout the Pacific Northwest. I urge you, if you would, to pay particular attention to these needs.

Again, I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of this subcommittee, for your careful consideration.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Thank you, Mr. Herger. We appreciate your support for the appropriations bill each year as well.

Mr. **Herger**. You're welcome.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Lowery?

Mr. **Lowery**. What's the status on design for the visitors' center at Lassen? Has it been designed?

Mr. **Herger**. It has.

Mr. **Lowery**. Within the Park Service, what's the priority?

Mr. **Herger**. They do have plans. There has been, I understand, a couple hundred thousand dollars that is being spent on that design. They're in the process of doing that, Mr. Lowery.

Mr. **Lowery**. What do you estimate the cost to be?

Mr. **Herger**. $3.6 million.

Mr. **Lowery**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Herger**. Thank you.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

YORK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL/INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM; GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

WITNESS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Goodling? Bill, we'll put your complete statement in the record.

Mr. **Goodling**. I appreciate that.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Goodling follows:]

Mr. **Herger.** I appreciate that very much, Mr. Chairman and members, for allowing me to come before your committee. I would like to request that your subcommittee consider appropriating $2.5 million in fiscal year 1991 for the construction of a visitors' center at Lassen Volcanic National Park in northern California. Lassen is the only location in the world where one can find all forms of volcanos, both active and inactive in one place.

Ironically, Lassen is also the only national park in the continental United States that does not have a visitors' center or recent funding for such a facility. Even in this time of increasingly scarce Federal dollars, it is alarming that Lassen should be without a visitor's center when all other national parks possess adequate facilities. For instance, Redwood National Park, which had fewer visitors than Lassen in 1989, has three centers.

The facility at Lassen would enable visitors to enjoy both the park and surrounding Lassen National Forest and would provide for the distribution of safety information. All segments of the local community are supportive. I believe that the merit for this case justifies providing funding for this and we appreciate your consideration.

Another issue that is very important to my constituents is a shortfall in the National Wildlife and Refuge Fund. I support an appropriation of $13.4 million, an increase of $4.4 million over the President's proposed budget. A good illustration of the impact of this shortfall is the case of one of my small rural counties, Colusa County. In this community, there is an accumulated shortfall of over $370,000 since 1980, due to Federal land acquisitions. The people of this area depend on these funds for education, road maintenance and other basic needs. At a time when a number of our local governments are going bankrupt, this situation places a terrible burden on areas which contain these Federal refuges.

The Coleman National Fish Hatchery in Redding, California is one of the keys to restoring the endangered winter run Chinook salmon in the Sacramento River. While it has been maintained only on a minimum basis, Coleman can expand and strengthen its role as a major contributor to the fishery resources with adequate funding. I urge your support for an additional $3.8 million above the $1.5 million in the President's budget for the Coleman National Fish Hatchery.

Finally, as the number of environmental challenges to Federal timber sales increases, more and more jobs are being lost as timber mills close in my district. I know you're very aware of this problem, which likewise affects many of your districts as well. It's becoming increasingly difficult for the Forest Service to achieve output targets for timber sales and other activities. I'm greatly concerned over the reduced levels of appropriations for timber harvesting in our national forests, and I feel that it is imperative that, if at all possible, the subcommittee keep this in mind when making decisions.

Regarding funding for timber sale preparations, most of our Forest Service timber sale efforts are now going into current year sales rather than advanced planning for future years. The result of this is that many of our timber mills are approaching record low levels of timber volume under contract, and this situation is reach-

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

Testimony of

Honorable William F. Goodling, M.C.
19th Congressional District, Pennsylvania

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

YOUR CONSIDERATION OF TWO IMPORTANT PROJECTS WHICH WILL HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA WILL BE APPRECIATED.

FIRST, MANY OF YOU, I AM SURE, HAVE VISITED HISTORIC GETTYSBURG WITHIN MY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE HISTORICAL INTEGRITY OF GETTYSBURG AND THE SURROUNDING AREA ARE WELL KNOWN. HOWEVER, THERE IS ANOTHER COMMUNITY WITHIN MY DISTRICT WORKING TO PRESERVE ITS HERITAGE AS WELL.

OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS, A GROUP OF COMMUNITY LEADERS AND BUSINESSMEN HAVE BEEN WORKING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM OF YORK COUNTY. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO FOSTER AN AWARENESS AND APPRECIATION OF YORK COUNTY'S HISTORICAL FACTS AND HERITAGE AND ITS CONTINUED VITALITY.

THE PROJECT IS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HERITAGE MUSEUM. THE CONCEPT IS ONE OF A HANDS-ON CONTINUING RESTORATION, AND ALSO WORKING EXHIBITS DEMONSTRATING THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE OF THE REGION. THE MUSEUM WOULD FEATURE A CONTINUUM OF HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS THROUGH PRESENT DAY RELATED EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS. PROJECTS FOR ALL AGES ARE PROPOSED TO FOSTER AN EXCELLENT LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR YORK COUNTY HERITAGE EDUCATION.

SUBSTANTIAL LOCAL SUPPORT FOR THE PROJECT ALREADY EXISTS. A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO UNDERTAKE THIS ENDEAVOR. SINCE 1987, THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM OF YORK COUNTY HAS BEEN DISCUSSED BY YORK COUNTY BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS, AND MUCH BEHIND THE SCENES PLANNING HAS ALREADY TAKEN PLACE. TO DETERMINE THE VIABILITY OF SUCH A PROJECT, REPRESENTATIVES HAVE MET WITH EXPERTS FROM THE SMITHSONIAN AND THE BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF INDUSTRIAL HISTORY; THOSE CONSULTANTS WILL CONTINUE TO WORK CLOSELY WITH THE MUSEUM DEVELOPMENT. DR. BRENT GLASS, PENNSYLVANIA'S HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND BRENDA BARRET OF THE HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION HAVE VISITED THE SITE AND HAVE ENTHUSIASTICALLY OFFERED ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR THIS ENDEAVOR (ENCLOSED IS A COPY OF A LETTER OF SUPPORT FROM DR. GLASS).

THE PROJECT'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS ALREADY SECURED TWO LOCATIONS TO HOUSE THE MUSEUM. THE OLD EASTERN MARKET BUILDING WAS DONATED AND THE MOTTER BUILDING WILL BE TRANSFERRED FROM YORK COUNTY FOR $1.00. THE BOARD HAS LAUNCHED A CAPITAL CAMPAIGN WITH THE GOAL OF SECURING $750,000 FOR RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE BUILDINGS.

WHILE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY HAVE PUT MANY RESOURCES INTO THIS PROJECT, TO MAKE IT A TRUE SUCCESS IT APPEARS THEY WILL NEED FURTHER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM EXPERTS. TODAY I AM ASKING THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S CONSIDERATION OF A ONE-TIME APPROPRIATION FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, $45,000 TO BE SPECIFIC, TO COVER COSTS AND RELATED EXPENSES IN PROVIDING TECHNICAL AND PLANNING ASSISTANCE FOR THE PROJECT. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THIS APPROPRIATION WOULD BE MORE THAN MATCHED IN LOCAL AND STATE CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COULD BE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE IN LINKING THE MUSEUM PROJECT TO OTHER RELATED THEMES AND RESOURCES IN YORK COUNTY. THERE ARE SEVERAL PROJECTS THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IS INVOLVED IN YORK COUNTY. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CAN HELP THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM COMPLEMENT THESE PROJECTS AND TIE THEM ALL TOGETHER.

PROJECT LEADERS ARE IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOP THE NECESSARY COMPONENTS FOR AN INTEGRATED HERITAGE STRATEGY, LINKING THE MUSEUM TO OTHER HISTORICAL AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES IN SOUTHERN YORK COUNTY. THEY ALSO NEED GENERAL GUIDANCE AND ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HERITAGE RESOURCES. THE PARK SERVICE CAN FILL A GREAT NEED TO COORDINATE FEDERAL AND STATE HERITAGE AND MUSEUM PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE EFFORTS BY WORKING WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION TO PROVIDE INTERPRETIVE, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CAN PROVIDE VALUABLE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THESE EFFORTS. AS YOU KNOW, THE PARK SERVICE IS A LEADER IN ASSISTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF HERITAGE CONSERVATION STRATEGIES AND INTERPRETING OUR NATION'S HISTORY. IN ADDITION, THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS BEEN WORKING WITH THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ON HERITAGE PROJECTS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE.

UNDER THIS PROPOSAL, THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WOULD WORK WITH THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM TO ASSESS THE AREA'S HISTORIC RESOURCES AND INTERPRETIVE THEMES, INCLUDING STRUCTURES, SITES, ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES, AND EVENTS OF NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE. THE PARK SERVICE WOULD ALSO EVALUATE CURRENT INFRASTRUCTURE, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE AREA, AND LOCAL ORDINANCES AND PLANS. MOST IMPORTANTLY, THE PARK SERVICE WOULD HELP DEVELOP AN ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTING THE MUSEUM AND INITIATING A HERITAGE CONSERVATION STRATEGY, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS AND SCHEDULES FOR INTERPRETATION, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

MOST IMPRESSIVE IS THE FACT THIS PROJECT WAS BEGUN BY AND HAS STRONG SUPPORT FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS LEADERS. I FOR ONE, AM VERY EXCITED ABOUT THE HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL OF THIS PROJECT AND WOULD APPRECIATE THE SUPPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

THE SECOND MATTER I BRING BEFORE YOU TODAY CONCERNS GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK. LAST TUESDAY, APRIL 30, THE HOUSE PASSED MY BILL, H.R. 3248, TO PROVIDE A NEW BOUNDARY FOR THE PARK. THE SENATE HAS ALREADY PASSED A SIMILAR MEASURE AND I AM HOPEFUL THE NEW BOUNDARY WILL SOON BE LAW. FINAL ENACTMENT OF THIS LEGISLATION REPRESENTS THE CULMINATION OF THREE YEARS OF WORK.

THE NEW BOUNDARY WILL ADD 2,000 NEW ACRES TO THE PARK THROUGH BOTH FEE PURCHASES AND SCENIC EASEMENTS. IT WILL FOLLOW A UNIQUE PROCESS STRESSING CLOSE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. THE NEW BOUNDARY HAS BEEN GREETED WITH WIDE ACCEPTANCE DUE TO THIS EFFORT AND I HOPE TO SEE IT CONTINUE.

WHILE FINAL PROCUREMENT OF THE NEW BOUNDARY LANDS MAY TAKE A DECADE, NPS EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT IT MUST BEGIN SOON. THE ACQUISITION PROCESS WILL REQUIRE EXTENSIVE TECHNICAL AND PLANNING ASSISTANCE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. TO IMPLEMENT THE BOUNDARY PROCESS AND PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO OTHER LOCAL BATTLEFIELD ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMS, SUCH AS GETTYSBURG'S HISTORIC PATHWAYS, AN APPROPRIATION OF $75,000 IS REQUESTED.

SECTION 4D OF H.R.3248 RELATEDLY PROVIDES AN INNOVATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE LONG-TERM PROTECTION OF THE PARK. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR MATCHING REIMBURSEMENTS FOR UP TO 50% OF THE PLANNING COSTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANS AND LANDUSE GUIDELINES WHICH ARE CONSISTENT WITH CONSERVING THE HISTORIC CHARACTER OF THE BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT. AGAIN, THE INTENT OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO HAVE THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS WORK TOGETHER TO ENHANCE THIS IMPORTANT BATTLEFIELD. AN APPROPRIATION OF $75,000 IS ALSO REQUESTED FOR SECTION 4D PROGRAMS.

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION OF THESE PROPOSALS.

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 1026 HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1026

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 23, 1990

The Honorable William F. Goodling
2263 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Goodling:

I am writing to express my support for the development of the York County Agricultural and Industrial Museum in York, Pennsylvania. I have met with and advised community leaders who are involved in creating this museum and I have surveyed the community to look at possible locations for the museum. In my discussions with Louis Appell and others involved in this project, I have found a clear sense of purpose and a strong commitment to fill a real need in the community.

York already has a fine reputation for preserving its history. Now the history community faces a new challenge. Rapid changes in technology and industrial design have made the farm implements and production machinery of this century obsolete. There is a critical need for communities like York to collect and preserve representative examples of this recent history so that future generations can understand this dramatic and dynamic period of change. The proposed museum of agricultural and industrial history in York will fulfill this purpose and I offer my enthusiastic support.

Please count on me and the Commission to continue our active interest in the development of this museum.

Sincerely,

Brent D. Glass

Brent D. Glass

CC: Louis J. Appell
Pat Foltz

Mr. Goodling. Thank you for the opportunity to testify, Mr. Chairman. I'll just very briefly summarize what I have in that statement.

I'm almost embarrassed, as a matter of fact, to come and ask for my peanuts after what I've been hearing.

Mr. AuCoin. It's so small.

Mr. Goodling. After the amounts I just heard, maybe I should put another zero there. It might be more impressive.

I have two projects in the district that need your consideration. The first is the development of the York County Agricultural and Industrial Museum. The project will foster an awareness and appreciation of York County's historical facts and heritage. The project is one of a hands-on continuing restoration of working exhibits demostrating the agricultural and industrial heritage of that region. There's substantial local support for the project. A nonprofit corporation has been established. Two properties have been secured, and various experts have already been consulted.

What we are asking for is National Park Service technical assistance in these efforts, and so I'm requesting the subcommittee consider a one-time appropriation of $45,000 to the National Park Service to cover costs and related expenses for providing technical and planning assistance. We've had all the museum people in from the State, et cetera, and all are greatly enthused about the possibility.

The second matter, we just passed the Gettysburg national military area boundary expansion on the floor, I guess it was last week or the week before. We will need some technical assistance. Even though the procurement of the new boundary lands may take a decade or more, the acquisition process will require extensive technical and planning assistance with the community to implement the boundary process and provide assistance to other local battlefield enhancement programs such as Gettysburg's historic pathways. An appropriation of $75,000 is requested.

Section 4(d) of the legislation provides that local governments will be eligible for matching reimbursements of up to 50 percent of the planning costs and the development of comprehensive plans and land use guidelines consistent with conserving the historic character of the historic district.

We would ask for second appropriation of $75,000 and we would implement section 4(d) and match it. That's it.

Mr. AuCoin. Do you want to be embarrassed?

Mr. Goodling. Yes, I'm very embarrassed. [Laughter.]

I should have added a zero both places.

Mr. AuCoin. Bill, thank you for your testimony. We appreciate your support of the bill each year. Thank you very much.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

POVERTY POINT NATIONAL MONUMENT; CANE RIVER AREA; BAYOU COCODRIE NWR

WITNESS

HON. JERRY HUCKABY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Huckaby? Jerry, I'm not sure there's any money left, but you're welcome to testify.

Mr. Lowery. There's got to be for Jerry. These are projects in Louisiana.

Mr. Huckaby. Mr. Chairman, it's good to appear before you again.

Mr. AuCoin. We have your statement. It will be in the record.

Mr. Huckaby. I ask that my statement might be entered as part of the record if I might summarize——

Mr. AuCoin. Without objection.

Mr. Huckaby [continuing]. For the sake of being brief.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Huckaby follows:]

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

May 10, 1990

Hon. Jerry Huckaby

Mr. Chairman and members of this subcommittee, thank you for giving me your time and attention today. I appear before you to request funding in Fiscal year 1991 for three projects that are of great importance to me, to my congressional district, and to all those interested in preserving our nation's unique natural resources.

The first and most time-sensitive project for which I seek appropriations is the Poverty Point National Monument in northeast Louisiana. I initiated legislation in 1987 to incorporate this 900-acre archeological site into the National Park System. The measure was enacted into law October 31, 1988 (Public Law 100-560). No funds were appropriated this fiscal year to manage and operate the site. It is truly a remarkable place, dating back to as early as 2000 B.C. There are no other prehistoric settlements in North America that even come close to

Poverty Point in terms of size or organizational complexity. Its preservation is for the benefit of the public and for furthering our understanding of mankind's development on earth.

A Statement for Management is in the process of being developed by the National Park Service, in preparation for drafting the General Management Plan which will guide the management and development of the park for the next 10 to 15 years. Four hundred acres which is the core of the designated 900 acres is owned by the State of Louisiana. An Act of Conveyance has been prepared and negotiations are underway to transfer the land from the State to the Service.

Fiscal 1991 funding for operating the site is essential, Mr. Chairman, because the Louisiana State Legislature is in the process of considering revised legislation to initiate this conveyance. The State needs assurances that, in donating this *property, Poverty Point will be properly managed and financed by the Federal government.*

The National Park Service has requested in the President's Fiscal 1991 budget $700,000 to cover the initial operating expenses of the site. I strongly urge the Subcommittee to approve this funding level, so we can begin to operate Poverty Point next year and give this prominent archeological wonder the protection it deserves.

I am also seeking Fiscal 1991 appropriations to fund a one-year study, to be undertaken by the National Park Service, to determine the national, historical and cultural significance of several antebellum plantations and an 18th-century Spanish military post, the Los Adaes, located in the historic Cane River area in northeast Louisiana. If these sites meet the foregoing criteria, I plan to introduce legislation to designate the Cane

River area as a unit of the National Park System.

This region is steeped in early American history and is truly a landmark of our southern American heritage. Some of the pre-Civil War homes have been owned by the same family for 200 years or more, and are still operational, but are falling in disrepair. Los Adaes was the eastern most Spanish garrison at that point in time. It set the boundary between the two colonial territories of Spain and France. Establishing this area as a thematic national park would showcase the Spanish and French colonial culture, upon which remnants of those unique cultures still remain.

As you may recall, Mr. Chairman, I requested that we fund this feasibility study in Fiscal 1990. During House floor consideration of the Department of the Interior Appropriations bill, Mr. AuCoin offered an amendment on my behalf to do so.

While we agreed to withdraw the amendment, since no feasibility studies for any national parks were included in the bill because of budgetary constraints, you stated that you would consider it this year. I urge you and the subcommittee to do so. In my opinion, it would certainly be a worthwhile endeavor. I ask that the Subcommittee support a funding level of $100,000 to $125,000 for the National Park Service to undertake this study.

Lastly, I am seeking $2 million in Fiscal 1991 appropriations to go toward the total purchase price of $5 million for 11,000 acres of bottomland hardwoods in northeast Louisiana. The Nature Conservancy recently purchased this property, named the Bayou Cocodrie, from General Motors in good faith and with the understanding that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would eventually acquire the land over time to manage as a national wildlife refuge.

Bayou Cocodrie is an outstanding old growth remnant in the Delta. Some areas have been uncut for close to 80 years and many other acres have been subject only to light selective cuts. This tract may be considered closer to a virgin stand of bottomland hardwoods than any other area remaining in the Delta region. Wildlife is abundant in this habitat - the Louisiana Black bear, a threatened subspecies, and declining neotropical migrant warblers and hawks all flock to the Bayou Cocodrie.

It is also a critical component in the systematic protection of bottomland hardwood forests extending up and down the Mississippi River alluvial floodplain. The North-South strand will not only protect the rich natural heritage of the Southeast, but may also serve as a safe haven for changing species of plants and animals. The threat of clearing is great, due to the valuable timber on the tract.

The Nature Conservancy has paid the total $5 million, and is willing to be reimbursed over time. I urge your support for the $2 million first installment so that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can begin to acquire and preserve this valuable natural resource for future generations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. HUCKABY. Mr. Chairman, I appear before you today to request funding for three different projects that are very important to me, to my congressional district, and to the State of Louisiana. One is for first-time funding for a new national monument authorized back in October of 1988. I understand when we fund a new national park or new national monument we specify a line item appropriation in the Appropriations bill specifically for this. The National Park Service has requested $700,000 this year in their budget for Poverty Point National Monument. I come urging the subcommittee to fund this $700,000. We are in the final process now of transferring a portion of the authorized land from the State of Louisiana to the Federal Government, the National Park Service. Poverty Point is the oldest known settlement in North America, dating back some 2,000 years, to the time of Egyptian pyramids.

This second project that I ask funding for, Mr. Chairman, is for a study of a possible new national park. Mr. Chairman, you kindly offered this amendment for me on the floor of the House of Representatives last year, and we agreed to withdraw the amendment because it was understood that, due to a shortage funding, no new studies would be authorized. I ask again that we authorize this study this fiscal year, 1991, in the Cane River area of North Louisiana, as we refer to it. These are some of the oldest antebellum homes in the South, and some of these plantation homes are being farmed by the same families today that farmed them at the time when Thomas Jefferson purchased this land from Napoleon.

Mr. AUCOIN. I think I was chairing this hearing a year ago when you testified on this matter. It was because of that, that I was familiar with the issue and agreed to offer the amendment on the floor last year.

We're going to revisit the issue this year?

Mr. HUCKABY. Hopefully, we will be able to include this study in this year's appropriations bill.

The third project, Mr. Chairman, is for an acquisition of lands that the Nature Conservancy recently purchased in my congressional district to establish a new national wildlife refuge in the Bayou Cocodrie area of Louisiana. This is formally known as the General Motors or Fisher track of land. We hope to eventually, over a period of years, appropriate $5 million to purchase some 11,000 acres of bottom land in northeast Louisiana. We are requesting, along with Senator Johnston in the Senate, $2 million to initially create this new wildlife refuge.

I'd like to thank the committee for giving me the time to appear before them, and I would urge your consideration of my requests.

Mr. AUCOIN. Thank you, Jerry.

Mr. Lowery?

Mr. LOWERY. We will give due consideration to the request.

Mr. HUCKABY. Thank you.

Mr. AUCOIN. Jerry, thank you for your testimony.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; TIMUCUAN PRESERVE

WITNESS

HON. CHARLES BENNETT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. AuCoin. Congressman Bennett.

Charlie—Mr. Bennett, we have your full statement. The Chair will submit it for the record in its entirety.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bennett follows:]

Statement by Mr. Bennett of Florida
before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior
regarding the Timucuan National Preserve

May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman: I appreciate this chance to speak on behalf of funding for the Timucuan National Preserve in my congressional district. Over the past two years, Congress, because of your efforts, has appropriated $1.75 million for land acquisition for this budding new preserve.

The National Park Service now has an early, small-scale Land Protection Plan for the preserve and is pushing forward with land acquisition on about 10 parcels. I submit a copy of the Land Protection Plan here for the record.

To date, Burton Island (number four on page 20 of the Land Protection Plan) was recently purchased from a private individual who had planned to "clear cut" it, and a very valuable area known as the Theodore Roosevelt Preserve (number one on page 18 of the Land Protection Plan) was purchased from the Nature Conservancy, which, as part of the package, donated several hundred acres of land to the National Park Service, along with the sale of about 19 acres of uplands -- a good deal for the Park Service. The Spanish-American War Site (number two on page 19 of the Land Protection Plan) is being donated to the preserve, and the paperwork on the transfer of title is now going through.

That leaves us with seven important areas on the already-approved Land Protection Plan for the preserve that have not been purchased, and funds have essentially been depleted. Development pressure in that area of Jacksonville makes it imperative we get additional funding to avoid degradation of the preserve. Several people have offered donation/sale packages to the park service, but the park service has been unable to vigorously go forward with such beneficial deals because of dwindling funds.

So, I am asking for a $5 million appropriation for land acquisition for the preserve. Such an appropriation would allow the Atlanta Regional Office of the National Park Service to set up a special land acquisition satellite office in Jacksonville and vigorously pursue land acquisition.

The opening for traffic of the new Broward Bridge in Jacksonville has opened up the city's rural northside area that contains the Timucuan Preserve to the more populous southside area of the city. Land prices are still reasonable but will soon explode, not only because of this new bridge, but also as a result of the continuing population pressure in North Jacksonville brought about by the Kings Bay Trident Submarine Base in Georgia.

So, we have a real opportunity here to pick up some valuable ecological and historical lands for this important new park facility -- before the cost goes through the ceiling.

In addition to the request for land acquisition monies, I would also ask that the subcommittee specifically earmark funds for the preserve's General Management Plan (GMP). I have made available some $100,000 of my personal funds for planning purposes for the preserve, and the park service has used some of that for archaeological studies. I was glad when, earlier this year, the park service came up with about $50,000 for the GMP. That's not quite enough to finish the GMP, and it would be great if the subcommittee could earmark about $50,000 to $60,000 to conclude the plan, which, as you know, is very important to a project like this. Of course, my personal funds could also go for that, but I would like to use some of my monies for land purchases, as opposed to paper work.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that a coalition of 20 national environmental groups, which each year puts out a paper called "The Conservation Alternative," included in its suggestions for fiscal year 1991 a substantial land acquisition request for the Timucuan National Preserve. Also, the National Wildlife Federation last year listed the Timucuan Preserve as one of the most threatened coastal parks in the nation. The Timucuan Preserve has also received attention in other national magazines and newspaper articles, most of which I have circulated to the subcommittee members over the past year. I am obviously delighted to have such important national backing.

I thank you again for all that you have done for this exciting project. We plan over the next year to set up a "Friends of Timucuan" organization to solicit local charitable funding, and there's also a possibility for some local city government funds for the preserve. It is also very likely that the Governor and Cabinet of Florida will be making some very substantial land donations to the preserve in the future. One reason that we haven't yet received such donations already is that the park service hasn't been ready to accept such lands until it has a GMP, and the state has been wary of donating lands to the park service until there's a real plan put together as to how the lands will be managed. As I said, the GMP is now going forward, and the park service and the state have set up special cooperative task force to explore the state's role in helping to make the Timucuan National Preserve all that it can be.

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve

Draft

Land Protection Plan

Florida

1989

Recommended By:______________________________ ____________
Superintendent Date

Approved By:______________________________ ____________
Regional Director Date
Southeast Region

LAND PROTECTION PLAN

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve

I. Introduction

A. Department and National Park Service Land Protection Policies

In May 1982, The Department of the Interior published in the Federal Register, a policy statement for use of the Federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which requires each agency responsible for land protection in Federally administered areas to:

- Identify what lands or interests in land need to be in Federal ownership to achieve management purposes consistent with public objectives in the unit.

- To the maximum extent practical, use cost-effective alternatives to direct Federal purchase of private lands and, when acquisition is necessary, acquire or retain only the minimum interests necessary to meet management objectives.

- Cooperate with landowners, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector to manage land for public use or protect it for resource conservation.

- Formulate, or revise as necessary, plans for land acquisition and resource use or protection to assure that sociocultural impacts are considered and that the most outstanding areas are adequately managed.

In response to this policy, the National Park Service has prepared a Land Protection Plan for the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve. The purpose of this plan is to identify land protection alternatives to assure the protection of historic, scenic, cultural, or other significant resources, and to provide for adequate visitor use. The plan has been prepared in compliance with relevant legislation, other Congressional guidelines, executive orders, and Departmental and National Park Service policies.

B. Protection Issues

Public Law 100-249 lists eight areas of historic and cultural significance that are to be acquired by donation or with donated funds. This Land Protection Plan addresses ten areas to be considered for acquisition with $1 million of appropriated funds. The major issues addressed in this plan include setting priorities for protection and acquisition, defining compatible and incompatible uses within the preserve, public and administrative access to important resources, the protection of wetlands and endangered species habitat, the preservation of historic properties and resources and the construction and proposed construction of docks in the wetlands.
Ten areas have been selected which contain significant cultural, historical, natural and scenic resources. The plan also addresses actions needed to provide a minimal amount of visitor use and administrative facilities. Sufficient data regarding the resources and ownership of the ten areas has been compiled at this time to assign their significance to the purposes of the preserve. Some of the areas are mentioned in Public Law 100-249, others are not specifically identified. Data regarding several of the areas listed in the law has not been adequately compiled to permit an evaluation of the resources. As this information is gathered and analyzed, it will be used in the periodic update of the plan. The General Management Plan (GMP) for the preserve is scheduled to get underway in the fall of 1989. It will address visitor use, access, the protection of resources and many more issues in a more comprehensive manner than the Land Protection Plan.

The State of Florida is one of the principal landowners of the 35,000 acres contained within the boundaries of the preserve. Wetlands occupy most of this acreage, however the State owns and manages the Zephaniah Kingsley Plantation on Fort George Island, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Rollins Plant and Bird Sanctuary, Yellow Bluff Fort and Big Talbot Island. At this time the National Park Service is not in a position to accept the operational responsibilities connected with a transfer of State lands. This challenge, too, will be addressed in the plan's update.

Mapping and determining the ownership of the 35,000 acres of the preserve represents a task of enormous proportions. Acreage and ownership information has been collected for some of the areas; other areas are less defined. However enough is known about the ten areas to assign significance and reach a decision concerning protection. Thus the plan will be confined to the ten areas and not cover the entire 35,000 acres.

C. The Plan as a Guide

This plan does not constitute an offer to purchase land or interests in land. It will generally guide subsequent activities subject to the availability of funds and other constraints. This plan does not diminish the rights of non-Federal landowners.

II. Purpose of the Park and Resources to be Protected

A. Purpose

To preserve certain wetlands and historic and prehistoric sites in the St. Johns River Valley, Florida.

B. Resources to be Protected

The ten areas represented in this plan contain a variety of natural and cultural/historical resources. Several varieties of endangered and threatened species inhabitat the preserve. These include the Atlantic Ridley turtle, wood stork, Arctic perequine falcon, West Indian manatee, right whale, Atlantic loggerhead turtle, eastern brown pelican, least tern and baldeagle. The Theodore Roosevelt Preserve represents the only known rookery among the sites; however, the wetlands probably serve as home to several of the aforementioned species. For example, the eastern brown pelican may be observed at many areas throughout the preserve.

The preserve presents a unique Florida example of the "Sea Islands" usually associated with southern Georgia. Characterized by sandy barrier islands, inlets, sounds, rivers and extensive coastal marshland, this area is an important natural resource for Duval County and as recognized by Congress, for the nation. In some instances sand dunes eventually become stabilized by salt tolerant vegetation. A graphic example of this aeolian activity is St. Johns Bluff which is over 90 feet high.

Both the fresh and saltwater wetlands are home to a wide range of waterfowl, wading birds, fish and terrestrial wildlife. Traditionally the people of Duval County have used this resource for hunting, recreational and commercial fishing, trapping and boating. These activities are authorized by PL 100-249.

Both pre-Columbian and European history, starting in 1562 and up to and including the Spanish-American War, are represented by the numerous cultural, historical and archeological sites. An archeological overview and assessment for the preserve has been initiated. It has scanned the few archeological investigations already performed in the area and indicates a wealth of data. However, very little archeological field work investigation has been performed in the last 30 years and it is anticipated that the preserve contains a vast repository of related information. The ten areas covered by this plan include pre-Columbian sites, Spanish missions, vestiges of the British period, Revolutionary War sites and a Spanish-American War battery.

The ten areas addressed in the plan contain the highest resource values and/or present the highest potential for the development of visitor access or administrative facilities. Although the GMP would normally deal with these issues, these areas will be needed anyway. Focusing on and protecting these ten areas will lead to making the preserve an operational unit of the national park system regardless of the alternatives proposed in the upcoming GMP. The Land Protection Plan will be revised to reflect the GMP's proposal.

All of the resources are located within the city of Jacksonville/Duval County--a major metropolitan area with a population over 700,000.

C. Legislative, Administrative, or Congressional Directives and Constraints

The Secretary of the Interior (the Secretary) is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. No lands other than wetlands may be acquired without the consent of the owner.

Lands, interests in lands, and improvements thereon owned by the State of Florida or any other political subdivision may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

On lands acquired for inclusion within the preserve, the Secretary shall not impair any legal riparian right of access nor preclude the continued use of any legal right of way.

The Secretary shall permit boating, boating-related activities, hunting and fishing within the preserve in accordance with applicable State and Federal laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety.

The Secretary, with the consent of the owners, may acquire by donation or purchase with donated funds the following properties or sites of significant historic interest:

(1) Spanish sixteenth century forts San Gabriel and San Estaban.

(2) Spanish eighteenth century fort Dos Hermanas.

(3) English eighteenth century forts at Saint Johns Bluff and Fort George Island.

(4) Spanish sixteenth and seventeenth century mission San Juan del Puerto.

(5) Site of the American Revolutionary War battle of Thomas Creek.

(6) The Zephaniah Kingsley plantation, with its eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings.

(7) The Spanish American War fortification on Saint Johns Bluff.

(8) The confederate fort known as the Yellow Bluff Fort State Historic Site.

D. Resource Management and Visitor Use Objectives

Although a GMP for the preserve has not been prepared, it is the intent of management that the historical, cultural and archeological resources be preserved and interpreted. Similarly, the protection of wetlands and the vast range of flora and fauna will be a major thrust. Appropriate public access and interpretive opportunities will be provided. Details will be the subject of the GMP and other plans to be prepared by the National Park Service.

III. Land Ownership and Uses

A. Description of Non-Federal Ownership

The ten areas considered in this plan generally are owned by individuals and in some cases by corporations. Although it is anticipated that State lands in their entirety will be addressed in the plan update, the Thomas Creek/Half Moon area contains some State ownership. Duval County also owns land in the vicinity of Half Moon Island. The Nature Conservancy owns the Theodore Roosevelt Preserve, while the Spanish-American Fort area is under the ownership of a foundation. In all approximately 30 different landowners hold acreages of varying size among the ten sites.

B. Compatible and Incompatible Uses of Private Ownership

Since the Timucuan Preserve represents an area to be preserved for its natural and cultural resource values while permitting recreational opportunities, private uses of the preserve that would perpetuate these values would be compatible with preserve purposes. Activities that would disturb natural and cultural resources and interfere with public recreational opportunities would be incompatible. New commercial or residential construction would normally not be compatible.

Archeological Areas

1. Compatible Uses:

The continuation of cattle grazing is an acceptable activity in the short run and may be compatible in the long run. This would be based upon an assessment of the specific measures for the protection of historic/cultural resources and the means in which they will be interpreted. Feed lots, however, would not be an acceptable operation. Commercial and recreational fishing and boating in submerged areas, hunting and passive recreational activities would be compatible in general with the archeological resources.

2. Incompatible Uses:

These include ground disturbing activities including forest management practices using heavy equipment, the planting of row crops and orchards, drainage ditch construction, road building, insertion of underground utility lines, construction of docks, and any other activity that would involve earth movement.

Historic Sites

1. Compatible Uses:

Batten Island contains the Napolean Bonaparte Broward House, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Preservation of the structure through adaptive use should be considered an option subject to review under Section 106 regulations.

2. Incompatible Uses:

In the remaining areas that contain known historical sites, or structures, including Thomas Creek, Sawpit, the Theodore Roosevelt Preserve and the Spanish American Fort area, no activities should occur that would destroy the integrity of the historic resource or disturb the historic scene. This would include residential, commercial and industrial development, forest management and agricultural practices, or the introduction of docks.

Wetlands

1. Compatible Uses:

Recreational and commercial fishing and boating would be compatible so long as it does not involve the construction of docks, piers or boat launching ramps or disturb the natural ecology in accordance with Section 201(c) of Public Law 100-249.

Hunting as regulated by State statutes and city ordinances

Boat channel marking devices

Passive recreational activities (e.g. bird watching)

Continued maintainence of the Intracoastal Waterway

2. Incompatible Uses:

Construction of docks, piers or boat launching activities

Residential, commercial or industrial development

Utility lines

Roads

Endangered Species Habitat

1. Compatible Uses:

Cattle grazing - compatible in the short run but subject to further assessment

Commercial and recreational fishing that does not disturb endangered and threatened species habitat

Recreational boating (not mass events)

Hiking

Passive recreation

2. Incompatible Uses:

Any alteration of the habitat - including residential, commercial and industrial development, construction of utility lines and roads, marinas, docks and piers, feed lots

Visitor Use/Administrative Areas

No private uses would be compatible in those areas.

C. Overview of Protection Program

With the exception of Fort Caroline National Memorial, no lands nor interest in lands have been acquired within the boundaries of the preserve.

D. Status of Protection Program

1.	Statutory land acquisition ceiling:	none
2.	Appropriations to date:	$1,000,000
3.	Expenditures to date:	0
4.	Condemnation actions:	none
5.	Acreage limitation:	none
6.	Acreage acquired:	0

E. Social/Cultural Characteristics

With the exception of the owner of the Napolean Bonaparte Broward house on Batten Island, there are no long term landowners of the ten areas covered by this plan. No unique social or cultural patterns are established in these areas.

IV. Protection Alternatives

A. Federal, State and Local Laws

1. Federal

a. NPS Organic Act (39 Stat. 535)

b. Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666)

c. National Trust Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 927)

d. Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 220)

e. Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 931)

f. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915) and amendments

g. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (31 Stat. 852)

h. Executive Order 11593 (36 F.R. 8921)

i. Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1979 (88 Stat. 174)

j. Executive Order 11988 (Flood Plain Management)

k. Executive Order 11990 (Wetlands Management)

l. Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat.884)

m. Executive Order 11987 (Exotic Organisms, May 24, 1977)

n. Corps of Engineers Section 404 permitting process

o. Comprehenisve Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1984, as amended

p. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended

Mitigation of the effects of land disturbing activities on archeological resources will involve the identification, recordation and evaluation of affected resources according to NPS-28 requirements (the Cultural Resources Management Guideline), and the criteria and procedures for nominating resources to the National Register of Historic Places.

2. State (Florida)

The State of Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission exercises authority over fishing, hunting and trapping regulations for freshwater portions of the preserve. For saltwater portions, the Department of Natural Resources, Marine Patrol exerts authority. For reviewing and issuing State wetlands permits the Department of Environmental Regulations (DER) assumes this responsibility. In conjunction with DER the Bureau of State Lands issues permits involving wetlands and submerged lands.

The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, manages several sites in the preserve including Kingsley Plantation, Yellow Bluff Fort, Big Talbot Island and the Rollins Bird and Plant Sanctuary.

There are methods to mitigate land disturbing activities. This would involve a full assessment of the significance of the resource, including field investigation, historical research and a publication of findings. It would require coordination with the State of Florida archeologist. This requirement is only applicable to burial sites and if wetlands were involved.

Other important State statutes having a bearing on the preserve include:

a. Coastal Construction Permitting - Chapter 16

b. The Florida Hazardous Materials Emergency Response and Community Right-to-Know Act

c. Developments of Regional Impacts

d. Private Docks in Aquatic Preserves

e. Chapter 872, Florida Statutes (Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves) - requires notifying State Archeologist of the disturbance of an unmarked grave over 75 years old

3. Local

Jacksonville/Duval County has zoning authority over the lands contained within the preserve. The areas addressed by this plan are mainly zoned OR (open rural) with some IW (industrial/waterfront) and CN/CG (commercial general/commercial neighborhood) interspersed. Zoning has been in place for a number of years, but it is subject to variance and change.

The Jacksonville Electrical Authority operates a large coal fired generating plant adjacent to the southwest boundary of the preserve, about one mile from Brown's Island.

The Jacksonville Port Authority, although interested in all activities along and adjacent to the St. Johns River and Intercoastal Waterway, would not affect the resources of the ten study sites. Its importance would be measured when the balance of the preserve's resources are to be evaluated in subsequent land protection plan updates.

B. Reasonable Alternative Methods of Protecting Land/Analysis/Evaluation

Acquisition and management of land may not be the only effective or desirable method of protecting preserve resources in all cases. In the discussion of protection alternatives that follow, specific protection methods are assessed as to their ability to achieve management objectives.

1. Protection Alternatives other than Acquisition:

Technical Assistance and Education

Technical assistance involves providing information about land protection requirements and encouraging voluntary actions to reduce adverse impacts of development. In some cases, plans for clearing of vegetation or construction of access roads may be modified to reduce costs to the landowner as well as helping to protect preserve resources. By providing landowners with technical information about natural resources, soils, and appropriate construction methods, it may be possible in the upland areas to encourage new development that is relatively harmonious with protection objectives. Such approaches depend entirely upon the willingness of landowners (uplands may only be acquired upon the consent of the landowner) and cannot provide any permanent assurance that resources will be protected. Advantages of educational approaches include low cost, building of community support, and potential for voluntary cooperation by landowners. This alternative would have general application throughout the preserve, but would have only short term application in the ten areas under consideration.

Coordination with other Agencies

Actions by Federal and local agencies to permit, license, or provide financial assistance may have significant impacts on preserve resources. Under provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, major Federal actions are subject to public review processes to assure adequate consideration of possible impacts on the environment. As a concerned property owner and neighbor, the preserve can assure that other agencies are fully aware of any impacts proposed actions may have on preserve resources. Participation in public hearings and review processes is one means of expressing concerns. Coordination also may be improved by memoranda of understanding or advance requests to agencies that the preserve be notified when certain actions are being considered. Participation by the preserve in project or permit review processes will seek to encourage compatible designs, locations and operating requirements for new construction wherever possible and prevent or mitigate the effects from incompatible uses.

The National Park Service will continue to comment on Section 404 permit applications. The number of these applications have increased markedly since Public Law 100-249 was signed in February 1988. Despite the Service's reservation that the construction of docks, piers and marinas and the filling of wetlands would cause harm to the preserve's resources, the permits continue to be issued regularly. In the short run commenting on these permits may provide some form of protection, but it does not offer a long term solution for the health and integrity of the wetlands, a primary purpose of Public Law 100-249. It would be desirable to obtain a cumulative impact study before issuing futher permits. This could be accomplished through the Environmental Protection Agency or Corps of Engineers

Agreements

Agreements between the National Park Service and owners of commercial operations could help ensure that, in the short run, changes in land use would not occur that would be detrimental to the purposes of the preserve's purposes. Agreements could also address major structural changes to the operation that may be incompatible with the preserve's purposes.

2. Easements

Land ownership may be envisioned as a package of rights. Easements convey only some of those rights from one owner to another, while all of the other rights of ownership remain unchanged. Easements can be positive-conveying a right of access, or negative-limiting specific uses of the land. Easement provisions to protect preserve resources would address the following points:

- clearing of vegetation
- location of utilities
- density, height, design and color of structures visible to the public
- access for management of natural and cultural resources

The development of specific easement terms would require some detailed site planning to identify the most environmentally sensitive areas and those where development could be accommodated with minimal impacts. The development of specific easement terms can be a cooperative effort to assure that development follows traditional land use patterns or avoids any unnecessary disturbance of the natural system.

Because easements are enforceable interests in property, they provide greater assurance of permanent protection than do agreements, educational approaches, or local zoning ordinances. Easements "run with the land" and are binding on future owners.

Advantages of easement include:

- continued private ownership and use subject to the terms of easement

- lower initial acquisition costs than fee, and potential to protect more land

- reduced impact on local property taxes

- some reduced costs for NPS operation and maintenance

Disadvantages of easements as compared to fee include:

- potential difficulty in enforcement of easement terms
- unfamiliarity of landowners with less-than-fee ownership
- relatively high costs of acquisition on undeveloped properties where no further development is compatible

The acquisition of easements may have some general application throughout the preserve particularly where some form of residential use would be compatible with the resource. However its application would be limited in the ten areas under consideration by this plan.

3. Fee Acquisition

When all of the rights in property are acquired, the fee interest is transferred from one party to another. Where permanent protection of preserve resources and purposes are recommended, fee acquisition may be the preferred protection alternative. Disadvantages of Federal fee acquistion include high initial costs, perpetual maintenance and management requirements and possible negative economic and other impacts on the local community.

In most cases, and in the long run, acquisition of fee would be the most reliable alternative for protecting the archeological, historical and natural resources addressed in this plan. It would also address areas needed for the development of visitor use and administrative facilities.

Public Law 91-646, as amended, provides for the uniform and equitable treatment of persons displaced from their homes, businesses or farms by Federal programs and provides for certain payments and benefits for those displaced.

Methods of Acquisition

Donation

Landowners may be motivated to donate their property or interests in the land to achieve conservation objectives. Tax benefits of donation also may be an important incentive. Donations of fee are deductible from taxable income. Easement donations also may provide deductions from taxable income, but are subject to certain Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requirements to qualify as a charitable contribution.

Landowners are encouraged to consult their qualified tax advisor to discuss the detailed advantages of donations. The National Park Service may be able to provide some general examples of tax advantages, but cannot provide tax advice or commitments of what deductions will be allowed by the IRS.

Nonprofit foundations, out of concern for protecting monument and resource related values, can also purchase the land for donation to the preserve.

Purchase

Acquisition by purchase requires funds to be appropriated by Congress or donated from private sources. Funding for purchases depends primarily on future appropriations. One million dollars is currently available.

Exchange

Land or interests in land may be acquired by exchange. Land to be exchanged must be of approximately equal value. Differences in value may be equalized by making cash payments, subject to the availability of funds.

Condemnation

Through its power of eminent domain, the Federal Government has the authority to acquire property through the Federal court system when that property is required to fulfill the purpose of national park areas.

Where land or interests in land are to be purchased, every effort will be made to reach a price agreement with the owner. However, condemnation authority may be used to clear title, establish just compensation or prevent imminent harm to resources when other methods are inadequate. This judicial process assures the landowner of just compensation when private land is acquired for NPS purposes. Condemnation actions may take one of the following two forms.

a. Complaint Process

Through this process, title does not transfer to the Federal Government until the court action is complete and judgement is rendered.

b. Declaration of Taking

Through this process, the government obtains immediate title, control, and possession of the land. A declaration of taking vests title to property in the United States immediately upon filing in the court and the deposit of an estimate of just compensation. A portion of this deposit may be withdrawn by the owner as approved by the court.

At the Timucuan Preserve, no lands other than wetlands may be acquired without the consent of the owners.

3. No Action

This alternative would be acceptable in the short run when it is unlikely that the tract would undergo land use change and public access is not immediately needed. No action would not be acceptable when changes to the existing use would adversely effect the preserve's resources and the purposes of the preserve.

C. Evaluation Criteria--Priorities

In establishing priorities for protection, the following facts were considered:

1. Significance of natural values, particularly the fresh and saltwater wetlands, swamps, related island ecosystems.

2. Significance of prehistoric and historic/ cultural resources, particularly those cited in the Act.

3. Potential for adverse development affecting natural, cultural and scenic values of the preserve.

4. Opportunities for public access, resource protection and research.

5. Opportunity to manage from existing administrative operations at Fort Caroline National Memorial.

V. Recommendations

Protection by Area (in order of precedence):

A. Group 1--areas that are located in close proximity to the administrative offices of Fort Caroline and thus could be managed without a significant increase in staff or operational funds

1. Theodore Roosevelt Preserve:

This area contains an outstanding combination of natural and historical/archeological resources which could be managed for research and controlled public use in a cost-effective manner. It contains approximately 600 acres of mixed land cover consisting of mature hardwood hammocks, flatwoods, scrub, fresh water swamp, salt water marsh and highly productive mud flats which produce important food for the nearby active rookery. The rookery contains a variety of species such as the great blue heron, black crowned night heron, Louisiana heron, little blue heron and most importantly the endangered wood stork. The hammock and salt water marsh provide a nesting area for the painted bunting, refuge for the river otter, the endangered American alligator and as yet unconfirmed siting of the Florida panther all within the city limits of Jacksonville. This area has been the site of research by the faculty of Jacksonville University and has been a proven source for scientific research. Significant historic and prehistoric sites are contained within the sanctuary. These sites consist of, but are not limited to, St. Johns Town a community of 1500 people associated with the American Revolutionary War. Archeologists from the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center attest to the significance of the site, although its ultimate importance will be determined as part of a comprehensive survey and evaluation. The significance of the prehistoric and historic sites contained with the sanctuary, or proposed for addition to it, will be determined by applying criteria and procedures for nominating resources to the National Register of Historic Places. The land is currently under single ownership. This area should be acquired in fee.

2. Spanish American War Site:

This site comprises two lots totaling approximately 3 acres lying north of Fort Caroline Road and abutting the southwest bank of St. Johns Creek. This site is distinctly cited as an area of significant historic interest amongst other in Section 202 of the Act in order to protect its significant historic assets. This is a superior representation of a Spanish American War fortification that would well represent the National Park Service theme of this period. In order to protect the historic structures and allow visitor use, it will be necessary to acquire fee interest in the property.

B. Group 2--areas needed to prevent imminent damage to resources

3. Black Hammock Island's Marshes:

This area is represented by predominate salt marsh cord grass which is the primary food, shelter and nursery ground for many species including commercially important shrimp, oyster, crab and fish. This nursery provides an important function as a foraging area for other land and aquatic populations. This area is under existing pressure through the proliferation of permit requests for development of docks and other water related facilities for the adjacent community of Black Hammock Island.

Private ownership consists of approximately 100 acres. Acquiring the wetlands in fee would protect the feeding grounds of endangered species and other animals. The acquisition of upland interests may be needed to prevent the construction of docks and piers.

C. Group 3--areas needed for resource protection

4. Burton Island:

This area represents a unique viable upland which is cut off from other lands by productive salt marshes. Lying just south of the Nassau River, Burton Island stands five feet or more above the spartina salt marsh. Forest cover is predominately mixed mesic hardwood. The island is of single ownership and contains approximately 110 acres. The island provides supporting habitat for birds, including the endangered wood stork, and other animals that feed in the surrounding productive wetlands. Acquiring the island in fee would protect the habitat of the endangered species.

5. Cedar Point Area:

This area is bounded by Cedar Point Road on the north, Horseshoe Creek to the east, Cedar Point Creek on the south and the southern portion of Black Hammock Island to the west. The area is historically rich and abundant in significant archeological and historical sites. These include documented burial and shell middens, the site of tabby ruins which represent the oldest known residential ruins in Duval County dating back to the Spanish Land Grant of 1795. These culturally significant features are further enhanced by their location in a distinctive natural setting which consists of habitat that is highly productive and supportive of a diverse population of plant and animals that includes endangered species. This combination of cultural and natural resources should be protected by acquiring this area in fee. The motel/fish camp/store which supports recreational fishing is consistent with the purposes of the preserve. In the short term an agreement between the owner and the NPS could ensure continuation of compatible uses. The GMP would undertake an assessment of the long term compatibilty of this operation.

6. Thomas Creek Battlefield and Wetlands:

The headwaters of the Nassau River ecosystem is represented by the freshwater lands and swamps within the preserve lying westerly off U.S. Highway 17, south and southeast of Nassau River and Thomas Creek respectively and north of the natural vegetation line delineating the uplands and the wetlands. This area is owned by private individuals, the State of Florida and corporate entities; it totals approximately 700 acres. Although the actual site of the battle has not been determined, it would be important to protect the historic vista. The wetlands and swamp provide habitat for endangered and threatened species such as the wood stork and the American alligator. Acquisition of fee of the wetlands and swamp would insure protection of habitat and maintenance of the historic view. The acquisition of an easement over the uplands to permit access to the wetlands for administrative purposes would be sufficient. Harvesting the existing tree farm crop would be acceptable, but then the area would be allowed to revert to its natural conditions or managed to sustain a historic view. This would be determined by the GMP.

7. Browns Creek Island :

This impressive 17-acre island, under single ownership, is located a few hundred yards north of Heckscher Drive, Florida Route 105, in the southwestern most corner of the preserve. This island represents a marked contrast from the highly developed Blount Island Port Authority facility as well as the nearby coal fired generating plant of Jacksonville. The island is an important habitat for a variety of wading birds including the endangered wood stork. The island will represent along with the surrounding waters an impressive contrast for the preserve visitor entering the main corridor from the west. This island which has a maximum elevation of 27 feet is covered with predominantly mature live oaks festooned with native spanish moss. Evidence of archeological values are present. Acquiring the fee interest would protect the archeological resources and the endangered species habitat.

D. Group 4--areas needed to meet longer term management requirements

8. Half Moon Island

This is an upland mainly pine covered hammock transected by U. S. Highway 17 just south of the Nassau River Bridge. The importance of acquisition is the strategic location of the river corridor transportation route as it passes under the highway. This will enable management to institute a public contact and service access point in one of the few areas where transportation corridors of both land and water cross. Water access points are almost nonexistent throughout the preserve. This area would provide management a means of access for protection of the resource and continual monitoring of resource related activities. Public contact at this point is essential for visitor interpretation/ orientation for interstate travelers desiring access to the preserve.

9. Batten Island

Located at the entrance of Fort George Island, a resource which contains a large number of significant cultural resources (such as the Kingsley Plantation), Batten Island would serve as an ideal site for a visitor contact and interpretive area. It would also provide an excellent source for public and administrative access to water. The area needs to be acquired in fee to remove the buildings which intrude on the historic scene and which would provide the space to construct visitor and administrative facilities. Although these issues would normally be covered in the GMP, the need to provide administrative and visitor services at this location is obvious and would be included in GMP alternatives. Preservation of the Napolean Bonaparte Broward house, which sits on Batten Island, through adaptive use should be considered an option subject to review under Section 106 regulations (36 CFR 800; cf. 800.13).

10. Sawpit Island

This area, consisting of approximately 20 acres, played an operative role in the attempt of the colonists under Colonels Elbert and Baker to rest Florida from the British in 1777. It would also provide a visitor use/administrative presence on the Nassau River and Highway A1A as it enters from the north. A prehistoric archeological site is present in the area. Acquisition of fee would primarily provide a spot for visitor/administrative use. While the Revolutionary War events here were not as dramatic as those at Thomas Creek, the site nevertheless offers another good opportunity to interpret this little-known aspect of the Revolution.

Plan Preparers/March 1989

The following individuals contributed to the preparation of the Land Protection Plan:

George Schesventer, Superintendent, Fort Caroline National Memorial

Richard H. Sussman, Park Planner, Southeast Regional Office

Charles Fleegle, Realty Specialist, Southeast Regioal Office

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PLAN

See Sections I and II

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

See Sections II and III

PROPOSAL AND ALTERNATIVES

See Sections IV and V

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

1. Impacts on Land Use

In most cases land uses on the tracts affected by this plan would remain the same. Agricultural practices that did not involve ground disturbing activities, such as grazing, could continue. Feed lots, however, would not be tolerated. The harvesting of tree farms could continue through the present crop. Following this harvest the area would revert to its natural condition. In areas where visitor use and administrative activities are contemplated, neither residential use nor commercial activities would be appropriate. In the short run, commercial operations that catered to the purposes of Public Law 100-249 by enhancing recreational fishing and boating opportunities could appropriately continue. The GMP would address the long term compatabilty of these types of operations. Acquiring the necessary interests in wetlands would eliminate some privately owned docks and piers. The sites associated with public use would receive some visitor impacts as these sites are developed and protected. These visitor impacts would include vehicular traffic, noise, compaction of soil, and some increased chance of vandalism. These impacts will be analyzed in more detail in the GMP.

2. Impact on Unit's Resources

The alternatives considered are likely to have the following positive impacts on the unit's resources. For a description of each alternative see Section IV.

	Fee	Easement	No Action	Coop w/ Others	T.A. Educ.	Zoning
Wetlands/ Floodplains	High	Mid	None	Low	Low	Low
Historical/ Cultural/ Archeological	High	Mid	None	Mid	Low	Mid
Endangered Species	High	Mid	None	Mid	Low	Low
Other Unique	High	Mid	None	Low	Low	Mid

The General Management Plan, development concept plans and othe site specific planning documents will address in detai environmental concerns.

Mr. **Bennett**. The Timucuan Preserve is a project which can preserve roughly 50,000 acres of land and historic sites. Most of the acreage is marshland. I'm making some progress with it, but I definitely need some additional money, primarily in the field of negotiations with people that have the marshlands. They own this land. They're assessed at a pretty high value now. There's some pressure on them to get rid of it, but they would like to make arrangements whereby they "give and sell" a certain amount of it. So there's got to be some cash flow involved in it. That's where I'm really lacking.

Time is of the essence because we have built a magnificent bridge, which opens up this whole area to development; and therefore, it's kind of crucial that we go forward with acquiring this land now.

Witness the fact that I have given already several thousand dollars of my own money so you can see that I have a great personal interest in the preserve.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Indeed, you have.

Mr. **Bennett**. I'm going to do the very best I can to push it forward.

Mr. **AuCoin**. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bennett, I note that you've actually made available not just a few thousand dollars, but $100,000.

Mr. **Bennett**. I've already specifically allocated $100,000, and that—

Mr. **AuCoin**. Of your own personal funds.

Mr. **Bennett**. Own personal funds, and I have another $100,000 if they want it. That's $200,000 they've got. But, of course, when you're dealing with millions of dollars, that's not overwhelming. In other words, it has helped because it's pushed forward the study that they've made to see exactly what they should obtain, but I do need some more Federal financing. It will be very much appreciated, whatever you can get.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Well, I don't know of many times when Members come before this committee having already generously contributed their own funds to a cause they believe in.

Mr. **Bennett**. Well, I'm not seeking publicity about it.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I understand that.

Mr. **Bennett**. People have elected me into office and I get a pay that's adequate, more than adequate. I'm not a wealthy man, but I am a saver and, therefore, I save and distribute. It comes from the era in which I came from. It was the depression era. I don't throw away much. A dollar saved is a dollar earned.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Well, you've made an investment in something you obviously believe in, and I respect the leadership you're showing on this. I am certain our subcommittee is going to look very, very carefully at the request you've made. We appreciate your coming before us.

Mr. **Bennett**. Briefly, resuming what the things are, in addition to the marshlands which are very extensive, that's most of the land, there are for instance a 16th century Spanish mission's remains, one of the greatest in America actually. The man that was head of it is expected to be made a saint in the near future.

There is also a totally untouched, up-to-date, perfect condition, late 18th century plantation. Not only is it a plantation; it is also the seat of a very interesting man who was not only a slave trader, but also was a great public leader.

There's nothing in the National Park Service that tells that part of the history of slavery in our country. This man imported slaves in the structures that are still there. They're in excellent condition. They'll be there forever, made of tabby. It's a native cement.

So there are a lot of really rare, actually unique types of things in this area which are very worthy of preserving.

Thank you very much.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you, Mr. Bennett. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. Bennett. Thank you very much.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

LWCF; BLM; ENERGY CONSERVATION; FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. DeFazio.

Mr. DeFazio. Mr. Chairman, thank you for seeing me so promptly. We're in a committee hearing on pollution. The Administration is just about to come to bat.

Mr. AuCoin. We'll submit your statement in its entirety so you can rush back there and find out what their solution is.

Mr. DeFazio. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. DeFazio follows:]

Testimony of the Honorable Peter A. DeFazio

before the

Subcommittee on Interior
Committee on Appropriations

May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify on the needed levels for Fiscal Year 1991 programs within this subcommittee's purview. Without delay, I will proceed with my statement.

Energy Conservation Research

I want to thank the Subcommittee for providing funding to initiate the industrialized housing program in the Department of Energy last year, and I would ask that you fund the program at $2 million for FY 1991.

Begun in FY 1989, this joint project of the University of Oregon and the Florida Solar Energy Center is doing exciting research to improve the energy efficiency of manufactured housing. It is also serving as a catalyst to help the state of Oregon develop a new industry: energy efficient manufactured housing. Manufactured housing facilities can markedly increase the value added to our timber-based economy. I see it as part of the solution to our timber supply problem, with which the Subcommittee is already familiar.

Because of last year's allocation, the state and county governments in Oregon are now exploring ways to fund an expansion of energy efficient and affordable industrialized housing. We believe that when DOE establishes the new joint venture program authorized last year in P.L. 101-218, we will be in a position to participate in this new program.

Federal Timber Sale Programs

Two days ago the director of the Bureau of Land Management discussed the reforestation and stand improvement needs on its Oregon and California grant lands. The President's budget, and the director's testimony, show this program as continuing to fall behind needed work. The sustained yield principles governing management of these lands require that we stay current with this work or reduce timber sale levels. We simply can't tolerate a policy of lagging behind needed work levels. I urge the committee to demand a clear accounting of the inventory of reforestation and stand improvement needs and to provide full investment in this resource.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

I ask that the Committee include $1.5 million in the 1991 LWCF purchases for the acquisition of properties in the New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Designated in 1983 by the Bureau of Land Management, this area along the coast is home to a unique resource of rich wetlands and critical wildlife habitat. This amount would only be spent to purchase lands from willing sellers.

Providing a similar agreement can be reached between willing sellers and the BLM, I would also ask the committee to consider an additional $1 million dollars for acquisition of properties on Coquille Point.

National Park Service

An important and often overlooked item in the Park Service's budget is the Rivers and Trails Conservation Programs. The administration's 1991 request has eliminated this appropriation. This money goes to assist state and local governments interested in increasing the number of trails on public and private lands outside national parks. It can provide an important economic benefit to our rural economies.

State and Private Forestry

I want to call the Committee's attention to the Administration's proposed reductions in the Forest Service's Research and S & PF programs. These are the requested reduction in funding for the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station and the 72 percent reduction in cooperative fire protection.

The Forest Service Research programs have become increasingly important in meeting the nation's forest product needs. Their work has added value to timber resources by increasing the lumber yield from logs and by enhancing the ability to successfully reforest in once unproductive areas. In addition, they have provided a leadership role in developing sustainable, long-term productive options to the timber shortages now facing the northwest.

Federal funding for cooperative fire protection is especially important in Oregon where the pattern of land ownership is extremely intermingled. A fire can easily begin on private land and spread to federal land. It is simply a wise investment to support these modest programs so that early control is possible before enormous losses are suffered on federal lands.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

And finally Mr. Chairman, I would note that the Coquille Indian Tribe in my district did not receive a portion of their "New Tribes" funding in FY 1990. The amount of $93,100 was withheld by the BIA in order to continue staffing levels at the Klamath field office. Restored in 1989, this tribe is entitled to this money so they may proceed with their economic development plans as required by law. I urge the Committee to restore the intended appropriation.

Thank you again for your consideration of these concerns.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I'd just mention that they produced the economic impact statements only after some strong urging from an esteemed member of this committee.

I'd like to quickly summarize since the gentleman in the chair is from my home State. He's well familiar with the energy conservation research program, the joint program between the University of Oregon and the University of Florida solar energy center. I would urge the committee to continue its past generosity and investment in this program. I think it's a tremendous investment for the Nation because we balance the need between the areas of the country that need the heat and those that need the cool. We're developing energy-efficient solutions that will benefit all of us in the future and help us shake our dependence upon imported oil. I'd urge the committee to continue that.

In the Federal timber sale program, as the gentleman is well aware, the Bureau of Land Management is extremely deficient in their budget in terms of the management needs. Obviously, the Forest Service is reluctant to ask for more, but my understanding is that, should they receive additional appropriations, that they could be invested well and could provide some additional timber sales in the Pacific Northwest and some work that we need to circumvent some of the problems of the spotted owl, and land and water conservation fund.

Mr. AUCOIN. Before you get off timber sales, is it your impression that even if we go into a period of reduced timber sales over previous years' levels, that additional sums are going to be needed for timber sales preparation?

Mr. DEFAZIO. That's correct, Mr. Chairman. It's my strong understanding that additional sums are needed. First of all, during the Reagan administration, the timber sales staffs of both agencies were dramatically reduced, and they have staff levels at this point in those programs which are not even up to the levels of the midyears of the Reagan administration. The sale planning process has become extraordinarily more complex. It is a much more difficult problem today, given the additional environmental constraints that have been placed upon them, both through necessary legislation here in Congress, section 318, the potential of litigation, the Thomas report, and others. It is nowhere near as simple, if it ever was with planned timber sales now, as it was before.

The Forest Service, and Mr. Leonard admit essentially that their timber sale pipeline for next year is dry. They are robbing next year's sales in order to oblige some sales this year, and they have even failed to provide the level of sales mandated, or anywhere near the level of sales mandated, under section 318.

Mr. AUCOIN. Just for the record, the importance of increasing the pipeline, even from an environmental perspective, is what?

Mr. DEFAZIO. Well, we need some certainty on the one hand for the industry. We also need to be able to provide alternate sales, sales that are outside the most sensitive areas, to protect the environmental values which we're grappling over, the old growth values, and the spotted owl which is potentially threatened or endangered.

This requires some agility and flexibility on the part of the agency which, for various reasons, they have been unable to exhibit. I suspect part of that is a budgetary problem.

Mr. AuCoin. So that if a proposed sale runs into an environmental problem, an appeal or such, the Forest Service, with an expanded pipeline, could go to another sale that's environmentally more benign.

Mr. DeFazio. That's correct, yes. Also, I believe that they could be more innovative. There are other low-impact areas that weren't scheduled as 1991 or 1992 sales that the Forest Service isn't even looking at because they don't have the resources to look at those areas. There is an impact in cut-over, eroded areas where they could go and offer fairly readily some timber sales if they just had a little bit more flexibility within the agency and perhaps a little bit more person power.

Mr. AuCoin. One could say that increasing the pipeline is really a pro-environmental position?

Mr. DeFazio. Yes. I think in the past we've seen the environmental groups in arguing to reduce money in the sale program, but I think this year it would behoove the environmental groups to come in and argue in favor of increases in both the timber sale programs and, as always, increases in the other values, the budgets that provide other values in forest recreation, fisheries, and wildlife, and that. The trail budget, in particular, has been neglected in recent years, turned into almost a totally volunteer program.

I'd suggest that they supplement their usual testimony with a strong plea for additional money to plan alternate sales that have lower or no impact on values which they're attempting to protect.

Mr. Lowery. What about access to those locations and roads?

Mr. DeFazio. The roads are necessary in some areas. It depends on what ultimate strategy is adopted to protect the spotted owl and/or the old growth values. There's a whole developing science of new forestry which would argue that we should return to areas where we've conducted previous harvests, which perhaps would allow them to do less road building than in the past in the present year and in the next year.

But there are some areas where it is still going to be necessary to build roads to access sales and sale areas. So personally, I would not look to dramatic reductions in any aspect of the Forest Service budget, whether it be the road or the sale planning budget at this point in time. I think they need some maximum flexibility. There will be other constraints placed on them in terms of building roads other than budgetary in terms of the environmental agreements being entered into.

It may be that they will need to build roads in some cases in a more expensive manner because they'll be attempting to avoid some areas which are environmentally sensitive. I just really plead with the committee to try to maximize the budget for the Forest Service, maximize their flexibility in this very difficult year.

Mr. Lowery. I share your concern about the lack of inventory in the pipeline. We're going to reach a screeching halt if we're not careful.

Mr. DeFazio. I'm totally aware, as I return to the authorizing committee in the joint hearing, we're just about to engage in that discussion with Mr. Leonard.

Mr. AuCoin. Is that all the money you need?

Mr. DeFazio. Well, I would just ask that the committee look at reserving funds for potential land/water conservation fund purchases in the New River area only from willing sellers. The BLM is looking at some purchases in that critical wildlife habitat area. There's a potential for a priceless acquisition at Coquille Point also from willing sellers only, and we'll just finally call the committee's attention to the proposed reduction in the Forest Service's State and private forestry programs, research programs.

I think, again, referencing the crisis in the Pacific Northwest, we need more than ever to invest in research on our forest lands to look for new ways to manage these forests that are more environmentally sensitive, and we cannot neglect the cooperative fire protection program. We've already been told that we're facing a potentially catastrophic fire year in California, and a very serious fire threat exists in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. So I'd ask the committee to look at full funding in those areas.

Mr. AuCoin. Peter, thank you very much.

Mr. DeFazio. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AuCoin. We appreciate your testimony.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

FOREST SERVICE; SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY; BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WITNESS

HON. JON KYL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA

Mr. Kyl. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AuCoin. We'll put your entire statement in the record.

Mr. Kyl. Thank you. I have a couple of other submissions, and I'll summarize some parts of my statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kyl follows:]

REMARKS OF
THE HONORABLE JON KYL

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

MAY 10, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to offer testimony with regard to several projects affecting my District in Arizona.

The first item is a request for an add-on to the Forest Service budget of $8.6 million for the Arizona Recreation Initiative in the form of multi-year funding.

This is an issue I raised with you last year, and I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the consideration and support you ultimately gave to that request by allocating $12.5 million for high priority recreation needs on the national forests.

About $8.2 million of that amount was earmarked by Congress for specific projects, but Arizona received about half of the remainder -- a total of $2.1 million -- for the "Arizona Recreation Initiative." The Forest Service allocated additional recreation funds to the effort because of its high priority, bringing the total amount for the Arizona Recreation Initiative to $8 million in FY90.

As I noted in my testimony last year, recreation use has rapidly increased to become the prime use of the forests in Arizona. The state ranked number four in terms of use with more than 18 million recreation visitor days (RVDs) per year. Arizona's population is expected to grow at an increasing rate and will double by the year 2015. This will have an additional significant impact on recreation needs. Combined with these in-state increases, Arizona recreational areas are being visited by increasing numbers of international and out-of-state residents.

While the state ranked high in terms of recreation use, Arizona has had comparatively low expenditures per RVD. In fact, historical expenditures for Arizona recreation per RVD were about 60% of the national average. As a result of this historical shortage of funding, Forest Service facilities in Arizona are underbuilt and not maintained in good condition.

The Forest Service advised me that there is no other state that has had a similar experience as Arizona in terms of the rate of growth of recreation use.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to report that last year's appropriation has already begun to turn the tide. The Forest Service is using the additional funds to accelerate construction scheduled in the forest plans, and to do heavy maintenance.

Morale at the Forest Service is up.

The State of Arizona has appropriated about $3 million over the last two years for recreation needs on national forest lands.

The state-federal partnership is also encouraging private sector participation. The State of Arizona has had an excellent record with respect to private contributions to the Forest Service challenge cost-share program. In FY90, more than $1.9 million in private funds and in-kind payments were available.

Mr. Chairman, I am asking for an additional $8.6 million in federal money in FY91 to keep the Arizona Recreation Initiative moving forward on track. The request breaks down as follows:

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE:	
Recreation/Wilderness Mgmt. and Cultural Resource Mgmt.	$1,007,000
Trail Maintenance	146,000
Road Maintenance	173,000
Cooperative Law	200,000
General Administration	100,000
Subtotal	$1,626,000
CAPITAL INVESTMENT:	
Recreation Construction	$3,623,000
Road Construction	3,151,000
Trail Construction	200,000
Subtotal Construction	$6,974,000
GRAND TOTAL	$8,600,000

The additional $8.6 million will help the Forest Service catch up with needed facility improvements and manage the expanding recreational demand that has been building in the state. It will help protect the forests from misuse and resource deterioration. I ask permission to submit for the record a listing of the projects to which this funding would be applied.

I would also like to take the opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to request your support on three projects of importance to the Indian community in my District. I believe you have received testimony from the Hopi, Navajo and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Tribes directly.

First, to fulfill our commitment under the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act, P.L. 100-512, I respectfully request your support for an appropriation of $23.735 million in FY91. This amount represents the balance of the federal government's obligation under the Act, and is required prior to the end of calendar year 1991 or the Act will become ineffective.

The water rights settlement was the result of years of negotiations between the Indian Community, its non-Indian neighbors in Arizona, and the federal government. The requested funding will help fulfill the federal government's part of the bargain.

Second, Navajo families have been relocating to the New Lands pursuant to Navajo-Hopi relocation, yet there is a significant lack of funding for Navajo law enforcement in that area. Tribal officers are spending more time traveling the expansive reservation than they are enforcing the laws.

In this regard, I would like to endorse the Navajo Tribe's request for an additional $1.36 million to hire 20 additional law enforcement officers and establish a substation in the New Lands area to provide police protection to Navajo families who have relocated to the area from the Hopi Partitioned Land.

Finally, I request the Subcommittee's favorable consideration of the Hopi Tribe's request for $1.308 million to address a number of deficiencies in Hopi schools. I would like to submit for the record an outline of the deficiencies identified by the Agency Superintendent for Education.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your consideration of these requests. If you have any questions, I would be pleased to respond.

Mr. Kyl. Mr. Chairman and Mr. Lowery, I am particularly pleased that you are both here today because last year, when I testified before Mr. Yates, I specifically referred to Oregon as the good example that Arizona needed to follow in my request for additional funding for an Arizona recreation initiative.

Mr. AuCoin. Oregon's always a good example.

Mr. Kyl. In this case, it was the best. I specifically cited it. I wanted to thank the subcommittee for its ultimate support and working with the Senate to grant some additional funds. As a matter of fact, the result of both Houses' work was an additional allocation of $12.5 million for high priority recreation constitution on the national forests generally, of which Arizona eventually got $2.1 million. So it was a tremendous help to us last year.

My specific request this year is an add-on to the Forest Service budget of $8.6 million for the Arizona Recreation Initiative, a specific project in the form of multiyear funding. As I said last year, out of the additional funds that were allocated, Arizona received $2.1 million, and the Forest Service, in addition to that, allocated some other discretionary funds that it had, due to the high priority that Arizona had and due to the lack of attention that had been paid in the past, which brought the total amount for the Arizona Recreation Initiative to about $8 million. That, combined with some matching funds from the State of Arizona and private entities, has really helped us to get on track.

Mr. Chairman, since you are here, I wanted to pull one thing from my testimony from last year. As I said, Oregon has been doing this right, and it was the perfect State to compare Arizona to because of the similar population and similar amount of Forest Service acreage. I could give you the statistics: 15.5 million acres versus Arizona's 11 million; population, 2.6 million then versus Arizona's 2.7. Oregon has almost three times as many campground sites as does Arizona. So we have just not been doing the job of keeping pace with the tremendous development.

As I'm sure all of you are aware, the population explosion in Arizona has been tremendous. Not only do Arizonans use the national forests there, but we have a lot of other out-of-state visitors. It puts a tremendous burden on the forests that they just can't keep up with. Arizona ranked No. 4 in terms of use and I think we were second to last in terms of the funding.

Let me not go into all of the details of this, but just to come to the conclusion that, as a result of neglect, the Arizona forests were very much under-built and under-maintained. Proper use of the forests was never ensured; abusive use did occur. Just the number of people involved was creating tremendously difficult problems and environmental degradation.

As a result, we created this initiative. Senator DeConcini worked very hard in the Senate, and we were able to get this additional funding. Since then, the State of Arizona has appropriated about $3 million. The State-Federal cost share has resulted in about another $2 million in private in-kind funds. I want to submit for the record the specific list of projects that would be covered by this year's funding.

[The information follows:]

ARIZONA INITIATIVE 5/8/90

	Forest	Project Site or Name	Rec $	Road $
1	Coronado	Mt. Graham Trailheads Phase 2	60	125
2	Coronado	Twilight Campground	406	362
3	Apache/Sitgreaves	Rim/Lakes Trailheads	0	94
4	Tonto	Palo Verde Picnic Ground	38	32
5	Tonto	Acacia Picnic Ground	38	32
6	Apache/Sitgreaves	Blue Range Trailheads	0	164
7	Tonto	Apache Lake Observation Site	23	34
8	Coconino	Shultz Pass Equestrian Campground	85	55
9	Tonto	Houston Mesa Campgrnd (Survey & Design)	33	33
10	Tonto	Houston Mesa Campground	348	580
11	Apache/Sitgreaves	Forks-Black River Campground Phase 1	229	245
12	Coronado	Snow Flat Campground	51	23
13	Kaibab	White Horse Lake Campground	124	339
14	Prescott	Granite Basin Campground	363	109
15	Apache/Sitgreaves	Fool Hollow Complex Phase 1	1,825	924
			3,623	3,151

ARIZONA RECREATION INITIATIVE CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS - NARRATIVE

Coronado - Mt. Graham Trailheads Phase 2
This project is located on Mt. Graham and is completion of the trailheads that provide access to the new trail system around the refugium. It includes parking lots, signs, corrals, and handicapped accessible facilities.

Coronado - Twilight Campground
This project is located on Mt. Graham and will be a new campground with 40 campsites, trails, water system, handicapped accessible facilities, trailhead, interpretive facilities, and restrooms.

Tonto - Palo Verde Picnic Ground
This project is located at Canyon Lake, a half hour east of Phoenix. It is the rehabilitation of the picnic facilities, roads, and parking lots. Facilities will be retrofitted to provide handicapped access.

Tonto - Acacia Picnic Ground
This project is located at Canyon Lake, a half hour east of Phoenix. It is the rehabilitation of the picnic facilities, roads, and parking lots. Facilities will be retrofitted to provide handicapped access.

Tonto - Apache Lake Observation Site
This project is located on the Apache Trail near the Apache Lake Resort, one hour east of Phoenix. It is the construction of an access road, parking lot, and observation area. Signs will be installed to interpret Apache Lake and the historic Apache Trail (National Scenic Byway).

Coconino - Palatki Interpretive Site/Mogollon Winter Sports Site
Palatki Interpretive Site is located at the Palatki Cliff Dwellings, just northwest of Sedona, and Mogollon Winter Sports Site is located on the Rim north of Payson off State Highway 87. The projects at Palatki are the construction of a parking lot, interpretive trail, and interpretive signing for the Palatki Cliff Dwellings. The Mogollon Winter Sports Site will be a snowplay site near Baker Butte. The site will be designed by the FS and will be built and operated by a concessionaire.

Tonto - Houston Mesa Campground
This project is located below the Rim just north of Payson off State Highway 87. It will be a new campground with 60 campsites, water system, roads, parking spurs, showers, and restrooms.

Apache-Sitgreaves - Forks-Black River Campground Phase 1
This project is located in the White Mountains on the East Fork of the Black River. It will be a new campground with 40 campsites, water system, interpretive facilities, roads, and parking spurs.

Coronado - Snow Flat Campground
This project is located on Mt. Graham near Snow Flat Lake, a very popular fishing spot. It is construction of a parking lot and restroom, rehabilitation of damage/eroded areas, and installation of traffic barriers along the access road to keep vehicles out of a meadow.

Kaibab - White Horse Lake Campground
This project is south of Williams and Interstate 40 at White Horse Lake. It is the paving (chip seal) of the roads and parking spurs, installation of traffic barriers, replacement of restrooms, and revegetation of the site to prevent erosion.

Prescott - Granite Basin Campground

This project is located just north of Prescott at Granite Basin Lake. It is a cooperative effort with the City of Prescott to improve recreation facilities and opportunities in the Granite Basin Area. The City has sponsored a State Lake Improvement Fund project for Granite Basin Lake that will return the Lake to a warm water fishery in FY 1990. This project consists of the rehabilitation of 18 campsites, replacement of tables, grills, and restrooms, development of a water system, and paving of roads and parking spurs.

Apache-Sitgreaves - Fool Hollow Complex Phase 1

This project is a located near Show Low at Fool Hollow Lake. It is the total recreation development of Fool Hollow Lake. This is a partnership between the Apache-Sitgreaves NF, City of Show Low, Arizona State Parks, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Arizona Public Service Company, and McCarty Construction Camping. Phase 1 is right-of-way/property acquisition and construction of a new campground with 132 campsites.

RECREATION CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS OTHER THAN RECREATION INITIATIVE

Coronado - Sabino Canyon Visitor Center

The Sabino Canyon Visitor Center is proposed as a major contact point and interpretive facility for visitors desiring information about the Sabino Canyon Area of the Coronado NF. It is at the end of Sabino Canyon Road, 30 minutes from downtown Tucson, and includes a visitor center (8,000 square feet), administrative offices (2,000 square feet), and interpretive exhibits/displays.

FA&O CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Verde Visitor Center/Office

Construct visitor information center, office, and warehouse for the Forest Service, National Park Service, and Arizona State Parks adjacent to Interstate 17 at Camp Verde, AZ. The facility will serve between 1,000 and 2,000 visitors per day and will provide information and interpretation of public lands, parks, and monuments; provide a focal point for information on outdoor recreation in central and northern Arizona; and improve inter-governmental efficiency at the Federal and State level by co-locating administration facilities.

Sedona Office

Construct a new administrative site consisting of a new office, warehouse, and barn at Sedona, AZ. The present administrative site is located in a resort/residential area and the activities at the administrative site are in conflict with neighbor's expectations of resort/residential areas, especially late night noise and lights during fire season activities. The new administrative site will be more remote from community activities, more accessible to the public, and will provide improved visitor reception facilities. There is strong community support for this project.

Nogales Administration Site

Construct a new administrative site consisting of an office, warehouse, and barn at Nogales, AZ. Santa Cruz County has purchased the existing Nogales Administrative site for $350,000. The $1,300,000 will be used in addition to the $350,000 to construct the new administrative site. The Forest Service must vacate the old administrative site by May 1995. The new office will be more accessible to the public and will provide improved visitor reception facilities.

FOREST ROADS PROGRAM PROJECTS

Cave Creek Road

This road provides access to the eastern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, the Chiricahua Wilderness, the Chiricahua National Monument, several campgrounds, and private land in the Cave Creek area. It is a single-lane road with a very high accident frequency because of heavy use. The road and three single-lane bridges will be widened to two lanes.

Big Lake Road

This road provides access to the Big Lake Recreation Area from State Road 273. Work will include alignment improvements to accommodate larger recreation vehicles, and paving of loop roads and parking areas.

Mount Lemon Radar Road

This road accesses the Mount Lemon Ski Area, the University of Arizona Observatory, and radar installations on Mount Lemon. Work consists of reconstructing a two-mile segment to eliminate safety hazards, and construction of a parking area. The project will be completed in cooperation with the University of Arizona and the Mount Lemon Ski Area.

Young Road

Residents of the communities of Young and Punkin Center have expressed a need for improvements for the Young Road from State Road 260 to Young, and for a bridge across Tonto Creek near Punkin Center. The Forest Service supports Congressional action on both of these projects, even though the National Forest need for these improvements is small. The Forest Service is planning a low water crossing near Punkin Center. If a decision is made to build a bridge, the Forest Service would contribute funding for the crossing towards the cost of the bridge.

The bottom line, Mr. Chairman, is that we are on the road now. If we can get this on track for a period of about four or five years—I'm not saying we'll catch up with Oregon—but at least we'll be doing the job the way it ought to be done and prevent further degradation. I would appreciate the committee's attention to that request.

I have three other very brief points to make. There is a request for the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community water rights settlement. I don't think there is any problem, but the law does provide that the second half of funding does have to occur this year in order for the Act to be effective. That is a total of about $23 million that must be made available by the end of this calendar year for that settlement to be effective.

Two other requests for Indian tribes in my district—the Hopi Tribe has a request for $1.3 million to address a number of deficiencies at the Hopi high school. I would like to submit for the record a complete delineation of the specifics.

[The information follows:]

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
HOPI AGENCY
OFFICE OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS
P.O. BOX 568
KEAMS CANYON, ARIZONA 86034

IN REPLY REFER TO:
602-738-2262

November 28, 1989

Memorandum

To: Local School Boards, Hopi Board of Education and Hopi Tribe

From: Agency Superintendent for Education

Subject: Summary Sheet Covering School Deficiencies/Needs; Based on the Bureau's Certification/Accreditation Compliance reports for the 1989-90 School Year

Below you will find the identified deficiencies (Needs) for each school as measured against the Bureau's Education Standards - 25 CFR - Part 36 as reported by the schools. As you can see, all of our schools are reflecting a need for additional financial support if said deficiencies are to be corrected.

Having reviewed the amount of funds allocated in past years and having projected allocations for the 1989-90 school year, it is evident that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Indian Education Programs, Central Office, Washington, D.C. needs to work toward raising the base amount allocated from $2,350.00 (amount projected for FY-90) to a base of $4,450.00 as is awarded to the Public School District that borders the Hopi Reservation. An increase in funds for Instructional Needs as well as for facility needs must be awarded if stated deficiencies are to be eliminated. I feel that local School Boards, the Hopi Board of Education and Tribe must act together to seek said financial assistance as soon as possible. It will be through Tribal efforts that said funding will be provided to the schools by the Bureau.

The needs are:

H65-11	Polacca Day	
	36.22 - Computer literacy program -	Cost - $80,000
	36.41XIV - Text Books -	Cost - $16,900
	Total	$96,900
H65-12	Second Mesa Day School	
	36.42b.1. - One Counselor per every 200 ADM students - Need (1) Counselor -	Cost - $35,000
	36.40.2IV - Professional Collection (Staff)	Cost - $ 2,000
	Total	$37,000
H65-13	Hopi Day School	
	36.40 - Library/Media Needs -	Cost - $12,572
	36.42 - Counseling Services -	Cost - $17,000
	Total	$29,572

H65-14 Hotevilla/Bacavi Community School

36.10 - Philosophy & Goals	Cost - $ 3,500
36.12 - Program Needs Assessment	Cost - $ 500
36.20 - Academic Programs/School Calendar	Cost - $12,872
36.21 - Kindergarten Instruction	Cost - $ 3,990
36.22 - Elementary Instruction	Cost - $35,372
36.40 - Library/Media Program	Cost - $22,872
36.41 - Text Books	Cost - $12,000
36.42 - Counseling Services	Cost - $12,872
36.43 - Student Activities	Cost - $ 500
36.50 - Evaluation/Needs Assessment	Cost - $ 5,000
Total	$109,478

H65-15 Moencopi Day School

36.22.5&6 - Elementary Instruction - Fine Arts/ Physical Education	Cost - $60,000
36.40.2.iii - One (1) periodical for every (10) students iv - Professional Collection v - Audio-Visual Materials 3. 1 to 100 students - 1/5 time Librarian	Cost - $28,000
36.42 - Counseling Services	Cost - $28,000
Total	$116,000

H65-21 Keams Canyon Boarding School

36.42 - Counseling Services	Cost - $15,000
36.71.a. - Homeliving Specialist Heads Dormitory	Cost - $29,572
36.72.a&b - Certified Counselor or Social Worker	Cost - $29,572
Total	$74,144

H65-22 Hopi High School Compliance Report - 1989-90 School Year

36.11a5	Certified Teacher Substitutes - (5) Needed 1,460 hours x $9.55 =	Cost - $13,943
36.23VIII.b5	Junior High - 1 Unit - Fine Arts and Practical Arts - Need to enroll students in classes.	Cost - -0-
36.24IX.9	Senior High - Vocational Education Needs - On the Job Programs - (1) Education Specialist - $26,261 Trans. Costs - $20,000	Cost - $46,261
36.24IX.f.	Senior High - Laboratory/Vocational Health & Safety Standards - Facility Needs	Cost - $500,000
36.32XII.c3e	Senior High Graduation Requirements - Tribal History/Government - (1) Teacher Needed	Cost - $29,880
36.40XIII.a.2i	Library Media Needs - Audio-Visual Materials Needs	Cost - $195.400
36.42xvbi,viii	Counseling Services - (1) Counselor Needed - Junior High	Cost - $29,880
36.11,II,a4	Staffing - Daily Teaching Load - 5 teachers carrying more than 150 ADM - Need (1) additional Social Studies Teacher	Cost - $29,880
	Total	$845,244

Total Amount indicated from all Schools on the Hopi Reservation - $1,308,338

Under the requirements set forth within 62 BIAM - 4.17 - 4.21G(1), each school is required to identify those areas of non-compliance. They then must prepare a written plan for remediating noted deficiencies. This will require the expenditure of 3100 - Element 11 funds to meet this requirement; therefore, local school boards must be consulted prior to the expenditure of said funds by administration. Once again, I see where this will place an additional financial burden on the schools' limited budgets. Special consideration needs to be given to seeking additional funds from the Bureau to meet this federally directed mandate of the Bureau.

Please be advised that the Hopi Agency, Office of Indian Education Programs, shall conduct a monitoring of one third of the schools within the Agency to ensure that claims made are accurate and complete based upon the BIA Standards. Results of said reviews will be shared with each Local School Board and the Tribe.

J.D. Wahnee

John D. Wahnee

FUNDING SYNOPSIS FOR HOPI
AGENCY SCHOOLS FY' 89 & FY' 90

	FY' 1989								FY' 1990									
SCHOOL	STUDENT COUNT	DORM CNT	REG INST	RESIDNTL	TRANS	SP ED	REIMB	TOTAL	STUDENT COUNT	DORM CNT	REG INST	RESIDNTL	TRANS	SP ED	REIMB	TOTAL	DOLLAR DIFFRNCE	STUDENT DIFFRNCE
PDS -11	133		355900		17400	16500	43982	433782	132		395900		17800	19600	40000	473300	+ 39518	-3
SMDS -12	231		644800		23400	25300	69266	762766	223		668200		37500	31200	70000	806900	44134	-8
HDS -13	82		244300		5600	5900	22725	278525	85		264600		18800	14700	20000	318100	39575	3
HBCS -14	114		298900		4100	16500		319500	102		304700		3300	0		308000	-11500	-12 *
HDS -15	49		161600		11800	8200	19766	201366	79		234400		15500	12300	20000	282200	80834	30
KCBS -21	118	39	329500	147800	43500	21200	22133	564133	81	16	261000	82200	26900	1800	15800	387700	-176433	-37 #
HHS -22	501		1472800		198300	84900	60621	1824621	505		1566000		183400	87600	70000	1907000	82379	4
	1230	39	3307900	147800	304100	178500	244493	4384693	1207	16	3694800	82200	303400	167200	235800	4483400	98707	-23

WHILE THE PER WEIGHTED STUDENT UNIT BASE INCREASED FROM $2,407.50 TO $2,450.00, THIS REPRESENTS ONLY A 1.7 % INCREASE IN DOLLARS PER WSU. THE SCHOOLS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF KCBS & HBCS, SHOW AN INCREASE IN SPECIAL EDUCATION FUNDS, THESE HOWEVER, ARE RESTRICTED FUNDS, IN THAT THEY CANNOT BE USED FOR REGULAR PROGRAM EXPENDITURES.

THE FUNDS GENERATED BY ISEP DO NOT REPRESENT ENOUGH OF AN INCREASE TO EFFECTIVELY PROVIDE THE NECESSARY SERVICES TO THE STUDENTS. FOR EXAMPLE AT POLACCA DAY SCHOOL ALTHOUGH THE INCREASE IN THE REGULAR PROGRAM IS APPROXIMATELY 8.4% THE INCREASES FOR THOSE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY THE NEW DOD PAY SCALES REPRESENTS A 6.5% INCREASE AND DOES NOT INCLUDE THOSE EMPLOYEES WHO ALSO ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THE 3.6% COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT, RENEWAL INCREMENTS, MERIT INCREMENTS, OR STEP INCREASES.

IT MUST ALSO BE NOTED THAT AT THE START OF THE 1990-1991, FALL 1990, SCHOOL YEAR THE DOD PAY SCHEDULE WILL INCREASE ACROSS THE BOARD BY 6%. THIS MEANS AN AVERAGE INCREASE OF BETWEEN 10-12% AND IN SOME CASES AS HIGH AS 14% FOR TEACHERS, COUNSELORS, HOMELIVING SPECIALISTS AND IN SOME CASES PRINCIPALS. ALL OF THESE INCREASES ARE TO BE ABSORBED BY THE 1.7% INCREASE IN THE PER WSU.

ALL OF THE SCHOOLS, EXCEPT HBCS, ARE BEING IMPACTED IN A SIMILAR FASHION.

Mr. AuCoin. Is the Hopi request in the budget request?

Mr. Kyl. The Hopi request is in the budget request.

Mr. AuCoin. So both are in the budget request?

Mr. Kyl. Both the water settlement and the Hopi request are in the budget request as is a request for Navajo law enforcement, which I also wanted to bring to the committee's attention. That is in my prepared statement. I don't have the additional information to submit for the record on that.

Mr. AuCoin. John, thank you for your testimony.

Mr. Lowery, do you have questions?

Mr. Lowery. No.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you, Mr. Kyl.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

SLOSS FURNACES NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK: BIRMINGHAM HERITAGE AREA STUDY

WITNESS

HON. BEN ERDREICH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Erdreich.

Mr. Erdreich. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Erdreich, we'll put your entire statement in the record. Please summarize.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Erdreick follows:]

BEN ERDREICH
H DISTRICT ALABAMA

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POLICY
RESEARCH AND INSURANCE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
OPERATIONS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

438 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON DC 20515
(202) 225-4921

DISTRICT OFFICE
105 FEDERAL BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM AL 35203
(205) 731-0956

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

STATEMENT OF
ALABAMA CONGRESSMAN BEN ERDREICH
before the
Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
Thursday, May 10, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, I appreciate the opportunity to make a statement of my strong support for FY 1991 funding for Sloss Furnaces National Historic Landmark in my home district of Birmingham.

Sloss Furnaces was one of our country's leading producers of pig iron between 1881 and 1970, and played an integral role in the industrialization of the South. Sloss was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Department of Interior in 1981, the only landmark in the Birmingham Metropolitan Statistical Area to receive this designation.

Since federal designation of Sloss as a National Historic Landmark, Sloss has become known worldwide as a unique museum, and as the pioneer in the technology and planning needed for preservation of modern industrial structures. It is the only modern iron making plant in the country to be preserved and interpreted; in fact, it is the only major example of a modern industrial plant anywhere in the world to be saved and used as an industrial museum.

Scholars, historians and museum professionals, as well as public policy planners from across the United States and many foreign countries, have traveled to Birmingham to study the experience at Sloss in preparation for similar projects in their own location.

Sloss also attracts visitors for a varied program of metalworking activities. Sloss has hosted the Blacksmith Association of North America and the National Conference on Contemporary Cast Iron Art, and its workshops and seminars in metalworking attract artists and craftsmen from around the country.

In 1988, the Subcommittee appropriated $250,000 in order to undertake engineering studies of significant sections of the historic ironmaking plant, the only federal funds received to date. Those engineering evaluations were conducted, and indicated that without extensive repairs, one of the plant's two blast furnaces, the most important components of Sloss, faces collapse or will have to be demolished. New funding is greatly needed to stabilize the quickly deterioriating condition of this historic furnace.

The FY 1991 funding level of $250,000, requested by Sloss Furnaces, would enable this landmark to continue the work initiated with the federal appropriation in 1988, and would be used to stabilize the Number 2 furnace and the associated endangered structures.

The City of Birmingham owns and operates the Landmark as a museum of industry and center for civic affairs, and has already spent more than

$4,000,000 to preserve Sloss. An additional $801,000 has been requested as part of the City's next three capital budgets, and Mayor Richard Arrington has advised officials at Sloss that the city will provide $558,000 for FY 1990.

In designating Sloss Furnaces a National Historic Landmark, the federal government has certified the national importance of Sloss. Additional funding must be secured if Sloss is to continue to preserve the story of the American iron and steel industry and serve as a national center for technical training.

I would also like to request your assistance in securing $250,000 preplanning money for the National Park Service to conduct a Birmingham District Heritage Area Study for potential designation of the Birmingham District as a National Heritage Corridor.

The Birmingham District Heritage Corridor preplanning study would include the counties of Jefferson, Walker, Shelby, Bibb and Tuscaloosa, and would examine historical sites that are devoted to the development and growth of heavy industry in Alabama. The project would focus on the iron, steelmaking and coal industries as well as the transportation system necessary to fuel and move America's industrial growth and development.

I urge the Subcommittee to approve these funding requests, and thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Mr. **Erdreich**. Thank you. I'll summarize the key points in my statement, Mr. Chairman.

I'm here in support of the fiscal year 1991 funding for the Sloss Furnaces National Historic Landmark, which is in my local district. Since this designation as a national historic landmark, it has become a unique museum. I believe it is a major example of a modern industrial plant and the only one in the world that has been used as a successful industrial museum.

In 1988, this committee helped us with a $250,000 appropriation for this landmark. It is the only national historic landmark industrial facility in this country. It is a significant contributor to our local community and also has Federal and national implications as I am again here to solicit another $250,000, if we can obtain that from this committee to continue the work.

The city of Birmingham is going to more than match that with better than $580,000 additionally. The city has already put up better than $5 million to renovate and continue its museum efforts. Efforts include metalworking, aspects of pig iron, and other activities of this industrial site. So, again, I hope the committee is able to do that, Mr. Chairman.

Secondly, I am here to support, along with my colleague, Tom Bevill, who I hope will support and vote for these efforts—$250,000 pre-planning money for the National Park Service to conduct a Birmingham district heritage area study of potential designation of Birmingham district as a national heritage corridor. This would include the counties of Jefferson, in which my district is, Walker, Shelby, Bibb, and Tuscaloosa Counties, examine historical sites, and develop an historic heritage corridor similar to what has been done in other parts of the country.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for allowing me to attend. I hope the committee will look favorably upon both of these requests.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Ben, you've been a very good advocate for these programs in the past. I appreciate your testimony today. I'm sure the subcommittee will look at it with great care. You've been a strong supporter. Chairman Bevill has joined us now.

Mr. Bevill, do you wish to ask some questions?

Mr. **Bevill**. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

I had some reservations about these two projects until I heard Mr. Erdreich's testimony.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Really? Did he convince you?

Mr. **Bevill**. I'm very familiar with both of them, and I'm very supportive. Congressman Erdreich has, as you stated, been out front. He is preserving our history, and this is the only one of its type in the world. Remember that Birmingham, Ben's district, is still known as "The Pittsburgh of the South." As you know, it is a great steel-producing city. It is very appropriate that this museum be kept in first-class condition. This is needed. They've done a great job with it. The money has been wisely spent.

We are talking about probably one-fourth—counting the appropriation—of what has really gone into it. That's a pretty good match in figures. Then the $250,000 on the national park is also another one that is very important.

Ben has put much time and effort in and has done a great job, so he is our leader in this field for the whole State. We appreciate him. I just wanted to say that I am very supportive of him and his two projects.

Mr. **Erdreich**. Thank you, Tom. I appreciate that.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Lowery.

Mr. **Lowery**. We appreciate your efforts, Ben.

Mr. **Erdreich**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

EVERGLADES NP AND BIG CYPRESS PRESERVE; ARCHIE CARR NWR

WITNESS

HON. TOM LEWIS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Lewis.

Mr. **Lewis**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **AuCoin**. We will put your entire statement in the record, too. If you could summarize it, we would appreciate it.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lewis follows:]

TESTIMONY OF

THE HONORABLE TOM LEWIS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

MAY 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony to the Subcommittee in support of those projects which are vital to the state of Florida. The Subcommittee in past years has been extremely helpful in meeting the growing needs of our state. These efforts are greatly appreciated by me and the millions of individuals who reside in Florida.

For the convenience of the Subcommittee, below I have provided a brief explanation and justification of each project.

FISCAL YEAR 1991 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS

BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE ADDITION:

Two years ago, Congress approved legislation I sponsored authorizing the acquisition of 146,000 acres to be added to the Big Cypress National Preserve (P.L. 100-301). The additional acreage will ensure an adequate supply of safe drinking water for millions of South Floridians and protect many of the native plants and animals that inhabit this unique area. The measure, cosponsored and strongly supported by the entire Florida delegation, is part of a comprehensive plan to restore the Everglades ecosystem and will guarantee improved protection for the Everglades watershed.

I have worked for the acquisition of these lands for several years now, having first introduced Big Cypress addition legislation in the 99th Congress. As passed, P.L. 100-301 provides for a unique federal-state partnership to fund the land purchases, including the use of federal and state highway funds and a land exchange between private owners and the Interior Department. The State remains committed to this partnership and has already acquired over 32,000 acres. The land exchange is close to being finalized, and now I hope Congress will provide funds to begin acquiring the remaining lands.

The Big Cypress Preserve has received a remarkable response to the acquisition program, receiving about 1200 contacts from landowners. Of those who have contacted the Big Cypress land acquisition office, only a handful of landowners have said they are not interested in the program, and an overwhelming majority favor the program or are willing to entertain offers. P.L. 100-301 states that the acquisition program should be substantially completed within five years of enactment; therefore, I believe we need to begin substantial acquisition activity as soon as possible. Therefore, I urge the Subcommittee to provide $4 million dollars to begin the Big Cypress acquisition program.

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION:

The Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-229) will help restore the natural water flow through the Everglades by authorizing the acquisition of 107,600 additional acres. The addition of these lands will protect a national treasure that is the habitat of a variety of wildlife and the source of drinking water for millions of Floridians.

I hope we will act quickly to begin buying these lands and adding them to the Park. I have submitted to the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Subcommittee photographs taken by Park Service employees of the East Everglades lands to be acquired. These photos document the polluted condition of large areas littered by trash and other debris. I would also refer members of the Subcommittee to the letter from Jim Sewell of the National Park Service detailing the deteriorating condition of these lands. The findings of the Park Service's ground and aerial inspection of the area underline the urgency of the acquisition program. I urge the Subcommittee to appropriate $7.5 million in fiscal year 1991 to begin acquiring the additional acreage.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LAND ACQUISITION STAFF BUDGET:

In order to carry out the foregoing acquisitions, the Land Acquisition Office will require an increase from the present 15 positions to approximately 40 positions. Related office equipment will be needed, as well as space for a satellite office in the Miami area, since more than 4000 of the landowners live in the West Palm Beach-Miami metropolitan area. I would like to request that the Subcommittee provide the necessary budget of $1.8 million to $2 million for the Big Cypress Land Acquisition office.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT OFFICE/BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE:

The Big Cypress National Preserve consists of 72,000 acres. Currently, the National Park Service owns only the surface property rights of those areas within the Preserve. Subsurface interests (oil and gas) remain in private ownership. Interest in exploring and developing oil and gas in the Big Cypress is increasing. Unfortunately, Park Service staff and equipment resources are not adequate to properly evaluate and manage exploration and development of gas and oil resources will be lacking.

Public Law 100-301 authorized but did not appropriate funds to establish a Minerals Management Office in the Preserve. In an effort to adequately meet the needs of the proposed mineral office, I request that the Subcommittee appropriate $400,000 for fiscal year 1991. For the Subcommittee's benefit, I have included a copy of correspondence I received from Superintendent Fred Fagergren on the needs of this new office.

The Big Cypress National Preserve is vital to the continued preservation and protection of Florida's environmental balance. The minerals office will serve as a pivotal factor to the success of the Preserve and I urge the Subcommittee's favorable recommendation.

ARCHIE CARR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE:

The Subcommittee provided $5 million for land acquisition by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge last year, but unfortunately this funding was dropped in conference. This continues to be a very important project, and in fact development pressures are increasing the importance of land acquisition by the Fish and Wildlife Service now.

The Refuge is located in southern Brevard and northern Indian River Counties, north of my district, and is an internationally significant nesting habitat for loggerhead sea turtles. The State of Florida already manages a three-mile stretch of beach within the proposed refuge area, and Brevard County owns one to two miles in small segments. I hope we can complement the efforts of the State of Florida by acquiring four additional parcels of 13 to 14 miles of this high-density nesting area. Therefore, I request the appropriation of $5 million for the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUNDS:

Let me take this opportunity to express my support for the House Interior Committee's funding recommendation of $56.5 million for the Historic Preservation Fund.

The need to preserve our past and our present for the enjoyment of our future becomes increasingly important. Nowhere is this more evident than in the State of Florida - a state experiencing astronomical growth and development. Often, in our desire to expand to meet the needs of tomorrow, we are forced to neglect the important foundations of yesterday. Appropriate funding of the Historic Preservation Fund provides us the foundation by which to preserve our tradition and I ask that the Subcommittee fully fund this important measure.

SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA - WATER RESOURCES CONSTRUCTION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT:

It is my understanding that the Seminole Tribe of Florida has requested of the Subcommittee a total of $920,000 for two water construction projects and $500,000 for the Seminole Water Resources Management Department. I am including with this testimony a copy of a letter sent on the Seminoles' behalf to Chairman Yates. (I have not included supplementary material which was sent to the Chairman, but I would be happy to make a copy of this material available if needed.) I urge the Subcommittee to recognize and support the Tribe's request.

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
Land Acquisition Office
Post Office Box 1515
Naples, Florida 33939

IN REPLY REFER TO
L2623(BCLO-L)

December 22, 1989

Ms. Mary Jane Rose
Legislative Director to
Congressman Tom Lewis
1216 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Ms. Rose:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss our land acquisition programs during our telephone contact of December 19. To follow-up on our conversation, outlined below are narrative statements, statistical information compilations and enclosures pertinent to the Big Cypress National Preserve and the East Everglades programs. This material should be of help to Congressman Lewis in his efforts to secure appropriations for these key environmentally sensitive programs.

To begin with, let us address the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition. With the enactment of Public Law 100-301 on April 29, 1988, creating the Addition to the Big Cypress Preserve, our small staff was heavily contacted by the general public for information as to whether or not their land fell within the revised boundaries. Landowners also sought data on the environmental issues. One of the most prevalent comments that came out of these contacts was that the landowners stated that they were being contacted by land companies, mainly from the Miami, Ft. Lauderdale and St. Petersburg areas, with solicitations to buy their "worthless" land at very low prices, often in the neighborhood of $200 per acre. This price also included the conveyance of any oil and gas rights owned. Some landowners even told us that they were advised by the land companies that if they would deal with the future government acquisition program, it might be ten (10) years before they received their payment. These landowners were informed of the facts by our staff and were grateful for having contacted us, as our preliminary estimates for vacant land would be $500 per acre, with the landowner retaining any oil and gas rights they owned, a substantial difference in position. We certainly needed to take action to defuse any potential controversy which would only add to the demands of an already complex land acquisition program.

In order to do this, we took the initiative of sending a brief form letter (copy enclosed) to approximately 3000 private landowners identified within the Addition from the Collier County tax rolls. The letter simply informed all landowners of the passage of P.L. 100-301, the existence of our office and an address at which we could be contacted if further information was required. Of course, with a small staff and no funding, very little direct acquisition could be undertaken at the time.

MD	17	17	62.50	WI	7	7	45.00
MEXICO	1	1	2.50	WV	8	10	55.00
MI	35	43	200.00	WY	2	2	7.50
MN	5	5	17.50				
	694	816	5703.56		482	538	3422.25

TOTAL OWNERS = 1176 TOTAL TRACTS = 1354 TOTAL ACREAGE = 9125.81

To supplement the above, we have also compiled an additional list of landowners who have directly solicited this office, as mentioned above, prior to the July 13 letter, seeking to sell their land to the U.S. Government. This list is as follows:

STATE/COUNTRY		TRACTS	ACRES
AL	1	1	5.00
AZ	1	1	10.00
CA	4	4	22.50
DC	1	1	2.50
FL	40	43	976.75
GA	1	1	5.00
IL	3	3	210.00
IN	2	2	20.00
MA	3	3	10.00
MI	4	4	57.50
NC	3	3	26.00
NE	1	1	5.00
NJ	4	5	30.00
NV	1	1	40.00
NY	3	3	7.50
OH	4	4	20.00
SC	1	1	5.00
SWITZERLAND	1	1	2.50
TX	1	1	10.00
VA	2	2	12.50
	81	85	1476.75

TOTAL OWNERS = 81 TOTAL TRACTS = 85 TOTAL ACREAGE = 1476.75

When totalled together, these two groups of landowner contacts account for almost one-third of the private tracts/acreage this office has been designated to acquire under the provisions of P.L. 100-301. We believe this overwhelming response to our program should merit serious attention when Congressman Lewis and his colleagues meet to discuss Fiscal Year 1991 appropriations for land acquisition projects, especially in consideration of the fact that P.L. 100-301 outlined that the acquisition program should be substantially complete within five years of enactment. To date, twenty months have passed, one-third of the time, and little has been completed due to lack of funding.

It is imperative that this environmentally sensitive area be protected as soon as possible through our program. In addition to the natural ecological concerns for the water, the Florida panther and other flora and fauna, large areas of the Addition continue to remain easily accessible through a variety of roads, and this leaves the door open to further serious damage. Some new areas of construction have even been noted. These problems will plague us until we have the necessary funding and staff to institute our program.

In reference to the East Everglades program, we are very appreciative of Congressman Lewis' support, as with the Big Cypress Addition, in obtaining appropriations.

This office has begun preliminary work in courthouse research, mapping, appraisal and title work to carry out an acquisition program in which we estimate there are 8,400± tracts of land. We have even instituted ground and aerial reconnaissance to obtain a clearer idea of the magnitude of the endeavor. On November 30, our Chief Appraiser, Dennis Higgins, and our Chief of Purchasing and Relocation, Dee Denning, accompanied me on a brief ground inspection of the eastern extremities of the East Everglades area. In addition to the vacant land to be acquired, we project the existence of possibly two hundred (200) improvements, many of which will require relocation services to remove them from the acquisition area. Our inspection of the grounds readily pointed out several of the major concerns warranting the East Everglades program. In a short period of time we located extraordinary amounts of both trash and construction debris littered over large areas. We also identified rusted-out vehicles and other areas that were used for target practice - the ground being literally covered with tens of thousands of spent bullet and shotgun shell casings. Numerous photographs were taken to document our findings. This ground inspection was followed up with an aerial overview on December 15 conducted by Dennis Higgins, Chief Appraiser, and myself. Numerous photographs were again taken which clearly identify the urgency of this project. Enclosed for the Congressman's inspection are three sets of approximately forty photographs taken from the ground and aerial reconnaissances. Congressman Lewis may wish to share these with his colleagues.

To further substantiate our preliminary work for the East Everglades program, on Tuesday, December 12, 1989, Dee Denning, our Chief of Purchasing and Relocation Division and Dennis Higgins, our Chief Appraiser, met with representatives from the Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management (D.E.R.M.) and also with a representative from the Dade County Property Appraiser's Office in a separate meeting. The major purpose of these meetings was to formally contact these agencies regarding the East Everglades Addition in Dade County to the Everglades National Park.

For Congressman Lewis' information, the highlights of the meeting with the Department of Environmental Resource Management representatives were:

(1) Criminal activity and violations of zoning and environmental ordinances in this area are a constant problem.

(2) A backlog of development permits exists in this area in which processing is being delayed by Dade County, dependent on action by Federal agencies. Permits will legally require processing unless immediate acquisition procedures are initiated by the Federal government.

(3) The illegal dumping of various materials, including possible hazardous waste, is a constant problem and cannot be eliminated until acquisition procedures are initiated to close or control public roads which provide access to remote areas in the Addition.

(4) Aerial photos and ownership parcel maps will be provided to the National Park Service based on costs to the Dade County agency.

(5) Employees of D.E.R.M. are available to provide expertise of the Addition area in whatever capacity is needed, such as providing four-wheel drive vehicles and personnel for field inspections, meetings with National Park Service personnel and outside contractors (real estate appraisers, agricultural experts, etc.)

As an outcome of our meetings, the Dade County Property Appraiser's Office will provide property ownership cards in the Addition area to our program. Estimated number of ownerships is 8,400±. The cost of these ownership records is to be approximately $800 based on time and materials and mailing labels of ownerships is to also be made available based on cost to the agency. These will be a small price in comparison to the work to be saved our program in expediting the acquisition functions.

As you can see from the above outline of statistics, photographs and narrative information, this office is charged with two tremendously important acquisition programs, essential to the survival of Everglades National Park. We have taken all possible steps to institute an effective framework of operations, but we can go no further without appropriations to acquire the threatened lands. Therefore, we would greatly appreciate Congressman Lewis' invaluable support and use of his influence with his colleagues to take the necessary steps to assure that funding is made available to our programs this next fiscal year.

By separate letters we are also providing the above information to Senator Bob Graham and Representative Dante Fascell for their assistance in obtaining appropriations for our programs.

Sincerely,

James F. Sewell
Land Acquisition Officer

Enclosures

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
Land Acquisition Office
Post Office Box 1515
Naples, Florida 33939

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L14(BCLO-L)

July 13, 1989

Dear Landowner:

With the enactment of Public Law 100-301, the U.S. Congress authorized the Acquisition of Lands within the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition located within Collier County, Florida.

A review of the public records of the county indicates that you own land within this designated acquisition area. At this time we would welcome notification from landowners who wish to be considered for purchase as funds are made available. All landowners will eventually be directly contacted for this program. If you are interested, please contact us at:

Big Cypress National Preserve
P. O. Box 1515
Naples, FL 33939

Sincerely,

James F. Sewell

James F. Sewell
Land Acquisition Officer

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
Land Acquisition Office
Post Office Box 1515
Naples, Florida 33939

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L14(BCLO-L)

April 20, 1990

Honorable Tom Lewis
Member, United States House
of Representatives
1216 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-0912

Attn: Andrew Cherry, Legislative Assistant

Dear Mr. Lewis:

With the enactment of Public Law 100-301 on April 29, 1988, this office was delegated the responsibility of acquiring approximately 146,000 acres of environmentally sensitive land for the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition. To date, no funding has been authorized by Congress to commence this undertaking.

On December 13, 1989, Congress enacted Public Law 101-229 , which created the Everglades National Park Expansion. This equally significant acquisition program, encompassing approximately 107,600 acres, has also been assigned to our office because of our experience and knowledge. However, no funding has been made available for this endeavor.

In both programs, our limited staff has made significant studies in research, planning and preliminary mapping to implement the various acquisition functions as soon as appropriations are made available. We have also been working closely with the State of Florida in their acquisition programs to acquire comparable sensitive lands. It is our current understanding that the Big Cypress program is being considered for $4 million appropriations and that the East Everglades program is being considered for $7 1/2 million appropriations in the budget for fiscal year 1991.

Assuming this funding for land is budgeted for our office, we would then be overwhelmed by the mandates of these programs due to the lack of adequate staffing and facilities to carry out said acquisitions. Our current staff consists of fifteen (15) positions, with an acquisition management - program direction budget of slightly more than $500,000. To effectively carry out the Big Cypress and Everglades expansion programs we anticipate increasing our staff from fifteen (15) to approximately forty (40) positions within the first few months of fiscal year 1991, starting almost immediately with personnel essential to the preliminary functions. Included in this staff increase are the key positions of realty specialists/negotiators, cartographers, appraisers, computer operators and administrative personnel. Relating office equipment would also have to be acquired, as would expanded office space in our present location. Additionally, space for a satellite office in the Miami area would need to be established, as a review of the tax rolls has indicated that in excess of 4000 landowners live in the West Palm Beach - Miami metro area. Many of these landowners are your constituents. To accommodate all of the above, we have determined that our total acquisition management - program direction budget would rise to the neighborhood of $1.8 - 2.0 million per year.

We understand that the present entire National Park Service Land Acquisition Budget for Acquisition Management in fiscal year 1991 is $7 million. Unless an amendment is made to that request to specifically accommodate the $1.3 - 1.5 million addition our key programs require, we are obviously concerned that major setbacks will occur in carrying out the acquisition elements.

This office greatly appreciates the interest and support you have shown in the past for these most valuable environmental and ecological programs and hope that the above information is of assistance to you in budget meetings.

Sincerely,

Paul J. Denning

for James F. Sewell
Land Acquisition Officer

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
S. R. BOX 110
OCHOPEE, FLORIDA 33943

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

F34 (BICY)

May 9, 1990

Representative Tom Lewis
1612 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

As per the telephonic request of your staff I am providing the following information regarding the status of the Minerals Management Office authorized by Public Law 100-301, the Big Cypress Addition.

When P.L. 100-301 expanded Big Cypress by 146,000 acres and authorized a minerals management program, our estimates were that the program would require $460,000 and 8 full time employees. These figures are still accurate. The ability to review and approve oil and gas plans of operations depends upon several disciplines. Big Cypress staff have had to depend on experts diverted from other parks or regions and from other tasks.

The minerals estate is privately owned and the principle owners are designing a minerals development program for 1992 which will significantly expand exploration.

Over 30,000 acres within the Big Cypress Addition have been acquired by the State of Florida and will be transferred in the near future to the U.S. Government. The Arizona - Florida Exchange is to be completed by November 1991 and will place the majority of the Addition under our responsibility.

A proposed increase of $200,000 in fiscal year 1991 will enable the preserve to complete basic environmental compliance. However, staff will not include adequate expertise in the resource management fields necessary to assure total minerals program review and an adequate regulatory process. Without the full $460,000, positions (and support costs) such as hydrologist, wildlife biologist, and geographical information system (GIS) - computer specialist will not be available. These positions are critical to evaluating oil and gas proposals and the resources they may impact.

P.L. 100-301 outlines specific standards for oil and gas operations. The National Park Service is to permit oil and gas exploration and production unless the operations threaten the unique resources of the preserve. Without adequate funding, we will be hindered in our ability to evaluate the impacts of proposed operations and owners of the mineral estate will be frustrated by the length of time required to process their proposals.

If additional questions exist, please contact me at (813)695-2000.

Sincerely,

Fred J. Fagergren
Superintendent

STATE OF FLORIDA
Office of the Governor
THE CAPITOL
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BOB MARTINEZ
GOVERNOR

May 9, 1990

Honorable Sidney R. Yates, Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
House Appropriations Committee
B-308 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to urge your support for appropriating $4 million in fiscal year 1991 for the National Park Service purchase of lands for the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition in Collier County, Florida.

Two years ago, Congress authorized federal acquisition of 146,000 acres to expand the Big Cypress National Preserve (Public Law 100-301) in recognition of the urgent need to protect critical water supplies for the Everglades National Park, to preserve habitat for the highly endangered Florida panther and for other important public purposes. This landmark legislation, which was cosponsored and strongly supported by the entire Florida Congressional Delegation, established a unique federal-state partnership in funding the purchase of the the Addition, including the use of federal and state highway funds, land exchanges between private owners and the Interior Department, and an additional 20 percent cost-sharing by the State of Florida for remaining authorized acquisitions.

Florida remains strongly committed to this partnership for advancing the important national environmental protection objectives of the Big Cypress Addition law. The State has already acquired over 32,250 acres and is continuing to acquire land in the Addition to meet this commitment.

Federal funding for these important land acquisitions also has the support of President Bush and would be both timely and necessary to help make the expansion of the Big Cypress National Preserve a reality.

Thank you for your consideration of this request and for your help in preserving this unique natural area for the benefit of the Nation.

Sincerely,

Bob Martinez

Governor

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March 7, 1990

Hon. Sidney R. Yates, Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior & Related Agencies
House Committee on Appropriations
Room B-308 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Attn: Ms. Kathy Johnson

Re: Seminole Tribe of Florida Request for FY1991 Appropriations for Water Resources Construction, Planning and Management

Dear Chairman Yates:

We request the opportunity, in lieu of oral testimony, to submit this letter to you on behalf of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, reporting on the progress the Tribe has made with previous appropriations made available through your sub-committee, and requesting continued support for FY1991.

Important progress is taking place throughout southern Florida in improving the quality of the water supply, most significantly by upgrading the quality of water reaching the Everglades National Park and Lake Okeechobee by controlling discharges and agricultural runoff, thereby reducing nutrient loading into receiving waters.

The Seminole Tribe, under its 1987 Water Compact with the State and South Florida Water Management District, is proud to be a full partner and participant in these ongoing efforts, which impose serious new responsibilities on the Tribe and its Water Resources Management Department, and on the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The funds your sub-committee has provided over the past three years have made this level of participation possible.

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (WRMD)

Initially funded in FY1988, the Tribal Water Office has developed into the Water Resource Management Department (WRMD) of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Under the Seminole Water Commission and Director Craig Tepper, the Department has seen its responsibilities steadily increase each year.

The WRMD has completed its task of licensing existing reservation water users under the Tribal Water Code. (This Code, incidentally, was finally approved by the Department of the Interior on April 13, 1989.) The WRMD also has continued to plan, administer and coordinate the ongoing surface water management system rehabilitation effort on both the Brighton Reservation, where it is in its third year, and the Big Cypress Reservation, where a comparable far-reaching task is just beginning.

The State of Florida has undertaken important new initiatives by establishing Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) plans for agricultural lands with drainage affecting Lake Okeechobee and Everglades National Park. For your reference we are attaching an executive summary of the completed Okeechobee SWIM Plan (Attachment A) and of the still preliminary Everglades SWIM Plan (Attachment B). Under the terms of its Compact with the State, the Tribe has agreed to follow the substantive provisions of the Okeechobee plan. No specific decision has been made as to how the Tribe will interface with the Everglades plan, which is still under development. It should be noted that the BIA has recognized its continuing responsibility as federal trustee for the administration of Seminole Tribal Lands, under the provisions of the Compact, and the Tribe has closely coordinated its efforts under the Compact with the BIA.

Under its Water Compact with the State and with the SFWMD, the Tribe is obligated to meet certain State water quality standards. Continued correction of problems in the existing system is a vital part of the Tribe's effort to fulfill its obligation, which the United States shares as administrator of the federal trust on reservation lands. (See Blue Legs et al. v. U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, 876 F.2d 1094 (8th Cir. 1989), where the court held that not only the Oglala Sioux Tribe, but the federal agencies administering the government's responsibilities on the Tribe's reservation, are fully subject to federal environmental laws and had to respond in court for their violation.)

The Tribe, through the WRMD, has engaged in extensive negotiations with the District to establish a water delivery plan for the Brighton reservation designed to assure the Tribe its Compact-guaranteed minimum of 15% of all the water in the District Canals located within the Indian Prairie Basin. An Emergency Plan was successfully negotiated in August, 1989, to deal with the current drought conditions and a long-term plan is close to completion.

The Tribe, through the WRMD, has worked closely with the District in monitoring the surface water management activities of neighboring landowners which might threaten reservation lands. This has involved, among other things, institution of a comprehensive program for testing water quality in surface water entering and leaving both the Brighton and Big Cypress Reservations to document the causes of any water quality problems.

In one instance, the Tribe negotiated an agreement with a neighboring landowner, with BIA assistance, requiring the landowner to make significant changes to improve a water detention reservoir system found to be inadequate by the Tribe's technical experts. Very recently, in another case, the Tribe's WRMD has worked closely with the SFWMD and the BIA in an enforcement action against a neighboring landowner who, without required permits, had dug twenty two miles of drainage canals through a wetland system, dredging 464 acres of wetlands, adjacent to the Tribe's Brighton Reservation. This matter is currently under investigation by the Corps of Engineers at the request of the BIA.

Another area of major WRMD activity has been the administration of the tribal Water Code. This has involved the licensing of water users whose use pre-dates the Compact, and the review of various proposed developments on tribal land to assure that they meet the requirements of the Compact. All such new developments are required to be included in the annual tribal Work Plan, which is submitted to the District for review and approval under procedures of the Compact.

The close coordination and cooperation between WRMD and SFWMD on efforts to improve water quality and monitor water use activities strengthens greatly the effectiveness of the SWIM Plans in improving the quality of the south Florida environment.

In response to Congressional instruction, the (BIA) has requested $500,000 -- the same amount as Congress added last year -- in its FY1991 budget request, for the Seminole Water Resources Management Department. (See Attachment C,.p. BIA-187) This is the first time the Administration has requested appropriations for this purpose. The Tribe strongly supports this request. A detailed budget justification is attached (Attachment D).

WATER CONSTRUCTION FUNDS: BRIGHTON

The Tribe is pleased to report that as it continues with the third performance year of the four-year, $2 million Brighton water control system rehabilitation project, its efforts remain on schedule, and its expectation is to finish on schedule and within the original budget estimate.

As you know, the work has thus far been funded by the subcommittee in three $500,000 annual increments or phases, through FY1990. By the time the FY1990 funds are released by the BIA and contract performance by the Tribe begins, 5-6 months of the fiscal year will have elapsed. Still, as of the date of this letter, the first two phases have been substantially completed and the third phase will begin approximately June 1, 1990. Meanwhile, design modifications and development plans are taking place. The Tribe seeks funding of only the final $500,000 to permit completion of this project on schedule.

Because of the Tribe's and the Federal Government's obligations under the Okeechobee SWIM Plan, completion of this rehabilitation project is essential and more important than ever. Unless the Brighton canal rehabilitation is completed, the Tribe will not be able to meet the strict water quality discharge requirements required by the Compact, by the SWIM Plan, and by federal law.

Because much of this work is being performed by the Tribe itself, rather than contracted out, this project has provided needed employment for tribal members, while being managed under the close control and supervision of WRMD. With the appropriation of the final $500,000 request for FY1991, the Tribe will have completed 48.7 miles of canal rehabilitation work in the predicted four years and for the predicted cost of $2 million.

A detailed breakout of the scope of work for the four phases of this project is attached as Attachment E, along with site maps showing the location of project efforts. A budget justification for the FY1991 increment is also attached as Attachment F.

One cautionary note with respect to the Brighton rehabilitation effort: the completion of the fourth phase will leave the total system in excellent working order. However, weed control and abatement in this semi-tropical area is a continuing need. Funds for this purpose are presently included in the WRMD budget and will remain a necessity at a cost of about $42,000 annually, to prevent this system from returning to the state in which it was found when the rehabilitation effort began.

WATER CONSTRUCTION FUNDS -- BIG CYPRESS

While the dimensions of the task awaiting the Tribe at Big Cypress are even greater than the effort required at Brighton, a valid estimate of the total time and money required for the Big Cypress project must await completion of the USDA Soil Conservation Service study, anticipated by June 1, 1990, with funds appropriated last year by the Subcommittee. Given the $300,000 in construction funds appropriated in FY1990 to commence this project, which has not yet reached the Tribe, a significant first phase of that effort will begin soon after June 1 in accordance with the recommendations of the SCS study.

The Big Cypress Indian Reservation is located in Hendry and Broward Counties, Florida, and covers an area of approximately 52,500 acres. It has diverse land uses. SCS personnel have informally advised the Tribe that the report will recommend development of a comprehensive drainage and water control system that will require extensive rehabilitation of about 50 miles of channels, at least that amount of irrigation ditches, removing and replacing scores of deteriorated and inoperable drainage structures, and adding additional structures as needed to insure better water control for cropland, pastureland, urban development and commercial areas. Years of planning for additional on-site modifications and rehabilitation of the existing system to accomplish tribal objectives lie ahead.

The reservation is located adjacent to Everglades Conservation Area 3A, a natural aquifer recharge area for South Florida and the upper water basin contributing large quantities of quality water to the Everglades National Park.

In meeting its goals, the Tribe is aware of the need to mesh its objectives with the need to protect sensitive environmental areas. Cumulative effects of polluted runoff (specifically, high levels of phosphorus) from the reservation could impair the environmental balance and even cause irreversible damage. Meeting state water quality standards, pursuant to the SWIM plans, will require construction of high volume pumping systems, approximately seven miles of dikes for large detention/retention reservoirs, and controlled discharge structures.

The USDA Soil Conservation Services (SCS), as part of the study mentioned above, will assess environmental impacts to insure the proposed rehabilitation work causes no harm to the environment, cultural resources, wildlife habitat or any endangered species.

The size of a reservoir is determined by detaining the first inch of runoff from a 3-day, 25-year rainfall event, providing adequate removal to protect the resource base and controlling discharge limits established by the SFWMD. Geotechnical surveys of proposed reservoir locations are required to determine the suitability for dike construction and any site modifications required to overcome possible limitations.

All engineering designs must meet plans and specifications required by the SCS and the SFWMD. SCS will provide technical assistance needed to lay out the project and insure compliance. A complete Water Management Plan, prepared by SCS, will help the Seminole Water Resources Management Department complete the system efficiently.

The Tribe requests that $420,000 be made available for FY1991 to carry on Phase II of the Big Cypress rehabilitation project. A detailed budget justification for this request is attached (Attachment G). The Administration has again made no request for these funds.

In summary then, for support of its continuing water resource rehabilitation effort, the Tribe is seeking a total of $920,000 for the two construction projects in addition to the approval of the Administration's request for funding for the WRMD.

We would be happy to furnish answers to any questions which you or the Subcommittee may have with respect to these projects, and deeply appreciate the time and consideration you have given to these proposals.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

HOBBS, STRAUS, DEAN & WILDER

By: Harold M. Gross

Enclosures

Mr. Lewis. I'll summarize, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate the subcommittee's concern, and I have two basic strong requests. Then, I also have a few small ones. My first request is in the support of the expansion of the Big Cypress National Preserve, which is all located within my district in South Florida.

Two years ago, we had authorizing legislation for 146,000 acres to be acquired for preservation, which will ensure the supply of drinking water and protect the native plants and animals in South Florida. We have a number of animals that are becoming extinct, but we are also concerned about the five million people that reside there that also need drinking water. We don't want to get into a position where we have to make the determination between agriculture and human consumption.

I have worked on this legislation since the 99th Congress. I worked with Senator Chiles to work out this particular problem, and we also had strong support from the entire Florida delegation. The Big Cypress expansion is part of a comprehensive plan in the Everglades ecosystem. The State of Florida is committed to this partnership and has already acquired 32,000 acres. We at the Federal level have not acquired any, so I urge the appropriation of $4 million to begin the acquisition.

Another important program that was authorized last year was the addition of 107,600 acres to the Everglades National Park. The entire delegation, again, supported this acquisition. This is part of a general overall plan to protect against development and protect the waterflow and our national resources in South Florida.

I have some pictures if you're interested in taking a look at some of these areas, Mr. Chairman. You'll see that much of the acquisition area is littered with debris. The pictures were taken by the Department of Interior. I believe if we're going to preserve these lands from further damage, we must move quickly. I urge you also to support the $7.5 million that is requested for this.

The land acquisition office needs additional personnel and also space for a satellite office in the area because over 4,000 of the landowners live in the Palm Beach/Broward County/Miami area. They will need an additional $1.8 to $2 million for personnel to carry out the acquisitions, and I ask that you provide this funding.

Last year the subcommittee provided $5 million for land acquisition by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge. This refuge is most important to the preservation of loggerhead turtles, which is a species that we're seeing diminish in South Florida and throughout the southeast region. I urge you to again provide the necessary funding to make the Archie Carr Refuge a reality.

I also support the Interior Committee's $56.5 million appropriation for historic preservation, and have one last request from the Seminole Tribe, who need some water management funding. I urge careful and due consideration of their request.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. Lewis. Thank you, sir.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

NJ COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL, CAPE MAY NWR

WITNESS

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Hughes.

Mr. HUGHES. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AUCOIN. Good morning to you. Your entire statement will be put into the record.

Mr. HUGHES. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hughes follows:]

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM J. HUGHES BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

BUDGET REQUEST FOR FY91 FOR THE NEW JERSEY COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL AND THE CAPE MAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

MAY 10, 1990

THANK YOU VERY MUCH, MR. CHAIRMAN. I AM WILLIAM J. HUGHES, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, REPRESENTING NEW JERSEY'S SECOND DISTRICT. I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY TODAY ON TWO VERY IMPORTANT PROGRAMS FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, THE NEW JERSEY COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL AND THE CAPE MAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

THE NEW JERSEY COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL WAS ESTABLISHED TO HIGHLIGHT THE MANY POINTS OF SCENIC AND NATURAL BEAUTY ALONG THE NEW JERSEY COAST, AND TO IDENTIFY SITES OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL INTEREST. THE TRAIL STARTS IN THE NORTH AT SANDY HOOK AND EXTENDS SOUTH TO CAPE MAY, WHERE IT SWINGS WEST INTO THE DELAWARE BAY REGION.

THE NEW JERSEY COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL WILL NOT REQUIRE THE ACQUISITION, TAKING, OR PURCHASE OF PROPERTY. THE TRAIL WILL IDENTIFY THE FAMOUS, AS WELL AS THE LITTLE KNOWN OR UNDER UTILIZED ATTRACTIONS FOR THE BENEFITS OF RESIDENTS AND VISITORS TO THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

SOME OF THE RESOURCES THAT WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE TRAIL ARE:

WILDLIFE REFUGES
MARINE MAMMAL SANCTUARIES
HISTORIC SITES AND COMMUNITIES,
LIGHTHOUSES,
BATTLEFIELDS, AND NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

MANY OF THESE SITES ARE OF SIGNIFICANCE NOT ONLY TO NEW JERSEY, BUT ALSO AS PART OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE OF ALL AMERICANS.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS BEEN WORKING FOR THE PAST YEAR ON A COMPREHENSIVE INVENTORY OF SITES ALONG THE TRAIL. THEY HAVE IDENTIFIED FIVE ALTERNATIVE ROUTES FOR THE TRAIL. A PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE WILL BE SELECTED IN JULY OR AUGUST.

I AM REQUESTING A CONTINUATION OF FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF $ 1,015,000 (ONE MILLION, FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS).

THIS APPROPRIATION IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO PROCEED WITH A COMPREHENSIVE TRAIL MANAGEMENT PLAN. FUNDS WILL ALSO BE USED TO CONTINUE WORK IN PROGRESS ON THE PREPARATION OF AN INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS, TRAIL BROCHURES, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ON-SITE OFFICE/INFORMATION CENTER.

THESE FUNDS WILL PROVIDE FOR A SPECIAL RESOURCE SURVEY ON THE DELAWARE BAY NATIONAL RESOURCE; A MODEL SIGN PROGRAM, AND LIMITED INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE HERITAGE TRAIL.

THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE NEW JERSEY COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL WILL BUILD GREATER PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION OF IMPORTANT CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND ECOLOGICAL TREASURES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

ONE TREASURE THAT I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO FOCUS ON TODAY IS THE CAPE MAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. THIS REFUGE WAS OFFICIALLY ESTABLISHED IN MAY OF 1989. TO DATE, THE REFUGE COVERS 15,500 ACRES IN TWO SECTIONS.

THE DELAWARE BAY DIVISION INCLUDES 7,500 ACRES OF COASTAL WETLANDS, WHILE, SLIGHTLY TO THE NORTH SITS THE GREAT CEDAR SWAMP, INCLUDING 8,000 ACRES OF FRESHWATER WETLANDS AND UPLAND FOREST.

BOTH SECTIONS OF THE REFUGE SUPPORT HORDES OF MIGRATORY WATERFOWL, RAPTORS, AND SHOREBIRDS. THE DELAWARE BAY IS THE SECOND LARGEST RESTING AREA FOR SHOREBIRDS IN THE WORLD.

THE CAPE MAY PENINSULA SEES MORE MIGRATORY BIRDS OF PREY THAN ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION EXCEPT TEXAS.

34 PERCENT OF THE ATLANTIC FLYWAY'S BLACK DUCK POPULATION, UNUSUAL CONCENTRATIONS OF GAMEBIRDS, AND OVERWHELMING NUMBERS OF SONGBIRDS OVERWINTER OR TEMPORARILY REST IN THEIR MIGRATION, IN THE COASTAL AND FRESHWATER WETLANDS THAT ARE FOUND IN THE CAPE MAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

THE REFUGE IS ALSO HOME TO MANY THREATENED AND ENDANGERED PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES, THAT HAVE AS THEIR BEST CHANCE OF SURVIVAL, THE CAPE MAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

THE GREATEST CONCERN FOR ALL THESE SPECIES IS LOSS OF HABITAT. THERE IS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY BEFORE US TO PURCHASE ADDITIONAL ACREAGE FOR THE REFUGE. ALL OF THIS ACQUISITION IS FROM WILLING SELLERS; THERE WILL BE NO CONDEMNATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

THEREFORE, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST THE APPROPRIATION OF FIVE MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE CAPE MAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 91.

I BELIEVE THIS SUM IS NECESSARY TO FOLLOW THROUGH WITH OPTIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS AND TO MEET PLANNED ACQUISITIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES CURRENTLY UNDER PURSUIT BY THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

THERE IS A COMPELLING NEED TO PRESERVE THIS LAND THAT IS SITUATED SO PRECARIOUSLY IN THE MIDST OF THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED STATE IN THE UNION. THE CAPE MAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN OUR NATIONAL PROGRAM TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR ALLOWING ME TO SPEAK TODAY.

Mr. Hughes. I appreciate the opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee on Interior. I am supporting two projects, and I'll be very brief. One project is the Heritage Trail, which Bill Bradley initiated along with myself a couple of years ago. We need $1,115,000 to continue with that initiative. The National Park Service has moved ahead and identified about five different alternative routes for the trail. They will make a decision this summer on one of the alternatives and begin to implement part of that trail. People think that New Jersey is what they see from the turnpike. Unfortunately, with the tank farms and refineries in Northern New Jersey, they don't think of New Jersey as having beautiful land areas, but we do.

My congressional district is a rural district with a lot of very beautiful areas including much of the Pinelands, but we're undergoing tremendous development pressure. It is important for us to move ahead and preserve many of the open areas. The Heritage Trail initiative is one of Bill Bradley's initiatives, and hopefully you can find your way to support that once again, as you have in the past.

The second initiative that I support is the Cape May County National Wildlife Refuge. I am very proud of the fact that we formed that refuge just last year. It is one of the few new refuges throughout the country. The Cape May Peninsula is a very beautiful peninsula. It is my home county, Cape May County which is located at the southern tip of New Jersey along Delaware Bay.

It is interesting that the Cape May Peninsula sees more migratory birds of prey than any other State in the Union except Texas. Thirty-four percent of the Atlantic flyways black duck population, an unusual concentration of game birds and an overwhelming number of song birds are located in Cape May County.

The refuge is also home to many threatened and endangered species. Cape May County, like many of the other southern New Jersey counties, is undergoing tremendous pressures from development, and it is important to continue land acquisition. There is, remarkably, a tremendous consensus among the people of Cape May County to preserve these beautiful areas, these areas which are important as habitat. We seek $5 million to continue the land acquisition program. Those lands are available, and we think it is important for us to move ahead and make them a part of the refuge at the earliest possible time.

I'd be happy to respond to any questions.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you, Bill. I have no questions. I want to commend you on the leadership you've shown on these initiatives as well as others. I'm sure the subcommittee will look very, very carefully at the requests you've made.

Mr. Hughes. I appreciate it. Thank you very much.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE; CROATAN NATIONAL FOREST; OFF-SHORE DRILLING; NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WITNESSES

HON. WALTER JONES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

HON. DON YOUNG, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Mr. AuCoin. Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee led by its chairman, Mr. Jones? Chairman Jones, it is good to see you today.

Mr. Jones. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AuCoin. We have your entire statement, and we will put it in its entirety in the record.

Mr. Jones. Thank you very much.

Mr. AuCoin. It is always a pleasure to have you before us.

Mr. Jones. You're very kind to say that. How are the spotted owls doing?

Mr. AuCoin. We won't talk about that. If you want them all, we'll give them to you. [Laughter.]

Mr. Jones. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the time, and I'll try to be brief and condense a little bit.

In summary, my funding request for North Carolina is summarized on a cover sheet that is on page 50 before you. I have several small but important items which total $7.5 million. We are all familiar with the problem of the striped bass throughout this Nation and with the Edenton National Fish Hatchery, located in Edenton, North Carolina, which is a product of the Fish and Wildlife Service. They said that is their number one priority for the hatchery construction in the State of North Carolina, and I've been talking with the Service about how it can cooperate with the Federal agencies to increase the heat in the hatchery.

I'm sure you've heard the story of the national wildlife refuge. We are requesting $2 million for this. We need that funding as soon as possible. Due to the increased tourist pricing of land, the land values are going up, up, up, up. We'd like to have maybe $350,000 indicated there for the North Carolina striped bass study.

Mr. AuCoin. That would be the second year of the three-year study.

Mr. Jones. That is correct.

It seems according to the information I have that the striped bass stocks in the other sections are increasing but not in North Carolina. We'd like to know why. I'm not sure what the present budget contains in this respect, but I would ask for your understanding of what the goals are by appropriating $300,000.

Third, I ask that $2.6 million be appropriated for acquisition of the Croatan National Forest. This tract of about 1,250 acres owned by the Wilds Corporation represents the Forest Service's number one land acquisition. This well-known forest is with the Forest Service, and this acquisition would protect valuable wildlife habitat along with the scenic river front that would preserve the popular hiking trails.

On the national level, I ask for your continued attempt to eliminate the shortfall in the refuge revenue sharing fund. There needs to be an increase of $4.4 million over the President's budget. You have in your file, I think, a letter signed by 24 members on this issue.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, as much as I hate to mention it, I'd like to mention the proposed plan to explore for the natural gas of North Carolina. First, let me thank this committee for earmarking $250,000 of last year's bill to conduct an ocean current study. The study set up existing offshore data to determine the necessity for additional field work. The State of North Carolina has agreed that updated research work provided by Mobil Oil gives us the opportunity to move to the next phase of the study.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, everyone agrees that $250,000 of 1990 money should be spent for additional field studies. Therefore, I respectfully request that $250,000 be allocated along with an additional appropriation of $250,000 to conduct field work to determine the dynamics of ocean currents off the coast of my district.

The second matter is a request for additional time, Mr. Chairman. One morning an Outer Banks resident woke up to read in the newspaper that Mobil Oil was going to drill an exploration well 40 miles off of their coastline. No one expected Mobil to suddenly announce exploration plans on leases, but that goes back to 1981 and 1983—the amount that caught everyone off guard.

Therefore, last January, I introduced H.R. 3861, The Outer Banks Protection Act, to bring funds to my constituent in request for wartime—if enacted, the bill would accomplish two things. First, it would prohibit all activities in my district from at least October 1990 to 1991, and second would require that certain environmental studies be completed and reviewed before any offshore activity occurred. The money I am requesting to pay for oceanographic field work would significantly contribute to the second mandate of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, in lieu of the committee, I need your help to achieve the other mandate of the bill—stopping the drilling off these existing leases at least up until 1991. Mr. Chairman, I'm making this request because of the importance with which I view instituting a temporary ban on all oil and gasoline activities off the shore of North Carolina. It is my intention to move my bill by regular means. Meanwhile, your assistance will ensure the coastline of North Carolina is protected until we know more about the environment of the exploration areas.

I thank you again for the opportunity to speak before you today about important matters of particular concern to my district in North Carolina. I appreciate your time.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you, Chairman Jones. I appreciate your testimony. It is always a pleasure to hear from you. I appreciate the leadership you've shown on the fisheries committee.

Let me just ask you—is one of the moratoriums you're seeking for the offshore for prospective leases? Are you trying to prevent future leases? Would that in some way affect existing leases?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, at the present time, Mobil Oil Company has bought several lease sites. That has, of course, created a furor with the native people in the State. We're very concerned, so what I'm trying to do is be honestly objective. I'm not totally anti-leasing. I want to know what we are doing, and up to this point in time I am not satisfied that all of the studies and research has been completed that should be done. The bills I've introduced provide us a state of execution for the entire meeting. In the meantime, the State of North Carolina is in front of the Interior Department here to get all the information possible about the possible lack of dangers.

Mr. AUCOIN. How old are those leases?

Mr. JONES. Two years maybe—eight years. They've got a couple more years to run.

Mr. AUCOIN. They are eight years old?

Mr. JONES. No, six years old. They have an eight-year term.

Mr. AUCOIN. Six years old, and they have two more years in their term.

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. Well, I appreciate your testimony, Mr. Jones. The one thing I want to point out is that our committee has adopted more moratoria language in the past as you well know.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. AUCOIN. We have never gone this far, however. That's not to say that we won't, but we have never gone so far as to adopt moratoria that would affect existing leases—leases that have been in place for a number of years. This is something that we will consult with you about.

Mr. JONES. I'm under the impression that Alaska operates the same way—prolonging the study.

Mr. AUCOIN. We will look into that.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Lowery.

Mr. LOWERY. The nature of your bill, Mr. Chairman, will be what?

Mr. JONES. I'm going to defer to counsel.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Lowery, the bill has been introduced. It basically says that there will be some additional studies. During that time, which would run until October of 1991, the Interior Department would not approve any exploration permits until those studies were complete.

Mr. LOWERY. And you're only looking at the area off North Carolina?

Mr. WELCH. That's correct.

Mr. LOWERY. Would you entertain other areas in the continental United States until a sufficient data base is in place? That was one of the criticisms of the OCS task force made by the National Academy of Sciences that I know of. There isn't an adequate data base as it relates to sales off Florida and off California. I think your intention is absolutely correct.

Mr. JONES. I see no objection to that applying to any other sites.

Mr. LOWERY. I want to visit with you further.

Mr. JONES. Okay.

Mr. LOWERY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AUCOIN. Thank you, Mr. Jones.

Mr. JONES. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Jones follows:]

SUMMARY

REQUESTS TO INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

CONGRESSMAN WALTER B. JONES

MAY 10, 1990

FUNDING IN NORTH CAROLINA	
Edenton National Fish Hatchery (FWS)	3,000,000
Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge Headquarters and Visitors Center (FWS)	1,200,000
North Carolina Striped Bass Study 2nd of 3 years (FWS)	350,000
Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study (FWS)	300,000
Croatan National Forest Land Aquisition (FS)	2,600,000
OCS Environmental Studies (MMS)	250,000
Total	7,700,000
FUNDING NATIONWIDE	
Refuge Revenue Sharing, Full Funding (FWS)	4,400,000

THE HONORABLE WALTER B. JONES, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

May 10, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY BEFORE YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE ON MATTERS OF GREAT CONCERN TO MYSELF AND THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MY FUNDING REQUESTS FOR NORTH CAROLINA ARE SUMMARIZED IN A COVER SHEET. I HAVE SEVERAL SMALL BUT IMPORTANT ITEMS WHICH TOTAL JUST OVER $7 1/2 MILLION.

MY HIGHEST PRIORITY FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING IS THAT $3 MILLION BE PROVIDED TO BEGIN THE REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES AT THE EDENTON NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY IN NORTH CAROLINA. EXPANDING THIS HATCHERY IS MY TOP PRIORITY THIS YEAR BECAUSE IT IS SO IMPORTANT FOR EFFORTS TO INCREASE STRIPED BASS PRODUCTION AND RESTORE DEPLETED STOCKS OF THIS IMPORTANT SPECIES. FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, REGION FOUR OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE HAS IDENTIFIED EDENTON AS ITS NUMBER ONE PRIORITY FOR FISH HATCHERY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BECAUSE OF ITS EXCELLENT POTENTIAL FOR EXPANDED STRIPED BASS PRODUCTION. IN ADDITION, THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA HAS INDICATED ITS WILLINGNESS TO EXPAND ITS COOPERATIVE EFFORTS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ENHANCE THIS IMPORTANT FACILITY.

NEXT, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE COMMITTEE FOR THEIR HELP IN APPROPRIATING $900,000 IN FISCAL YEAR 1990 FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN URGENTLY NEEDED MAINTENANCE FACILITY FOR THE ALLIGATOR RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IN NORTH CAROLINA. I AM NOW REQUESTING AN ADDITIONAL $1.2 MILLION FOR A VISITOR CENTER AND

REFUGE HEADQUARTERS. A PORTION OF THIS AMOUNT WOULD BE USED FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR THE HEADQUARTERS SITE. AS LAND VALUES IN THIS AREA RESORT ARE INCREASING WITH EVERY PASSING YEAR, IT IS IMPORTANT TO ACT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO SECURE AN APPROPRIATE SITE. THE HEADQUARTERS WOULD PROVIDE AN EXCELLENT MEANS TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE REFUGE SYSTEM AND THE ENDANGERED RED WOLF REINTRODUCTION PROJECT. THIS FACILITY COULD ALSO CONVENIENTLY SERVE AS HEADQUARTERS FOR NEIGHBORING PEA ISLAND AND CURRITUCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES.

THIRD, I WOULD REQUEST $350,000 FOR THE SECOND YEAR OF THE THREE-YEAR, NORTH CAROLINA STRIPED BASS STUDY AUTHORIZED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 100-589. ALTHOUGH CERTAIN STOCKS OF STRIPED BASS ARE SHOWING ENCOURAGING SIGNS OF RECOVERY SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE 1984 STRIPED BASS ACT, THE STOCKS IN NORTH CAROLINA HAVE CONTINUED TO DECLINE AND THIS STUDY IS ESSENTIAL IF WE ARE TO REGAIN HEALTHY POPULATIONS OF STRIPED BASS IN THAT STATE. THIS STUDY WILL CENTRALIZE EXISTING INFORMATION AND GENERATE NEW BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION WHICH WILL THEN SERVE AS THE BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS TO ARREST THE DECLINE AND BEGIN THE RESTORATION PROCESS.

FOURTH, I WOULD ONCE AGAIN REQUEST YOUR ASSISTANCE FOR OUR CONTINUING EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE THE SHORTFALL IN THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE REVENUE SHARING FUND. LAST YEAR, WITH YOUR ASSISTANCE, WE MADE PROGRESS TOWARD OUR GOAL OF PROVIDING FULL FUNDING AND FULFILLING OUR FINANCIAL PROMISES TO THOSE COUNTIES IN WHICH REFUGE LANDS ARE LOCATED. WE NOW HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE FULL REFUGE REVENUE SHARING FUNDING -- WITH AN INCREASE OF $4.4 MILLION DOLLARS IN APPROPRIATIONS.

NEVERTHELESS, DESPITE THE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE, THE ACREAGE TOTALS AND VALUE OF SERVICE LANDS CONTINUE TO INCREASE. AS A RESULT, ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE NOW NECESSARY JUST TO STAY EVEN AND AVOID A RENEWED DECLINE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF ENTITLEMENT PAID TO LOCAL JURISDICTIONS. RECENTLY, LOCAL AND STATE OFFICIALS FROM

AREAS LIKE NORTH DAKOTA HAVE STATED THAT THEY ARE OPPOSING THE FURTHER ACQUISITION OF LAND BY THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE TO PROTEST THE REFUGE REVENUE SHORTFALL.

THEREFORE, AS A MEMBER REPRESENTING A DISTRICT WITH THE THIRD LARGEST REFUGE REVENUE SHARING SHORTFALL IN THE NATION, I REQUEST YOUR SUPPORT FOR AN INCREASE OF JUST $4.4 MILLION OVER THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED BUDGET FOR REFUGE REVENUE SHARING. THIS WILL FULFILL THE GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE TO COUNTIES AND ENHANCE AND PROTECT OUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO EXPRESS MY STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE CONTINUED FUNDING OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE'S ACTIVITIES IN THE ALBEMARLE PAMLICO ESTUARINE STUDY. THIS STUDY IS CRITICAL TO EFFORTS TO EXAMINE THE PROBLEMS FACING THE ALBEMARLE PAMLICO ESTUARY, AN ENVIRONMENTALLY RICH AREA UNDER INCREASING PRESSURE FROM POPULATION GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT. I HAVE RECEIVED CONFLICTING INFORMATION FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ON WHETHER OR NOT MONEY IS INCLUDED IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS EFFORT. I WOULD STRONGLY URGE THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO ELIMINATE ANY DOUBT ON THIS MATTER AND APPROPRIATE $300,000 FOR THIS IMPORTANT STUDY.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO REQUEST THAT $2.6 MILLION BE APPROPRIATED FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND TO ENABLE THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE TO ACQUIRE APPROXIMATELY 1,251 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED IN CROATAN NATIONAL FOREST IN NORTH CAROLINA. THIS TRACT IS OWNED BY WEYERHAEUSER CORPORATION AND REPRESENTS THE FOREST SERVICE'S NUMBER ONE LAND ACQUISITION PRIORITY IN THE CROATAN FOREST. ACQUISITION OF THIS TRACT WOULD PROTECT VALUABLE HISTORIC WILDLIFE HABITAT ALONG A SCENIC RIVERFRONT AND PRESERVE A POPULAR HIKING TRAIL WHICH TRAVERSES THE AREA.

FINALLY, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD LIKE TO MENTION MOBIL OIL COMPANY'S PROPOSED PLAN TO EXPLORE FOR NATURAL GAS OFFSHORE NORTH CAROLINA.

FIRST, LET ME SAY THANK YOU FOR EARMARKING $250,000 IN LAST YEAR'S BILL TO CONDUCT AN OCEAN CURRENTS STUDY. THE STUDY WAS SET UP TO LOOK AT EXISTING OFFSHORE CURRENT DATA TO DETERMINE THE NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL FIELD WORK.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND M.M.S. HAVE AGREED IN PRINCIPLE THAT UPDATED RESEARCH WORK PROVIDED BY MOBIL OIL GIVES US THE OPPORTUNITY TO MOVE TO THE NEXT PHASE OF STUDY. IN OTHER WORDS, MR. CHAIRMAN, EVERYONE AGREES THAT THE $250,000 IN 1990 MONEY WOULD BE BETTER SPENT ON UNDERTAKING ADDITIONAL FIELD WORK.

THEREFORE, I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT THE $250,000 BE REALLOCATED, ALONG WITH AN ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION OF $250,000 TO CONDUCT FIELD WORK TO DETERMINE THE DYNAMICS OF THE OCEAN CURRENTS OFF THE COAST OF MY DISTRICT.

THE SECOND MATTER IS A REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL TIME. MR. CHAIRMAN, ONE MORNING OUTER BANKS RESIDENTS WOKE UP TO READ IN THE NEWSPAPER THAT MOBIL OIL WAS GOING TO DRILL AN EXPLORATION WELL 40 MILES OFF THEIR COASTLINE.

NO ONE EXPECTED MOBIL TO SUDDENLY ANNOUNCE EXPLORATION PLANS ON LEASES THAT WERE PURCHASED BACK IN 1981 AND 1983. THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAUGHT EVERYONE OFF GUARD.

LAST JANUARY, I INTRODUCED H.R. 3861, THE "OUTER BANKS PROTECTION ACT" IN RESPONSE TO MY CONSTITUENTS' REQUEST FOR MORE TIME AND INFORMATION. IF ENACTED, THE BILL WOULD ACCOMPLISH TWO THINGS. FIRST, PROHIBIT OIL OR GAS ACTIVITY OFF THE COAST OF MY DISTRICT UNTIL AT LEAST OCTOBER, 1991. SECOND, REQUIRE THAT CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES BE COMPLETED AND REVIEWED BEFORE ALLOWING ANY OFFSHORE ACTIVITY TO OCCUR. THE MONEY I AM REQUESTING TODAY FOR OCEANOGRAPHIC FIELD WORK WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE SECOND MANDATE OF THE BILL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I NEED YOUR HELP TO FULFILL THE OTHER MANDATE

OF THE BILL -- STOPPING THE DRILLING ON THESE EXISTING LEASES UNTIL AT LEAST OCTOBER, 1991. I WOULD LIKE TO WORK WITH YOU BETWEEN NOW AND YOUR MARKUP IN DEVELOPING LANGUAGE THAT WILL PROHIBIT OFFSHORE ACTIVITIES AND ENSURE THAT THE NECESSARY ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES CALLED FOR IN THE OUTER BANKS PROTECTION ACT ARE UNDERTAKEN AND PEER REVIEWED.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I AM MAKING THIS REQUEST BECAUSE OF THE IMPORTANCE WITH WHICH I VIEW INSTITUTING A TEMPORARY BAN ON ALL OIL AND GAS RELATED ACTIVITIES OFFSHORE NORTH CAROLINA. IT IS MY INTENTION TO MOVE MY BILL BY REGULAR ORDER. MEANWHILE, YOUR ASSISTANCE WILL ENSURE THAT THE COASTLINE OF NORTH CAROLINA IS PROTECTED UNTIL WE KNOW MORE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE EXPLORATION AREA.

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK WITH YOU TODAY ABOUT IMPORTANT MATTERS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN IN MY DISTRICT AND NORTH CAROLINA. I APPRECIATE YOUR TIME AND ATTENTION THIS MORNING.

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Studds.

Mr. Studds. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AuCoin. Good morning to you.

Mr. Studds. You're the only member of the Oregon-Washington delegations that was not in attendance at the meeting I just left.

Mr. AuCoin. The heavy chain at this table—that's why.

Mr. Studds. I understand. I didn't know there were so many members from those two States. It's amazing what a little critter can do.

Mr. AuCoin. We didn't realize there were so few owls. [Laughter.]

Mr. Studds. Mr. Chairman, because you have been so nice, I will not read my statement. I just want to highlight a couple of things if I may.

Mr. AuCoin. Then your request is approved in its entirety.

Mr. Studds. Thank you very much. We'll see you again next year. [Laughter.]

It won't surprise you that we are looking for some modest, rational increases in the budget for the Fish and Wildlife Service. We are particularly highlighting the endangered species program, where we recommend a slight increase so we can get out from under those problems. We have been underfunded and not successful as you very well know. The national wildlife refuge system needs to be more generously funded. The revenue sharing system—if we don't do that, we put in jeopardy, among other things, the North American wetlands conservation program, which I know you are aware of.

We recommend strong support for the innovative work of the surveys in the area of biodiversity, increased funds for the African elephant, and additional resources for the national migratory funds other than waterfowl which have the distressing title these days amongst experts as non-game birds. I've been trying my best to change that. I think it is an insult to those birds to question their courage. [Laughter.]

More personally, I want to renew my annual—this will be the eighth annual request for a moratorium on OCS leasing activities on George's Bank. Let me just say, as I think you very well know, under the leadership of Mr. Yates, our request and virtually the request of the entire New England delegation, speaking of distinguished critters——[Laughter.]

There is wide bi-partisan support within the New England delegation for the moratorium. The Administration has not yet entered into negotiations long ago promised to the State of Massachusetts. Instead, it has concentrated, as Mr. Lowery well knows, on negotiations having to do with California, Florida, and Alaska.

The National Academy of Sciences is way overdue because they were diverted at the request of the President. Mr. Lowery made reference to what they were finding there.

Finally, I would remind you the moratorium area, as of last year's bill, leaves open almost 80 percent of the Northwest Atlantic area. We set aside only those grounds which you have been so effective and instrumental in protecting. We're also reminded that the Canadians have just imposed a 12-year moratorium on their side of the bank, so we do not think that it makes any sense at all to put a multi-billion dollar renewable resource—for what might be a very small amount of oil.

Having said that, I'll let him speak for himself. The unbelievably distinguished gentleman from Alaska concurs in these recommendations and feels the same way I do, but I think he expresses it more colorfully.

Mr. AuCoin. Has the Department gone forward with the schedule for lease sale on George's Bank?

Mr. Studds. No. It is under moratorium, thanks to the work of this committee. It has been for seven years.

Mr. AuCoin. It is my impression that they have withdrawn their intention to go forward in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Studds. We hear rumors of a new policy, but we have not yet heard it. We don't know what to expect.

Mr. AuCoin. If they were to withdraw it, would you still want to see if——

Mr. Studds. We would feel more comfortable at this point until the National Academy of Sciences study is in and until we have some idea with some degree of specificity what the Administration is up to in this area. We really don't know, and I'm not sure that anybody does. You have been a great source of security—psychological and otherwise—to those who live by, near, or in the waters of New England.

Mr. AuCoin. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. Lowery. Gerry, as I'm sure you know——

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Lowery.

Mr. Lowery. There have been rumors for months, at least as far as the task force was concerned, ever since January. Of course, I hear rumors that they're going to move away from the areawide leasing and are to be included in the next five-year plan. That all remains to be seen.

Mr. Studds. I understand. I appreciate that. We await that with interest. In the meantime, we are looking at one more year. That is not the ideal way to do things, obviously. This committee and this Congress ought not to be engaged in selecting areas, but until someone with the responsibility to do so does so wisely, I think it is our best advantage.

Mr. AuCoin. If we give you those funds for the Endangered Species Act, you will spend it correctly?

Mr. Studds. You should be very grateful that the knife is in the sheath. Usually it is beside me when we conduct hearings together. [Laughter.]

We will spill those funds correctly.

Mr. AuCoin. All right. Thank you, Gerry.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Studds follows:]

STATEMENT OF U.S. REP. GERRY STUDDS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you and the Members of the Subcommittee for the opportunity to appear before you today. I come to present the recommendations of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries regarding the 1991 budget of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These recommendations were developed on a bipartisan basis and appear--in full--at the end of this statement.

I doubt it will surprise you that we, like most of your witnesses, recommend an increase in funding for certain programs. However, we have--as always--tried to limit our proposals to areas of real need and to keep the numbers within reasonable bounds. Overall, we recommend a budget for the Fish and Wildlife Service that is 13% over last year's appropriation and an equal percentage above the President's request.

Mr. Chairman, we recognize that there are a number of uncertainties about the budget for the coming year. The Administration's entire budget request was buried recently by Members of his own party and by the President, himself. So-called summit talks are now expected and the President's legendary lips are becoming increasingly difficult to read.

This confusion is yet another reason why the leadership of your Subcommittee is so important, and yet another sign that the high hopes many of us have had for this Administration on environmental issues have not yet been fulfilled. The President has made some good appointments, including that of John Turner as head of the Fish and Wildlife Service. But beyond that, we've

SEEN MOSTLY SYMBOLS AND SPEECHES AND TREE PLANTINGS; A GLOBAL WARMING SUMMIT AT WHICH THE PRESIDENT DENIED THERE WAS ANY SUCH THING; A REPORT ON OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING THAT WAS COMPLETED IN JANUARY BUT NEVER RELEASED; AND AN OXYMORONIC AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL INITIATIVE, WHICH--ASIDE FROM THE WORD INITIATIVE--CONSISTS ALMOST ENTIRELY OF OLD PROGRAMS AND THE TITLE TO A WONDERFUL, BUT EVEN OLDER, SONG.

WE, ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE, DO NOT CLAIM THAT OUR BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAIN ANY STARTLING INITIATIVES. WE DON'T EVEN HAVE AN ACRONYM FOR THEM. BUT THEY DO REFLECT BOTH SOME LONG-STANDING CONCERNS OF OUR COMMITTEE, AND COMMON SENSE.

THE PROTECTION AND RECOVERY OF ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT THE ENDANGERED SPECIES PROGRAM HAS BEEN CHRONICALLY UNDER-FUNDED AND CHRONICALLY UNDER-SUCCESSFUL, AS A RESULT. WE RECOMMEND AN INCREASE OF $11 MILLION.

THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS SHOWN SUBSTANTIALLY MORE INTEREST IN THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM THAN DID ITS PREDECESSOR, BUT ITS BUDGET WOULD DO ALMOST NOTHING TO CLEAN UP CONTAMINANTS ON REFUGES, VERY LITTLE TO CLEAR UP THE HUGE BACKLOG OF REFUGE MAINTENANCE PROJECTS AND IT WOULD REDUCE BY MORE THAN $10 MILLION THE ACQUISITION OF NEW REFUGE LANDS. THE BUDGET ALSO FAILS TO PROVIDE FULL FUNDING FOR THE REFUGE REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM, A FAILURE THAT--IF NOT REMEDIED--WILL SERIOUSLY UNDERMINE PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE REFUGE SYSTEM AND IMPERIL THE NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION PROGRAM, AS WELL. WE RECOMMEND A MODEST INCREASE IN EACH OF THESE ACCOUNTS.

OUR COMMITTEE ALSO RECOMMENDS STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE'S INNOVATIVE WORK IN THE AREA OF BIODIVERSITY; INCREASED FUNDS TO SAVE THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT; AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATORY BIRDS OTHER THAN WATERFOWL.

FINALLY, AND MORE PERSONALLY, I WANT TO RENEW MY ANNUAL REQUEST FOR A MORATORIUM ON OCS LEASING ACTIVITIES IN CERTAIN AREAS OF CRITICAL ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OFF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.

I DO SO FOR SEVERAL REASONS.

FIRST, THERE REMAINS WIDESPREAD BIPARTISAN SUPPORT WITHIN NEW ENGLAND FOR THE MORATORIUM.

SECOND, THE ADMINISTRATION HAS MADE LITTLE EFFORT TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS CONCERNING LEASE SALES IN THIS AREA. ON THE CONTRARY, THE ADMINISTRATION HAS CONCENTRATED ALL OF ITS ENERGY AND ATTENTION ON PROPOSED LEASE SALES OFF THE ALASKA, CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA COASTS.

THIRD, BUT CLOSELY RELATED TO THE PREVIOUS POINT, THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES STUDY ON GEORGES BANK LEASING IS NOT YET FINISHED. THE DELAY IS DUE TO THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST LAST YEAR THAT THE ACADEMY PREPARE A STUDY ON FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA, INSTEAD. THAT STUDY, RELEASED LAST NOVEMBER, FOUND THAT THERE WAS NOT ADEQUATE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION UPON WHICH TO BASE AN OFFSHORE LEASE SALE IN THOSE AREAS--A FINDING THAT I EXPECT WILL ALSO BE MADE WITH RESPECT TO GEORGES BANK.

FOURTH, THE MORATORIUM AREA INCLUDES ONLY A FRACTION OF THE POTENTIAL TRACTS FOR OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION IN THE REGION.

Finally, I believe the original reasons for the moratorium remain valid. Georges Bank is the most productive fishing grounds in the world. The lobstering canyons included in the moratorium area produce some of the most glorious food on earth. Our neighbor to the north, Canada, has declared a similar 12 year moratorium on oil leasing on the Bank. It simply does not make sense to risk a multi-billion dollar renewable resource in exchange for--at most--a few days worth of oil.

We have all heard rumors in recent weeks that the Administration will soon announce a new policy towards offshore drilling. There is no question that a new policy is desperately needed. The question is whether the new policy, when it does arrive, will really be an improved policy, or just the same old story with a different ending in a couple of offshore areas of particular political sensitivity. We do not know the answer to that question today, and we may not know it even after the new policy is announced. I urge the Subcommittee not to risk the future of George's Bank on the basis of promises; we must see proof.

So, for all of these reasons, I urge you to continue the moratorium on oil leasing in selected areas of the northwest Atlantic. And I thank you again, both for your past help, and for your consideration of the recommendations that the Committee and I have presented today.

Mr. YOUNG. I would agree somewhat with the Chairman. I understand his point and his areas of concern, and we must respect that. I would suggest very honestly that site specific moratorium is important, but I also would suggest that we have done that in Alaska—site specific—and we also have objection to it. There have been actions by this committee to create a moratorium. That's not the way to do business. The way to do business is either make a decision one way or the other—either to give the States control of an area, let them receive the benefits from it, and let them make the decision or not. What we're doing now is unfair to the general public.

As you are well aware, we are reporting 53 percent of our fossil fuels today—$50 billion a year. It is the largest drain on our economy of all our trade deficits. That's beside the point. I understand the gentleman's interest and his desires. Every time we turn around they say, "It is not my backyard. It is everybody else's backyard." This committee has the responsibility to look at the long-term effect of the new moratoriums.

If we are going to continue this role, and that is not to say that we are going to have offshore drilling—as it came to our committee. Just say, "We're not going to do it." Let the States have it. Turn it over to them, and we'll get it done in the Federal arena.

As far as endangered species go, I'm going to suggest respectfully that we have a real problem in endangered species. It has caused and has far exceeded the original intent. It was never intended as it is being used today. I say that without any reservation. I was involved in the legislation. It was not the intent to have every little furry, fuzzy thing that is not alive be considered endangered that takes and impedes the human impact. We have to start considering the human impact. We're talking about a loss of jobs in the magnitude of 45,000 jobs. As you well know, Mr. Chairman, that affects you.

We have a clean air bill coming up right now. We are working on it. It is going to cost about $50 billion a year per year, approximately seven million jobs. I think this committee has the responsibility, as you do actions, to look at the long-term effect.

Beyond that, I have other issues I would like to talk about.

Mr. STUDDS. Let me just say that the gentleman from Alaska is right on virtually every other question. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOWERY. Don, before you do, let me just make two observations if I may. If the resource is there today and will be there in the future as far as OCS is concerned——

Mr. YOUNG. There's no doubt about that. We're not talking about immediately. It's not going away. It is sort of like looking at this: will we have the opportunity to do it correctly and to not develop the resources on time? It is doing a disservice to these people. You cannot afford $50 billion a year, continually spending for fossil fuels. You cannot do that. I'm not telling you what to do. I'd like to have California own their offshore, and you make the decision. That will be your nut to crack.

Mr. LOWERY. Put that bill through.

Mr. YOUNG. I've advocated it, and I think you're going to see the Secretary do it. It is not just this Secretary. The largest unsite specific leased program, Mr. Chairman, was done by Jimmy Carter. I want you to remember that. We cut it back down to site specific in Alaska—one small area. It has been in court and constantly fought, constantly worked against by the State, and nothing has been happening. My biggest fear is for one of the largest and most productive fishing areas in the United States today, and the fisherman who pose it.

Mr. AuCoin. Where is that?

Mr. Young. It's in Bristol Bay. My biggest fear is if we do not do it correctly and do it on time—and I'm talking about long-term—setting it in the regulations as it goes through. The sale has taken place; it was $95 million. When the crunch comes, I know what this Congress will do, my friend. They're going to say, "The hell with the Alaskan fisherman." They're going to go out and drill the most very sensitive area without any precautions at all. I've seen this happen.

Mr. AuCoin. You want a moratorium, then, in Bristol Bay?

Mr. Young. I do not want a moratorium in Bristol Bay. We are asking for a one-year study. I would suggest to you that we would be better off to find out what's there and then, if we decide to develop it, there may not be any oil there. That is the biggest fear. We've seen this happen in Alaska. We saw it during World War II. Most of the damage to our environment was done by the Government because we were out of oil. That's the unwise thing to do, but we want site specific, and already it is being objected to.

Mr. Lowery. You want a moratorium while that study is underway?

Mr. Young. One year—that's all we've asked for—one year.

Mr. Lowery. The other area was endangered species. Is the authorizing committee going to be trying to move legislation?

Mr. Young. It is ours.

Mr. Lowery. But Merchant Marine will do it?

Mr. Young. We are looking at it very closely. The problem we have with endangered species is in regard to the spotted owl. There are no facts and the Interior Department, very frankly, is hamstrung with the present law. There are no facts to say that those spotted owls in fact, are not being considered. It is putting those people out of work. That's unfair in the United States.

Mr. Lowery. But the act does not allow that now.

Mr. Young. It does not allow it. We have to reanalyze it. In fact, we're having a hearing today in the Interior Committee on spotted owls. We cannot ignore that.

Mr. Lowery. Are you thinking of having the act amended?

Mr. Young. I hope so. There has to be. If not, we've got some serious problems. Like I said, the squawfish just shoved down the dam in Colorado. It went off for seven years and——

Mr. AuCoin. Now before you get off into the Endangered Species Act, let me just come back to Bristol Bay for a second. My understanding is that our language from this subcommittee last year is the language that stopped the lease sale activity at the point of the sale. In the absence of that language, I don't see anything that would prevent that lease sale from going forward.

Mr. Young. The sale has already taken place.

Mr. AuCoin. But it is not being actuized and offered.

Mr. YOUNG. There is no money appropriated to go forth with the sale.

Mr. AUCOIN. That is because of the language in the current appropriations.

Mr. YOUNG. That's exactly right.

Mr. AUCOIN. If this committee doesn't continue that language, then there is nothing to stop that lease sale.

Mr. YOUNG. We requested a moratorium for one year just to study the effect of the Exxon Valdez. Beyond that, you know, this is not politically wise on my part. I am just saying it is the right thing to do to protect the fisheries. If you do not do that, the fisheries will be destroyed. I hope, very frankly, they don't find any oil. Then we can open ANWAR, which you should be supporting by the way because this is important. It is on land. We have a transportation system in place, and there isn't any danger to any species, so we should be working on ANWAR.

Besides that, I have some other things I would like to request.

Mr. AUCOIN. I just want to understand. You want a one-year moratorium in Bristol Bay, but you don't want a one-year moratorium on your——

Mr. YOUNG. Oh, I didn't say that. I think this gentleman right here has every opportunity in the world, and he should do as he is doing. He is not site specific of lease sales. It is incorrect. Very frankly, I don't think there is any oil out there. They should leave it alone. In my State, because I want to protect those fisheries, at this time I'm thinking we ought to go forth after we make sure of the impact of the Exxon Valdez if, in fact, it has affected fisheries at all. That is the question. Until that is solved, we don't know.

Mr. STUDDS. I'm going to leave. He is going onto Alaskan things. I would just observe that in your new appearance that I would think you'd have a little more empathy for fuzzy, furry things. [Laughter.]

Mr. YOUNG. Well, I will tell you this: I'm a little fuzzy in the morning, but I'm a little hairy in the afternoon. Believe me.

Mr. STUDDS. Without objection.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AUCOIN. Thank you.

The committee is well behind schedule.

Mr. YOUNG. I just have a few things on Alaska.

I am not asking for a great deal as you are well aware. I am asking for $8 million in the authorized legislation for a visitor center in Southeast Alaska. It has been agreed to. We need the money. We ought to have a visitors center so that the tourists that come out of your State, and your State, and your State have a chance to go to someplace that is centralized and get all the information. We have a space. The State has donated the space, and now we need the money to build the building. It is $8 million.

Mr. AUCOIN. Is it in the request?

Mr. YOUNG. We didn't do a request on that yet.

Mr. AUCOIN. Is it in the Administration's request?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes. Community programs of native health are very, very important. It is the most effective bang for the buck. Last year you increased it, but we are still short $9 million. They can have good health services in the small, rural communities. We're asking for $9 million there. Actually, the Administration is coming down with the relocation money. That was tied into the reclamation for the Japanese. The Administration requests that. We support that.

This is all in my testimony. There is a native reservation that has requested $165,000 to implement the Salmon Tree, which we agreed to with numerous countries including ourselves. They need the money for their hatchery as they have requested. It is under the Department of Interior. I believe the Administration will support that.

The Administration request to the Congress is $67 million. We would like to see that left in the appropriation. In Kodiak, we have money in there—$2 million for land acquisition, by the Akiak Corporation. I'm sure you've been contacted on that. We believe this is a vital exchange and very necessary. It releases land within the refuge area that would be, in fact, under the Department of Interior. It releases land owned by the natives now, and the natives would like to have that money to sell that land to the Department of Interior. The Administration is supportive of that.

Not much of a wish list, very small, and very minimal.

Mr. AuCoin. Very modest.

Mr. Young. It could be much larger. It is frugal. We're trying to do everything correctly.

Mr. AuCoin. Don, thank you for your testimony. We appreciate that.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Young follows:]

STATEMENT OF HONORABLE DON YOUNG

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before my friends on this distinguished Subcommittee:

Fish and Wildlife Programs

With respect to funding of federal fish and wildlife programs, I have worked with my friend and colleague, Mr. Studds to develop recommendations on funding levels. I fully support the levels recommended as a work product of the Fish and Wildlife Subcommittee.

For Alaska, we accept the Administrations proposals for ANWR baseline studies and marine mammal tagging. We recommend the following reinstatements to be added to the Administrations budget request:

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

Refuge Operations	+ $250,000	ANWR baseline studies
	- $100,000	Gen. refuge operations
	- $750,000	Subsistence grants
Fisheries	+ $250,000	Marine Mammal Tagging
Research	- $200,000	Seabird mortality
	- $250,000	AK waterfowl surveys
	- $300,000	Waterfowl ed. program Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta
	- $300,000	Marine Mammal Survey
	- $250,000	Yukon Riv. salmon sur.

Alaska Native Programs

Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate the increased funding for the Community Health Aide Program (CHAP) in Alaska. The additional funds have relieved overtime of health aides in village, who have had no time off for months on end. As you know, we have not been able to fund the program at full levels and could use additional amounts to improve CHAP working conditions and training. The program remains $11 million short of full funding and I would respectfully appreciate your assistance to close this gap and treat health problems in villages to reduce costs of transportation which is a continual problem in Alaska. I concur in the Alaska Native Health Board request of an additional $9.2 million for this vital program.

Aleut Wartime Relocation -- I fully support completion of appropriations required under the Wartime Relocation Compensation

Act. I am grateful these funds were provided for in the Administration Budget request.

Metlakatla Indian Community -- I appreciate your consideration of the funding requests submitted by the Metlakatla Indian Community. Specifically, I support funding for the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty Commission at a level of $2.795 million which will provide $165,000 to Metlakatla for fisheries tagging and sampling activities required under the Treaty. In addition, I support $1.5 million necessary to complete construction of the Tamgas Creek Hatchery.

Lease of IHS Facilities in Juneau - It has been nearly 20 years since IHS last allocated lease funds for clinic space in Juneau. Today, conditions are entirely different. The clinic has a new location with expanded space and services, and it is Native owned. We need a new lease agreement that reflects the value of the new space and recognizes our increased self-sufficiency. The health Corporation has proposed a lease package which is modest and is based on prevailing local rates for medical clinic space. I urge support of this lease package and have my staff to work with Subcommittee staff to see if a feasible agreement can be reached.

Bristol Bay - The Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation has requested $1.6 million to renovate the roof on their new hospital. For the following reasons, I support this request. The hospital was built with a flat roof, designed to withstand only 30 pounds per square foot. The hospital requires a pitched roof which will withstand 78 pounds per square feet in order to alleviate hospital accreditation and building safety standards.

Akiak - There is an existing request of approximately $2 million for land acquisition from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for land now held by Akiak Corporation on Kodiak Island. This is an important acquisition and would help bridge the gap for other acquisitions later.

Oil Spill Impact Funds -- I strongly support additional funds to complete efforts to address impacts on Alaska Native Villages in Prince William Sound from the Exxon Valdez spill. Federal appropriations can bridge gap pending recovery from Exxon. Full efforts are needed here to insure village residents are the true recipient of federal efforts to bring the Sound back to full recovery.

I ask the Committee to earmark $1 million within the appropriation for the Administration for Native Americans. The funds would be used to study the effects the oil spill has had upon Native American communities in Alaska, and to develop the fisheries potential in Alaska Native communities.

There is a lot of speculation as to just what the effects of the Exxon Valdez spill have been and just how serious they are. And lots of people are trying to figure out how much the damage is worth, for the purposes of pending lawsuits. I support these assessments as it is important that my constituents are compensated for the damages they have suffered.

It is with this in mind I ask the Committee to support a $1,000,000 appropriation within the ANA to be earmarked for a study to assess the economic and social impacts of the spill on the Native communities. Much of the work will of necessity be performed by experts, who will work closely with community leaders in designing and carrying out the study. This will not duplicate the Department's ongoing studies under CERCLA, which are focused more narrowly on damage to natural resources. The study will not only assess and analyze the impacts, but will develop both short- and long-term strategies for rebuilding the social and economic structures of these communities.

Alaska Visitors Center in Ketchikan

Ten Years ago, Congress passed the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (PL 96-432) to protect and preserve Alaska lands for the enjoyment of the public. Included in the bill was Section 1305, which called for the construction of 4 regional visitor's centers so that the public could learn about these lands. We've built 3, but we have one to go.

Ketchikan is called the "Gateway of Alaska". It's the first town many visitors to Alaska see on cruise ships going north. The Forest Service has completed a study on the visitors center, and the City has purchased land on the waterfront to enable the construction of this facility. It couldn't be in a better place. I ask the Committee to appropriate $8 million for the construction of this facility, which would provide the visitors to Alaska a convenient, informative introduction to all of the lands set aside for their use by this Congress.
This is something everybody agrees on -- environmentalists and the timber industry, fishing and business. The people of Ketchikan have put their money where their mouths are on this one. I strongly endorse this appropriation. I've included a copy of the study for the Committee's use.

OCS

I am asking the Committee for a one-year moratorium on the Bristol Bay Sale this year, something on which Alaskans are united. This would allow the ongoing research into the effects of the oil spill on marine life to be completed, to give us a better base of information by which to make our decisions later.

At a time when the U.S. is spending $137 million per day on imported oil, I cannot support further restrictions on OCS leasing in Alaska - or anywhere else, for that matter.

Stopping ongoing operations anywhere else in Alaska would be irresponsible, in my opinion. Further, it is not supported by anyone but the most anti-development forces in the State of Alaska.

This country's energy picture is grim -- as grim as I've ever seen it. Leasing benefits us by reducing our dependence on foreign oil, reducing our trade deficit, maintaining a strong and vital domestic energy industry and helping to balance our federal deficit. We can't spend money on all the things we like if we aren't willing to raise some by leasing our oil. I think it's two-faced of us to go on complaining about the export of jobs to other countries in all industries except energy. For some reason, no one seems to get upset. Except a few of us.

I thank you for your attention and hope you will support my request.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK; BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT; FOREST SERVICE; LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WITNESS

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Lehman.

Mr. **Lehman**. Thank you.

Mr. **AuCoin**. We'll put your entire statement into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lehman follows:]

HONORABLE RICHARD LEHMAN (CA)
TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR FY 1991

MAY 10, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN AND SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY TODAY IN SUPPORT OF SEVERAL VERY IMPORTANT PROJECTS IN AND AROUND MY DISTRICT.

PARK SERVICE:

AS YOU KNOW, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK IS IN MY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT AND IS ONE OF THE MOST FREQUENTED PARKS IN THE NATION. AS A RESULT, YOSEMITE HAS MORE THAN ITS SHARE OF PROBLEMS. IN THIS CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE CREATION OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, A YEAR IN WHICH THE PARK WILL BE SHOWCASED FOR THE WORLD, I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOSEMITE BE ABLE TO SHOW ITSELF FOR THE PREMIER PARK THAT IT IS. THEREFORE I AM REQUESTING THE FOLLOWING FOR YOSEMITE:

INTERPRETATIVE SERVICES

1) $705,000 IS NEEDED FOR 14 FTE'S TO INCREASE INTERPRETATIVE SERVICES. OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS, VISITATION HAS INCREASED BY 31% (WINTER TRAVEL 32%), YET BUDGET EROSION HAS REDUCED PROGRAM LEVELS ABOUT 20%. SHOULD FUNDING BE PROVIDED, PROGRAMS WHICH PROMOTE SAFETY, RESOURCE PROTECTION, AND APPROPRIATE VISITOR USE WOULD BE REINSTATED ALONG WITH PROGRAMS WHICH INTERPRET CRITICAL RESOURCE ISSUES (FIRE, BIODIVERSITY, THREATS, IMPACTS, CULTURAL RESOURCE) AND BUILD PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR PARK POLICIES.

BACKCOUNTRY PATROL

2) $440,000 IS NEEDED FOR 12 FTE'S FOR BACK COUNTRY PATROL. VISITOR PROTECTION OPERATING LEVELS HAVE NOT KEPT PACE WITH VISITATION. WITH VISITATION INCREASING BY 31% OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, INCIDENTS HAVE NATURALLY INCREASED AS WELL IN BOTH THE DEVELOPED AND BACKCOUNTRY AREAS OF THE PARK. LACK OF COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION MEASURES COULD COMPROMISE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY, RESULT IN IRREPARABLE RESOURCE DAMAGE AND PERMANENT LOSS OF NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE KEEP PACE WITH INCREASED PROTECTION DEMANDS TO ENSURE A QUALITY PARK EXPERIENCE FOR VISITORS AND SAFE COMMUNITIES FOR THE EMPLOYEES WHO LIVE WITHIN THE PARK BY REINSTATING THE LEGENDARY, POPULAR, AND EFFECTIVE YOSEMITE HORSE PATROL, BY INCREASING BACK COUNTRY PATROLS, AND BY HAVING A GREATER PRESENCE IN THE FRONTCOUNTRY.

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

IN ADDITION, THE PARK NEEDS AN ADDITIONAL $819,000 IN THE CONSTRUCTION BUDGET WHICH HAS BEEN ELIMINATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 TO DEVELOP CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR THE REMOVAL OF A MAINTENANCE WAREHOUSE IN YOSEMITE VALLEY AND REESTABLISHMENT ELSEWHERE. GIVEN THE ON GOING GOAL OF THE PARK SERVICE FOR REMOVING UNNECESSARY STRUCTURES FROM THE VALLEY, IT IS CURIOUS THAT NO MONEY WAS PROVIDED BY THE ADMINISTRATION FOR THIS PROJECT.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

DESERT RANGERS

1) $660,000 IS VITALLY NEEDED TO HIRE 10 FTE'S TO HELP EVALUATE THE RECREATIONAL PRESSURE THAT CONTINUE TO ESCALATE IN THE 25 MILLION ACRES CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA (12.5 MILLION ACRES ARE MANAGED BY BLM). THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON DRUGS, THE INCREASING OCCURRENCE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE DUMPING, THE NEED TO PROTECT VULNERABLE/SENSITIVE CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES AND THE NEED TO PROVIDE VISITOR SERVICE AND ASSISTANCE COMMENSURATE WITH THE INCREASED USE IN THE CDCA, ARE FACTORS CHALLENGING OUR PRESENT RANGER CAPABILITIES. THE BLM HAS FOUND THAT THE ON-THE-GROUND PRESENCE OF UNIFORMED RANGER IS FAR MORE EFFECTIVE AS A DETERRENT, AS OPPOSED TO PAST EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY, RESOLVE AND RECLAIM UNAUTHORIZED USE AFTER AND INCIDENT HAS OCCURRED.

MERCED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

2) $400,000 IS NEEDED FOR ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE MERCED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER. $250,000 (WHICH WAS INCLUDED IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET) IS NEEDED FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND TO ACQUIRE ONE OF TWO 160-ACRES PARCELS. AN ADDITIONAL $150,000 COULD BE USED TO PARTIALLY MEET THE NEEDS FOR ROAD AND TRAIL MAINTENANCE AND VISITOR INFORMATION SIGNS.

EAST MOJAVE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

3) $460,000 IS NEEDED FOR ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE EAST MOJAVE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA. $300,000 (WHICH WAS INCLUDED IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET) IS NEEDED FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND TO ACQUIRE 800 ACRES OF HIGH PRIORITY TRACTS TIED TO THE PRESERVATION OF CRITICAL PLANT AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AND THE ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. AN ADDITIONAL $160,000 COULD BE USED TO MEET SOME OF THE NEEDS FOR CAMPGROUND AND INTERPRETATIVE SITE DEVELOPMENT.

FOREST SERVICE

LEARNING CENTER--CLOVIS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

1) $1 MILLION IS NEEDED AS AN ADD ON TO THE FOREST SERVICE CONSTRUCTION BUDGET TO BE USED BY THE STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST FOR THE REPAIR AND REHABILITATION OF A FORMER CONSERVATION CORP BUILDING CURRENTLY LEASED TO THE CLOVIS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR A REGIONAL LEARNING CENTER. THIS LEARNING CENTER PROVIDES ALL OF THE BENEFITS OF A CLASSROOM, BUT IS LOCATED IN A LIVING LABORATORY FOR THE STUDY OF GEOLOGY, BOTANY, ECOLOGY, AND HISTORY. MORE THAN 125,000 CHILDREN AND 15,000 ADULTS HAVE ATTENDED SESSIONS AT THE CENTER SINCE ITS OPENING IN 1970.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT HAS BEEN USING THIS SITE FOR 20 YEARS AND HAS CONTRIBUTED SEVERAL HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO ITS UPKEEP. HOWEVER, THE CURRENT STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS FAR EXCEED THE FISCAL CAPACITY OF THE SCHOOL. I ASK SPECIAL CONSIDERATION OF THIS REQUEST.

HOPE VALLEY LAND ACQUISITION

2) $7 MILLION IS NEEDED FROM LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND TO ACQUIRE 6384 ACRES OF PROPERTY AT HOPE VALLEY IN THE TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST. HOPE VALLEY IS ONE OF THE LAST UNDEVELOPED HIGH-SIERRA VALLEYS IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AND LIES ONLY 15 MILES FROM SOUTH LAKE TAHOE. SINCE 1987, THE FOREST SERVICE HAS ACQUIRED OVER 9000 ACRES THROUGH EXCHANGES AND LWCF APPROPRIATIONS. IN A COOPERATIVE EFFORT, THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA HAS OBLIGATED SOME $7.5 MILLION IN THE AREA.

PACIFIC CREST TRAIL LAND ACQUISITION

3) $5.12 MILLION IS NEEDED FROM LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND TO ACQUIRE 4392 ACRES REPRESENTING THE REMAINING PRIVATE LAND ALONG THE PACIFIC CREST TRAIL ON THE BEAUTIFUL FORESTED SLOPES OF THE CASTLE PEAK AREA.

GROUSE LAKES LAND ACQUISITION

4) $6.4 MILLION IS NEEDED FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND TO ACQUIRE 8833 ACRES OF HIGH MOUNTAIN LAKES AND EVERGREEN FOREST IN THE NORTHERN SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS. THE ACQUISITION OF THE PRIVATE INHOLDINGS AVAILABLE IN FY91 WILL EXPAND AND PERMANENTLY PROTECT THE IMPORTANT PUBLIC RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES OF GROUSE LAKES. BY CONSOLIDATING THE FOREST SERVICE'S CHECKERBOARD OWNERSHIP IN THIS SPECIAL AREA, PUBLIC ACQUISITION WILL ALLOW FOR MUCH-NEEDED PUBLIC ACCESS AND WILL PRESERVE SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES ON BOTH THE PROPERTY AND ADJACENT PUBLIC HOLDINGS.

LEWIS CREEK HYDRO--PROHIBITION LANGUAGE

5) FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS, CONGRESS HAS INCLUDED LANGUAGE IN THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL WHICH REQUIRES THE SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST IN CALIFORNIA TO REEXAMINE THE IMPACTS WHICH A

SMALL HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT ON LEWIS CREEK IN MY DISTRICT WILL HAVE ON A SCENIC WATERFALL AND ON A NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED HOT SPRINGS. TO DATE THE FOREST SERVICE HAS COMPLETED AN AESTHETICS STUDY, BUT THE NATIVE AMERICAN STUDY HAS NOT BEEN DONE. I URGE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO INCLUDE LANGUAGE IN THE HOUSE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 WHICH SIMPLY CONTINUES THE STUDY REQUIREMENTS FOR LEWIS CREEK PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTING A HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT. SUGGESTED LANGUAGE READS AS FOLLOWS:

"NONE OF THE FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE FOREST SERVICE IN THIS ACT SHALL BE EXPENDED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUING A SPECIAL USE AUTHORIZATION PERMITTING LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY AND SURFACE DISTURBING ACTIVITIES FOR ANY PROJECT TO BE CONSTRUCTED ON LEWIS FORK CREEK IN MADERA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AT THE SITE ABOVE, AND ADJACENT TO, CORLIEU FALLS BORDERING THE LEWIS FORK CREEK NATIONAL RECREATION TRAIL UNTIL THE STUDIES REQUIRED IN PUBLIC LAW 100-202 HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS: PROVIDED, THAT ANY SPECIAL USE AUTHORIZATION SHALL NOT BE EXECUTED PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION OF THIRTY CALENDAR DAYS (NOT INCLUDING ANY DAY IN WHICH EITHER HOUSE OF CONGRESS IS NOT IN SESSION BECAUSE OF ADJOURNMENT OF MORE THAN THREE CALENDAR DAYS TO A DAY CERTAIN) FROM THE RECEIPT OF THE REQUIRED STUDIES BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE."

MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS CONCLUDES MY TESTIMONY. THANK YOU AGAIN FOR ALLOWING ME TO TESTIFY BEFORE YOU. I APPRECIATE YOUR TIME AND CONSIDERATION REGARDING THESE VERY IMPORTANT PROJECTS.

Mr. LEHMAN. Thank you. I appreciate that. In my oral statement, I will just highlight some of the requests that are there.

As you know, I have national parks in my Congressional district. This is the 100th anniversary of Yosemite National Park. As the press has indicated, there are a variety of very serious problems there, most of which are the result of a tremendous use of the park, the dramatic increase in the number of people there, and the impact on facilities at a time when the National Park Service budget has been really cramped for the last 10 years.

I have some specific projects there that I would like to see funded. $750,000 is needed to hire 14 more employees to increase interpretive services. $440,000 is needed to hire 12 employees for back country patrol. $812,000, which was eliminated in the 1991 budget, is needed to develop construction jobs for the removal of the maintenance warehouse in Yosemite Valley, and reestablishment of it elsewhere.

There is a much longer list for Yosemite, but I think those things are the most crucial that we have adequate personnel there to deal with the problems in the valley and in the back country and get that building removed.

Also, I want to mention the problems with BLM in California. They manage 12.5 million acres. They desperately need more people to manage it. Right now, problems are dealt with after the fact. The BLM says if they had more people on the ground, they could stop more problems before they became serious. I am advocating $660,000 for 10 more full-time employees as desert rangers to patrol there.

A couple of years ago, I came before the committee with a similar request to increase the number of rangers. The committee agreed. Hundreds of thousands of people are using the desert, and we are not responding to the increased use.

In addition, I'd like to see $400,000—that is $150,000 above the President's request—for land acquisition, construction, and maintenance for the wild and scenic river. We have designated that land as wild and scenic, and I don't think it makes much sense just to put up part of the money at this time. I think we should give it all.

Also, I'd like to see $460,000—$160,000 above the President's request—for land acquisition construction and maintenance for the East Mojave national scenic area, also in the BLM.

One of the most important requests I have this year concerns the repair and rehabilitation of a former conservation corps site currently leased to the closed unified school district by the Stanislaus National Forest. That school district has leased this land for 20 years and uses this building for an outdoor learning center. The learning center provides all the benefits of a classroom that is located in a living laboratory for the study of geology, botany, ecology and history. More than 125,000 children and 15,000 adults from all over Northern California, the Bay area, Sacramento, the coast—not just my district, but every district in Northern California has attended sessions at that center since it opened in 1970.

School districts during this period of time have contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to maintain the site. However, the current structural problems there, which are the responsibility of the Forest Service, far exceed the capability of the school. I'm asking for a special add-on appropriation of $1 million to the construction budget for the Stanislaus Forest, so that they can make those repairs and continue to have the use of that facility for students in California.

I'm also requesting that the committee again include language in the Interior appropriations bill to require the Sierra National Forest to reexamine the impacts which small hydroelectric projects on Lewis Creek in my district will have on a scenic waterfall in a Native American sacred hotspring. I want you to keep the language in the bill which you've included for the past three years that maintains a prohibition on executing any special use authorization until the required studies have been done and submitted to Congress on the actual impacts there. I appreciate the committee's cooperation on that in the past. It was very popular in my district.

Finally, I want to request funding from the land and water conservation fund for three important ongoing land acquisitions in California. Congressman Shumway and I in a bi- partisan fashion are supporting additional acquisitions that are crucial in the Lake Tahoe area. These are supported by the Chamber of Commerce and the Sierra Club. They are in areas that are threatened. For a variety of reasons that I won't go into here, the time is right to do the acquisition now because the entities are prepared to sell them.

$7 million is needed to acquire over 6,000 acres at Hope Valley in the Toyabi National Forest. A little over $5 million is needed to acquire 4,300 acres that represents the remaining private land along the Pacific Crest Trail. As you know, the Pacific Crest Trail, when you go through the private lands, has pretty much been decimated by deforestation in the area.

We want to get to this property before that happens. And last, but not least, $6.4 million is needed to acquire 8,800 acres, also in the Tahoe Basin management area, which will allow for much needed public access to preserve scenic and recreational resources, both to property and adjacent public holdings. We've come a long way in the Tahoe Basin in the past 10 years. These are more acquisitions to continue that effort.

I thank you.

Mr. AuCoin. Is that all of the money you need?

Mr. Lehman. That's all. I have a few more in the written testimony. [Laughter.]

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; FOREST SERVICE: BUREAU OF MINES; BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WITNESS

HON. JAMES OBERSTAR, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Oberstar.

We'll put your entire statement in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Oberstar follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR

May 10, 1990

MR. OBERSTAR: MR. CHAIRMAN, Members of the Subcommittee, for twelve years I have appeared before this subcommittee to request appropriations for natural resource programs and projects of critical importance to my Congressional District, my home state of Minnesota, the region and the nation.

The Eighth Congressional District of Minnesota, which I represent, is a rugged, beautiful, largely rural area. My District includes the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, the largest wilderness designation east of the Rocky Mountains and the most-visited wilderness area in the nation; Voyageurs National park, Grand Portage National Monument; the Superior National Forest; the Chippewa National Forest, six Indian reservations; 160 miles of Lake Superior coastline; vast forest lands and innumerable lakes.

I first testified before this subcommittee in 1979, shortly after the enactment of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act of 1978. At that time, I told the Committee of the necessity for Congress to appropriate funds for programs authorized by Public Law 95-495. As you know, FY 1990 was the last year of authorization for those programs. I am deeply grateful for this Subcommittee's recognition over the last decade of the commitments made by Congress in P.L. 95-495.

The programs under the jurisdiction of this subcommittee continue to be of great importance to my economically-distressed District. The economic base of northeastern Minnesota since the turn of the century has been the iron ore and taconite mining and processing industry. The downturn in the domestic steel industry in the 1980's played havoc with the economy of my district. Plant closing, mass-layoffs and corporate bankruptcies left whole communities without an economic base and their residents without jobs. Improved demand for steel and the heightened competitiveness of our domestic steel industry in recent years has helped taconite industry employment stabilize somewhat over the last two years. However, employment in the taconite industry in northeastern Minnesota has remained less than 1/3 its level at the beginning of the decade.

There are six bands of Chippewa Indians in my district. I work closely with them in their continuing efforts to upgrade educational facilities, to preserve and enhance reservation resources and to create and maintain job opportunities for Indians. Their needs are great, but their resources slim. I believe some of their initiatives are outstanding and merit federal support.

Economic diversification is vital to the survival and hopes for renewed prosperity in northeastern Minnesota. Non-mineral natural resources hold tremendous potential for economic development in the region. We are increasingly looking to tourism and the forest products industries as the keystones to successful diversification. With wise and careful development of those resources, we can set the region back on the path to economic prosperity.

I am here today to request funding for several projects and program which will aid economic development, encourage wise use of our Minnesota resources and allow us to better understand those resources. The conservation, recreation and economic benefits of several of these programs extend well beyond Minnesota.

I. VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK

Voyageurs is Minnesota's only national park. Established by Congress in 1975, it is unique in that over 1/3 of its total acreage is water, 96% of which is classified as "U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters." The Park is at once one of the jewels in the U.S. Park Service crown and an under-utilized economic resource. The potential for the park as a catalyst for economic growth through fishing, boating, camping, hiking, canoeing and tourism is great. Aided by the wise and generous assistance of the Subcommittee, we have begun to realize some of the economic potential of Voyageurs National Park. We have made great strides in making the park more accessible and attractive to visitors with two ongoing construction projects. Additional funds are necessary to complete those two projects and adequately fund the operation of the facilities thereby enhancing the federal investment.

Last year I requested funding for planning Phase III of the Kettle Falls project and Phase III of the Rainy Lake Visitors Center. The House-Senate conference report included $300,000 for Kettle Falls Phase III planning. This year, I request **$3.5 million for Phase III construction of the Kettle Falls complex.** When completed, Phase III will add Park Service and concession employee housing, garbage storage facilities, docking, a portage road, restrooms, a boat ramp, a maintenance facility and trails to the beautifully restored historic Kettle Falls Hotel.

While $185,000 is still needed for planning Phase III of the Rainy Lake Visitors Center, I will defer that request this year in the interest of prioritizing the urgent need for an increase in Park operating funds. The current operating budget does not allow adequate maintenance of the Park and protection of the federal investment in facilities like Kettle Falls and the Rainy Lake Visitors Center. The Park, the concessionaires, the area tourism industry and the visitors all suffer as a result. Last year, I requested an additional $500,000 for base operating funding for the Park. I appreciate the across-the-board increase provided by the Subcommittee for National Parks Operations in the FY 1990 appropriation. Operating funds at Voyageurs, however, are still inadequate. This year, I once again request a **$500,000 increase in base operating funding for the Park.** These funds would be used to restore proper levels and intervals of maintenance at park campgrounds; reopen the Ash River Visitor Center which has been closed for the last two seasons due to lack of funds; maintain docks and trails; expand visitor center hours of operation; operate boat patrols for visitor protection and law enforcement and provide interpretive activities for visitors.

II. GRAND PORTAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Grand Portage National Monument is located at the northeastern tip of Minnesota, the historical eastern terminus of the most important land bridge (between Lake Superior and the Pigeon River) along the waterway travelled by the "voyageurs," who carried fur from the far north to the marketplace. From 1660 until 1805, Grand Portage served as a major connecting and rendezvous point along the vital fur trade route leading to the heart of the vast North American Wilderness. The British-owned Northwest Company controlled fur trade throughout North America from this location. For many years during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the Company maintained its inland headquarters and supply depot at Grand Portage. Each July during that period, more than one thousand Northwest Company employees gathered at the outpost--a remarkable meeting of fur trappers, voyageurs and Company officials at a time when the area was far beyond the settled borders of the United States of America.

The historic headquarters of the Northwest Company are located in the middle of the Grand Portage Indian Reservation. Recognizing the great historical significance of the site and hoping for economic benefit from development of the site, the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe agreed to transfer the site and surrounding land to the federal government to allow the establishment of Grand Portage National Monument. They made this unprecedented voluntary transfer of land on the condition that the site would be properly developed. The late Senator Hubert Humphrey and my predecessor, Congressman John Blatnik, worked hard to establish a national monument at Grand Portage. They were finally successful in 1958 when P.L. 85-910 established Grand Portage National Monument "for the purpose of preserving an area containing unique historical values."

Grand Portage is one of the premier sites in North America for the interpretation of fur trade history. Visitors to the Monument often comment on the unique beauty and historical and cultural significance of the site, the buildings and artifacts and the commitment of the Indian band to preserving its heritage. In 1988, the Monument hosted 74,000 visitors, an increase of 27,000 (57%) over the previous record attendance. In 1989, another record was set when over 75,000 persons visited Grand Portage National Monument. Recent developments in the Grand Portage area will almost certainly fuel new attendance records in the years to come. The State of Minnesota has just created a new state park with camping and interpretive facilities only 10 miles from the Monument and the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement has resulted in an unprecedented increase in visitors from Canada. As interest in and the number of visitors to the Monument grow by leaps and bounds, the great need for a Visitors Center become increasingly obvious.

The existing Information Center is woefully inadequate. There is no administrative building on the grounds of the Monument. The Grand Portage superintendent and administrative staff are forced to occupy temporary quarters 37 miles away. The Coast Guard, which owns the temporary quarters, has indicated it would like to close operations and terminate the Grand Portage lease. Because of the lack of office space in the area, it would be difficult for the Park Service to find another facility to house Grand Portage staff if they are forced to vacate the temporary facility.

The construction of an Interpretive/Administrative/Maintenance complex has been part of the Park Service plan for Grand Portage National Monument since 1973. Last year, the Subcommittee approved $2.1 million for the construction of the primary portion of the Visitors Center/Administration Building at Grand Portage. The House-Senate conference, however, approved $180,000 for planning of the facility. The new plans have been completed and include an information center, an exhibit gallery, an extensive artifacts display, a library, an audio/visual presentation center and administrative areas.

The updated plan estimates **construction cost of the Visitors Center at $3.1 million.** This is more than the Subcommittee provided for construction last year, and reflects the escalation in costs over time. In fact, the current plans for the facility have actually been scaled back from earlier plans.

When the Grand Portage Indians ceded the land for the National Monument to the United States, they did so with the understanding that the Monument would be properly developed. The Indians and may other residents of Minnesota believe the federal government has not fulfilled its side of the bargain. An attractive and properly-equipped Visitors Center would make a visit to Grand Portage more informative, memorable and enjoyable. It would enhance the Monument's ability to attract additional visitors and encourage return visits. The manifold benefits of increased visitor traffic would flow not only to the Grand Portage Indians but to the entire North Shore of Lake Superior, an area of double-digit unemployment. The opportunity for this sort of economic benefit is what the Grand Portage Band anticipated when the government agreed to develop the Monument 32 years ago.

Thirty-two years ago, Congress created Grand Portage National Monument. The construction of an adequate multi-purpose facility is long overdue. I urge the Subcommittee to approve **$3.1 million for full construction of the facility.**

III. INDIAN NEEDS

TRIBAL SCHOOLS

Last year, I asked the Subcommittee to address the acute Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) needs of the 8 tribally operated schools under the jurisdiction of the BIA Minneapolis Area Office. These 8 schools located throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan have historically received no funding from the BIA for FI&R. As a result, the school buildings are in a dangerous and disgraceful state of disrepair. The need to develop a FI&R funding plan to meet the needs of Indian education in the BIA-Minneapolis Area still exists. This year, however, I ask the subcommittee to particularly consider the critical needs of the Ojibway Indian School on the Fond du Lac Reservation in Cloquet, Minnesota.

Since opening in 1980, the Ojibway School has successfully educated hundreds of Fond du Lac children. Because of the presence of highly motivated teachers, demanding educational standards and the high emphasis placed on education by the Fond du Lac community, the average graduation rate of students attending the Ojibway School is approximately 90%. This compares to a statewide average graduation rate of 55% among Indian students in Minnesota. Additionally, scores on benchmark tests from Ojibway School students exceed scores recorded on those tests by students in the public schools of the surrounding communities. Enrollment in the school has ballooned from an initial 25 students to 250 students. In recent months, school administrators have had to turn away dozens of prospective students because of lack of space. The school, however, obviously cannot continue to grow or even maintain its current success within its present facilities.

The current Ojibway School consists of five temporary buildings attached to an addition and the original structure. The original school (built in 1980) is an adapted prefabricated agricultural building. These facilities are in violation of both applicable building codes and BIA space guidelines. The builder of the original structure has recently notified the Fond du Lac Reservation Business Committee that the building is structurally unsafe for its current use. Nearly $200,000 in repairs are necessary to meet minimum code requirements. In addition, an October 1989 Facilities Management and Construction Center report indicated that additional safety work is needed based on their most recent inspection.

The children of the Fond du Lac Reservation desperately need a new school building. I urge the subcommittee to approve $213,500 to fund planning of a new facility for the Ojibway Indian School.

1854 AUTHORITY

A hunting-and-fishing-rights agreement between two Chippewa bands in my District (Bois Forte and Grand Portage) and the State of Minnesota serves as a model for State-Indian cooperation.

The agreement between the two bands and the State settles a case regarding the nature and extent of the bands' right to hunt and fish in the territory ceded in the Treaty of 1854, and the State's right to regulate hunting and fishing by the bands' members. Under the agreement, the bands agreed to forgo most commercial fishing as well as the harvest of certain species of game fish in the ceded territory in exchange for compensation. The agreement also requires the bands, through an intertribal code, to effectively manage and regulate Indian off-reservation hunting, fishing and gathering activities in order to protect the natural resources of the ceded territory. This agreement is managed on behalf of the bands by the 1854 Authority.

Last year, the subcommittee provided $238,000 through the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission to initiate conservation enforcement programs, improve tribal court systems, and establish tribal registration stations, all of which are necessary to implement and oversee the agreement. That initial investment has allowed the bands to develop an administrative, enforcement and judicial structure. Conservation codes for several species have been implemented and one 1854 Authority conservation officer has been cross-deputized by the State of Minnesota. Much remains to be done, however, to fully implement the terms of the agreement and allow the bands to participate with state and federal agencies in true co-management of the ceded territory. **I ask that the Subcommittee consider an allocation of $2,005,160 to the 1854 Authority to allow the full implementation of this innovative, exemplary agreement. Should the subcommittee find it impossible to provide this full amount given current fiscal restraints, I ask that the subcommittee provide a minimum of $238,000 to the 1854 Authority.**

MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE WATER RESEARCH LAB

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe's EPA-certified Water Research Lab has been operating for the past eleven years providing water research and public health services to the six member Reservations of the Tribe. Activities include the research and development of water quality management plans for both fishery and wild rice lakes, pollution monitoring, and the analysis of Indian drinking water supplies for potability.

After providing $200,000 for water analysis equipment to the Lab in FY 1989, the BIA crippled the Lab's ability to retain trained personnel to operate that equipment and pursue their water analysis programs by removing 638 contract money from the Tribe's Water Quality Program in FY 1990. The capriciousness of 638 contract funding has been an ongoing hindrance to the vital work of the Water Research Lab. Indian Priority System funding is likewise inconsistently available. This in turn jeopardizes the Tribe's natural resource-based economic development programs as well as the health and welfare of 40,000 Minnesota Chippewa Tribe members. I

ask that the Subcommittee provide $284,844 in non-banded funding to sustain the work of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Water Research lab.

LEECH LAKE LANDFILL CLOSING

In the 1970's the Leech Lake Band purchased the Leech Lake Sanitary Landfill and operated it as a tribal venture in order to insure continuity of solid waste disposal services to Indians and non-Indians in their region. The landfill is now nearing capacity and the band is preparing to close the facility in an environmentally sound manner. Although the band made provisions for covering closing costs during the operation of the landfill, new state and federal regulations on landfill closure and monitoring have increased the costs of closure well beyond the band's ability to pay. Based on current appraisals, the closure will cost $850,000 to $1,000,000 plus $8,000 for monitoring. I support the band's request that the Subcommittee provide **$858,000 to the Indian Health Service budget to permit the band to close the Leech lake Sanitary Landfill in a manner that will insure environmental integrity.**

Fond du Lac Natural Resources

The Natural Resources and Forestry programs of the Fond du Lac Reservation manage fisheries, wildlife, wild rice, and tribal forest resources on the Fond du Lac Reservation in my District. Enhancement and management of these resources is both culturally and economically important to the members of the band. The band has developed the Natural Resources and Forestry programs to an impressive level of sophistication and is working cooperatively with state and federal agencies as well as other bands to further their work. Current levels of funding are insufficient to pursue their cooperative research and management projects. I ask the subcommittee to provide an increase of **$360,000 to the existing Natural Resources and Forestry Program budgets for the Fond du Lac Reservation.**

IV. BUREAU OF MINES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Last year, the Subcommittee was able to provide $1 million for expanded Bureau of Mines research and development activities, including selective mining techniques. This year, I again request **$1.5 million to continue Bureau of Mines research and development begun in FY 1989 and continued in FY 1990.** The research program has made considerable progress over the last two years in the areas of critically reviewing potential selective mining technologies and initiating geological and mineralogical characterization of ore bodies.

The needs of the state and the nation in terms of better selective mining techniques remain at least as strong as in the past. Selective mining allows the extraction of only those sections of an ore body containing a specific mineral or high grade of that mineral, while causing substantially less disruption of the surface environment than currently possible. Such mining techniques would be cost-effective, environmentally sound ways to develop mineral resources critical to the economic vitality and security of the United States.

The $1.5 million would be used by the Bureau of Mines Twin Cities Research Center in conjunction the University of Minnesota's Mineral Research Center to continue critical selective mining techniques and iron ore research.

V. FOREST INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS: NORTH CENTRAL REGION

The USDA Forest Service North Central Forest Experiment Station is responsible for Forest Inventory and Analysis work in the North Central Region. As mandated by the Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, the Forest Inventory and Analysis objective is to periodically inventory forest land to determine its extent, condition and volume of timber supply and demand. The information provided by the inventory is vital to resource management and planning.

In recent years, over $3 billion has been invested in the rapidly expanding wood products industry in Minnesota alone. Other states in the region have seen similar levels of investment in this increasingly pivotal sector of our regional economy. Given the rapid and sizeable expansion in the wood products industry in Minnesota and other states in the North Central Region, it is more important than ever that we have access to up-to-date forest inventory data. A ten-year inventory cycle has been identified as a desirable cycle for all regions of the United States. Although the North Central Region is realizing major forest products industry expansion, at 15 years, it still has the longest inventory cycle in the nation. This situation cannot continue.

The President's FY 1991 budget proposed $1.655 million for Forest Inventory and Analysis in the North Central Region. This figure falls short of the $2 million necessary to keep the program on target to achieve the 10-year inventory cycle goal. I ask the subcommittee to **increase this figure by $350,000 and provide the full $2 million necessary to complete this critical work in a timely fashion.**

V. STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Again this year, the President's budget proposes a considerable cut in overall State and Private Forestry (S&PF) programs funding. The Administration's FY 1991 funding request of $56.6 million is again only slightly more than half of this year's appropriated funding. S&PF programs provide financial and technical assistance for a number of projects which encourage interstate and state-federal cooperation to address forest resource challenges and concerns which have broad regional or national significance. Forest pest management, fire protection, urban forestry and productivity on non-federal forest lands have all benefited from S&PF programs. Rural Development Through Forestry, funded in FY 1990 at $2.5 million, is one S&PF program which holds particular promise for areas such as the Lake States where the forest products industry promises to be the key to successful economic diversification and recovery.

I encourage the Subcommittee to reject the President's cuts and fund the State and Private Forestry programs at a level which will allow state and private agencies to continue the extremely valuable services and research they currently provide.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my list of critical funding requests. The list is once again quite long; natural resources are tremendously important to my District. Thank you for your consideration of these requests and your past support of vital natural resource programs for the benefit of Minnesota and the nation. Your continued support will allow proper stewardship and preservation of the abundant natural resources of northeastern Minnesota and contribute substantially to the economic health of the region.

Mr. Oberstar. Gratefully, I must say, Mr. Chairman, that I am very impressed with the renewed evidence of this subcommittee's commitment to sustaining public support for the arts as evidenced by the display in the room.

Mr. AuCoin. That's a good statement to lead off with at this point. [Laughter.]

Mr. Oberstar. I have four areas of very particular interest—the national park system as it operates in my district, minerals research, forestry, and needs of the Indian people in my district.

Voyageurs National Park is one of the few units in the national park system that had a drop in visitation in the last year. That is attributable to a very clear impression on the part of people that services are not available. They are not keeping up with the demand for those services. For that reason, I am asking for an increase in the operating fund for Voyageurs National Park, which is the only totally water-based unit in the national park system.

Secondly, for Kettle Falls, the eastern end of Voyageurs National Park, phase 3 construction of the much needed employee housing docking facilities and, importantly, garbage storage. Kettle Falls is the garbage repository for the National Park Service within Voyageurs. It all has to be brought in by boat and taken out by boat. It's a big cost. If you're going to keep the park clean, you need this service. Please provide the funding for it. It wasn't provided last year by the National Park Service.

Grand Portage National Monument—again, I want to thank the subcommittee for including funding. Regrettably, my colleagues from our State in the Senate were not able to sustain that funding in the Senate bill. It failed in conference. I know it is difficult to come back and say, "Please put that money back in again," but he did provide some additional funding for further detailed design and engineering work, which has now been completed. The project has been scaled down, but because of an increase in costs it is going to cost more for a scaled-down version.

The Grand Portage Indian Reservation, who ceded property to the National Park Service to make this national monument in commemoration of the Voyageurs, is a very fine project that will increase visitation along the north shore. It will be a boon to the Grand Portage Indian Reservation, and it will be a fulfillment of the commitment to the Indians to develop this project.

The Bureau of Mines has been underway with the University of Minnesota Mineral Research Center on a very innovative project. I visited their research facility. They are developing from Minnesota iron ore a concept of using clean coal in a direct process to produce an iron pellet product from iron ore. They are shifting the iron pellet over the lakes to lower steel mills, which will allow them to bypass the coal ovens, a huge savings to the industry, and also a huge savings to the environment. I asked for $1.5 million to continue that research project.

The Forest Service needs to continue its project of forest inventory to keep on track with their 10-year forestry cycle. I asked you for funding of $350,000 over the President's request to continue that much-needed inventory and to complete an effective master plan and an environmental impact program on forestry usage.

The private and State forestry project, which has had some unique funding because of the wilderness designation of the boundary waters canoe area in the northern part of the Spear National Forest, terminated. Over $39 million—$30 million of Federal funds and almost $9 million of State funds—resulted in plantings of hundreds of millions of trees, timber stand improvement, and a very long-term sustained growth for northern Minnesota forestry including use of underutilized or even weed trees are now being harvested and more planned for the future. I would urge you to continue the overall funding of the State and private forestry. If you do that and the rural development through forestry program, we'll get our fair share. I just want to emphasize how important that is for long-term sustained growth in jobs and in good use of forestry lands.

Finally, the Indian needs—first is the funding for a new school. Fond du Lac Ojibway School near Duluth in my district—let's take a look at this. You think that learning can go effectively in these structures? This is the playground—dirt. When it rains, it's muck. This is the interior of the hallway. Panels that fell out are stacked in the hallway. I couldn't believe this. It's been some time since I've been through their school. You can see that the ceiling panels are falling out. The building is propped up on concrete blocks. The floor is collapsing through. They brought in a new load of concrete blocks to shore up the school after I was there. This is just abominable.

We need $213,000 for design and engineering for a new building for Fond du Lac, which would get them started in the right direction. They don't have the money to do this themselves, and they are really developing Indian culture programs, splendid programs including teaching the Ojibway language. More learning goes on at this school than does for Indian children in the community schools.

We have a unique arrangement between the State of Minnesota and the Chippewa Tribe of Minnesota under which the Chippewas have foregone their claims on the 1854 treaties for fishing rights off reservation land. This has avoided in Minnesota the kind of confrontation and violent outbreaks that have occurred elsewhere. We urge the committee to provide a minimum of $238,000, ideally up to $2 million, to carry out the Federal part. The State has provided over $5 million a year under this agreement. The Federal Government ought to do a part to sustain for the five reservations who are part of this program to carry out their portion of this unique arrangement that will provide for supervision and maintenance of the agreement.

There is a unique water research laboratory where the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe have undertaken to develop water quality management plans for fisheries and for the wildlife beds which are the base of the Indian economy. I urge that funding be given for those projects.

It is rather a lengthy list, but they are very justifiable projects.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Jim, thank you for your testimony.

Mr. **Oberstar**. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

EDWIN B. FORSYTHE NWR, NJ; LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND; OFF-SHORE LEASING; GATEWAY NRA

WITNESS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. AUCOIN. Frank Pallone.

Frank, we will put your entire statement into the record. If you could summarize, we'd appreciate that.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pallone follows:]

REPRESENTATIVE FRANK PALLONE, JR., OF NEW JERSEY

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

MAY 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify before your Subcommittee. I am here to make appropriations requests that I believe are vital to the natural resource protection and preservation that is so central to the mission of this Subcommittee.

My agenda today consists of: first, a request for land acquisition funding in an area of my State where open space and wildlife habitat is rapidly losing out to rampant development; second, an effort to extend a moratorium on offshore oil and gas lease sales in the Mid-Atlantic coastal waters, following up on last year's important achievement by this Subcommittee; and third, to outline some important budgetary needs for the Sandy Hook area of Gateway National Recreation Area, an important recreation area for more than two million people each year.

LWCF Funding for Reedy Creek Acquisition

I urge this Subcommittee to give favorable consideration to a $5 million appropriation under the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of lands to be conveyed to the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey. These funds are needed for the purchase of approximately 1,500 acres of environmentally sensitive property known as the Reedy Creek/Herring Point area in Ocean County, in my Congressional District. The Administration has asked for an appropriation of $1 million for the acquisition of a 120-acre portion of this total area. I believe that the Administration's request is inadequate in light of the significant progress that has already been made on behalf of acquiring and preserving this property and the strong development pressures that threaten this pristine area.

Adequate funding for purchase of this property would help save significant wetlands in coastal New Jersey, consistent with the President's well-known commitment to "no net loss" of our nation's vital wetlands resources. The site was recently listed by the Northeast Regional Office of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service as one of its top acquisition priorities in its project lists for wetlands, significant wildlife habitat and migratory birds. The Fish & Wildlife Service counts the site as one of its top five sites worthy of protection under the Emergency Wetlands Protection List for New Jersey. The site is within the Atlantic Joint Venture Area under the North American Waterfowl Program. Preservation of the area is vital to the water quality in Barnegat Bay and the continued survival of the shellfish harvesting industry.

The Reedy Creek area is a microcosm of what the ecology of the entire New Jersey Shore was like at one time. It has an unusually diverse range of landscapes, including salt- and freshwater marshes, cranberry bog, grassy dunes, and upland pine and oak forest. A large part of why it is considered so important is simply because it is the only extensive undeveloped area of its kind left. And it may not be left for much longer, with proposals for residential development under consideration for much of the remaining private land. I am confident the developers will be willing to settle, but time is of the essence.

There is tremendous local support from a wide range of individual citizens and grass roots organizations. Actions have been taken at the municipal, county and state levles in an effort to discourage development. But all of these initiatives are predicated on the expectation that federal acquisition will proceed on an expedited basis.

Mr. Chairman, New Jersey is the most urbanized and densely populated state in the nation. The elected officials of New Jersey understand the critical importance of open space conservation. That is why all of the current Members of the New Jersey Delegation (excluding the two who sit on the Appropriations Committee) have signed on to a letter on behalf of Reedy Creek funding that I will furnish to you at the conclusion of my testimony. There are a number of extremely worthy open space projects New Jersey in need of funding in fiscal year 1991, including the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge and the Cape May Wildlife Refuge. I hope you will give these projects favorable consideration.

Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing

As I did last year, I am again asking the Subcommittee to include language in the fiscal year 1991 Interior Appropriations bill to explicitly prohibit the expenditure of any funds by the Department of the Interior for pre-lease and lease sale activities for Lease Sale 121, off the Mid-Atlantic coast.

Mr. Chairman, tremendous credit must go to Congressman Atkins, a member of your Subcommittee, who responded to my concerns, and those of thousands of residents of New Jersey and neighboring states, by sponsoring the amendment to block funds from being spent on the lease sales in the FY 90 Interior Appropriations bill.

Offshore drilling is another area where the entire New Jersey Delegation is in complete agreement. On April 6, every Member of the Delegation signed a letter to you urging that the Interior Department again be prohibited from spending funds to develop offshore sites in the Mid-Atlantic Region. The threat to our state's environment and economy is that great, while the benefits are very scant.

Commercial and recreational fishing contribute hundreds of millions of dollars of the economies of New Jersey and our neighboring states. Tourism, nearly a $10 billion industry in New Jersey, is vital to our economic health.

The Interior Department estimates that oil and gas reserves off our coast would provide the equivalent of only a few days' or weeks' worth of oil at current U.S. consumption rates, hardly the solution to our nation's energy self-reliance. Yet the exploratory and drilling activity, with its routine discharges and on-land transport operations, would disrupt the coastal environment for years to come. Our state's waters are already deluged with industrial discharges, sewage and urban and agricultural run-off, and we should not add to this deluge.

Mr. Chairman, our nation needs an energy policy that mandates conservation and alternative energy supplies. We all agree that importing half of our oil is not a good position for our nation to be in. But opening up vast areas of our fragile Outer Continental Shelf is not the answer. Last year, this Subcommittee showed impressive leadership in protecting our coastal resources. I urge you to take the same wise step again in fiscal year 1991.

Funding needs at Gateway National Recreation Area, Sandy Hook Unit

This year I was presented with a list of funding needs totaling over $12.0 million dollars. Mr. Chairman, each of these requests is needed at Sandy Hook to sustain this park. The critical erosion problems at Sandy Hook are under control as a result of sand replenishment completed earlier this year. The State of New Jersey is undergoing a major seawall repair project which will eliminate much of the erosion problems at Sandy Hook. It is my belief that the National Park Service should now make the same significant investments in its resource at the Jersey Shore.

To begin, our highest priority should be to increase park operations funding and staffing. Since 1981, 25 full time ranger, maintenance and lifeguard positions were lost through budget reductions. Our National Parks are consistantly underfunded for capital improvements and it is important that we fight hard to at least maintain sufficent funding for operations.

I am disappointed over the operation of Sandy Hook. The dedicated staff and management is at a loss to implement the programs which they have proposed to me. Beaches are closed and visitation cut short due to lack of lifeguards. Maintenance of the park is inadequate and generates continual complaints. In the near future, Sandy Hook will open a new beach center and will begin receiving bids for renovation of historic buildings at Fort Hancock. Sandy Hook personnel cannot perform these functions unless the operating budget is increased. At a minimum, $1.4 million must be allocated for increased operations.

The second priority at Sandy Hook is to provide basic infrastructure improvements and facilities for the two million annual visitors. There are no restroom/changing areas at Sandy Hook and the concession stands are unsafe and desperately in need of expansion. The dollar amount for construction of beach centers is $4.6 million dollars. In addition, $1.2 million is needed for utility connections to assure an adequate water supply, safe drinking water and treatment of wastewaters.

As a final request, $250,000 is needed to relocate Coast Guard trailer facilities to accomodate the new National Marine Fisheries Laboratory under construction at Sandy Hook. Under a provision of Public Law 101-108 which I authored, the Coast Guard shall provide the other one-half of the relocation costs of $250,000.

New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail

My Colleague, Senator Bill Bradley wisely promoted a program in New Jersey to identify a coastal trail to promote the unique beauty and history of the New Jersey coast. Park Service personnel have presented preliminary plans of their work and are anxious to complete this work. I support an appropriation of $400,000 to provide a detailed prospectus and trail brochure, to open an information center and to begin implementation of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail.

Thank you for opportunity to present this testimony. I am happy to address any questions which you may have.

Mr. PALLONE. I'll try to summarize as best I can.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to testify.

My agenda basically consists of three items. First, a request for land acquisition funding in an area of my state where open space and wildlife habitat is rapidly losing out to development; second, an effort to extend a moratorium on offshore oil and gas lease sales in the mid-Atlantic coastal waters; and third, to outline some important budgetary needs for the Sandy Hook area of Gateway national recreation area, which is in my district.

I'd first like to talk about the open space acquisition, which refers to Reedy Creek, an area in Ocean County in my district. I am urging the subcommittee to give favorable consideration to a $5 million appropriation under the Land and Water Conservation fund for acquisition of lands to be conveyed to the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey.

These funds are needed for the purchase of approximately 1,500 acres of environmentally sensitive wetlands and wooded uplands known as the Reedy Creek/Herring Point area in Ocean County. The Administration has asked for an appropriation of $1 million for the acquisition of 120 acres of this total area, but I believe that the Administration's request is inadequate in light of the significant progress that we have been making on behalf of acquiring and preserving this property and the strong development pressures that threaten this area. Basically, Mr. Chairman, the problem is that there is a tremendous amount of development pressure. If we don't move forward with the acquisition at this time of the larger area, I'm afraid that we might lose it.

The elected officials in New Jersey have signed on to a letter, the entire New Jersey delegation, both Democrats and Republicans, asking that the subcommittee provide this additional funding. The only two members I don't have are the two members of the appropriations committee because naturally the letter is being sent to them, but I know that they also support it. I'm going to present this to you at this time.

Mr. AUCOIN. Thank you.

Mr. PALLONE. It basically outlines our reasons.

Mr. AUCOIN. We'll make this a part of the record.

Mr. PALLONE. Thank you.

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

COMMITTEES
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RANKING REPUBLICAN—
LABOR—MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
ELEMENTARY SECONDARY AND
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER

May 14, 1990

The Honorable Sidney Yates
Chairman
Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior
B308 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are writing to bring to your attention a matter of great importance to the State of New Jersey. Both the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Sevice are requesting funds through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to enable them to purchase and preserve undisturbed woodlands and wetlands in our state.

As you may already know, New Jersey is a state of seemingly endless urban expansion. It is the most densely populated state in the country making the planned use of land and water resources even more critical. Setting aside a portion of our finite land resources for open space and preservation purposes is an absolute necessity. Specifically, funds are being sought for the following areas; The Appalachian National Scenic Trail $15 million in FY 1991; the proposed Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge $6 million in FY 1991; the Morristown National Historical Park $2 million in FY 1991; the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge $2.8 million in FY 1991; the E.B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge $5 million in FY 1991; and the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge $5 million in FY 1991.

Federal, state and local partnerships initiated through the LWCF are an effective, efficient means to ensure land preservation. It is important to recognize the value of local initiatives and partnerships between the government and the private sector. Providing funding in fiscal year 1991 for federal, state and local assistance grants would encourage greater local conservation and recreation opportunities.

We understand that you are working under budget constraints, however, we would greatly appreciate your favorable consideration of these funding requests.

Sincerely,

Marge Roukema
Marge Roukema, M.C.

Dean Gallo
Dean Gallo, M.C.

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OFFSET
CAMERA COPY

Frank Pallone, Jr.
Frank Pallone, M.C.

Matt Rinaldo
Matthew Rinaldo, M.C

Jim Courter
Jim Courter, M.C.

Chris Smith
Chris Smith, M.C.

Donald Payne
Donald Payne, M.C.

Jim Saxton
Jim Saxton, M.C.

Mr. Pallone. The second area that I wanted to mention is with regard to offshore oil and gas leasing. As I did last year, I am again asking the subcommittee to include language in the fiscal year 1991 Interior appropriations bill to explicitly prohibit the expenditure of any funds by the Department of Interior for pre-lease and lease sale activities for lease sale 121, which is basically the mid-Atlantic region.

Mr. Chairman, tremendous credit has to go to Congressman Atkins, a member of your subcommittee, who responded to my concerns last year by sponsoring an amendment to block funds from being spent on the lease sales in the fiscal year 1990 Interior appropriations bill.

Now, again, on April 6, every member of the New Jersey delegation signed a letter that has already been sent to Chairman Yates urging that the Interior Department again be prohibited from spending funds to develop offshore sites in this mid-Atlantic region.

Mr. AuCoin. You want to continue what the committee did last year.

Mr. Pallone. Exactly. The same thing.

I don't have to go into the details, but the bottom line is that the amount of oil and gas reserves that we are talking about here is only a few days' or weeks' worth of oil at current U.S. consumption rates. You know the problems that the New Jersey coast is facing in terms of pollution. We're really afraid that the tradeoff isn't fair in terms of the overall situation. That's why we'd like to continue it.

The last request that I have is with regard to funding needs at Gateway National Recreation Area—the Sandy Hook unit, which is in my district. Just a few weeks ago, the Park Service announced that they're going to be increasing fees significantly at the Sandy Hook unit. At the same time, we haven't been getting money back into the system for services at Sandy Hook. I have objected to the increase, in part, for that reason and asked for a public hearing, which hopefully we will have.

This year, I was presented with a list of funding needs totalling over $12 million at Sandy Hook. Mr. Chairman, each of these requests is really needed to sustain the park. I'm not going to go into all of the details, but I just wanted to thank the committee initially because the critical erosion problem in Sandy Hook is under control as a result of the sand replenishment project that was completed earlier this year. We are very pleased that the Appropriations Committee has supported our request for erosion control. That project is completed.

Unfortunately, park operations funding and staffing has really had a shortfall. Since 1981, 20 full-time rangers, maintenance, and lifeguard positions were lost from budget reductions. As a result, beaches are closed and visitation has been cut short due to a lack of lifeguards. Maintenance at the park is inadequate, and I actually get, in my district office, numerous complaints on a regular basis about maintenance. A minimum of $1.4 million needs to be allocated for increased operation.

The second priority of Sandy Hook is to provide basic infrastructure improvements and facilities for the two million annual visitors. There are no restrooms or changing areas, and the concession stands are unsafe and desperately in need of expansion.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Frank, because of what's happening——

Mr. **Pallone**. I know.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What you need there, as I understand it, is $4.6 million for construction of beach centers, and an additional $1.3 million for connections to water to supply safe drinking water and waste water, and $250,000 to relocate a Coast Guard facility to accommodate the national fisheries laboratory construction.

Mr. **Pallone**. Exactly.

Mr. **AuCoin**. And then you, too, along with your colleague, Mr. Hughes, support the $400,000 for the coastal heritage trail along the Senator——

Mr. **Pallone**. Exactly.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I think you've summarized your request.

Mr. **Pallone**. I guess the only thing I wanted to stress more than anything else is that there is concern that the fees have been going up. At the same time, the amount of services and money coming to actually operate has gone down. We have not seen any relationship between the two. We think that is very unfair.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Thank you for coming.

Mr. **Pallone**. Thank you very much.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

CUMBERLAND GAP TUNNEL/BIG SOUTH FORK NRRA

WITNESS

HON. HAROLD ROGERS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Rogers?

Mr. **Rogers**. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you very much for hearing me. I will be brief for a number of reasons, not the least of which is the vote that is on the floor.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I appreciate your statement. We have three of our colleagues here. Mr. Payne is here and also Ms. Pelosi. We want to divide the time we have, with the vote that just rung, among you, so if each of the three of you would be brief, as Mr. Rogers indicated he would, I think we can get this done before we have to go to vote.

Mr. **Rogers**. There are two key issues I would like to quickly present to you. They are in the written statement, which I will submit. One is continued work at the Cumberland Gap Tunnel project, which involves the relocation of a dangerous stretch of highway, U.S. 25 E, to another alignment, including new tunnels and approaches. It is an ongoing project. The tunnels will be open for traffic in 1995 if funding continues. It has been, I think, several years now under design and construction. It is a very expensive project.

The money that we are requesting this year is the Federal Highway Administration estimate of $28 million in fiscal year 1991 to keep the project on schedule. It is a project that this subcommittee has supported all the way through, and I deeply appreciate it. It is a project which will save lives. A dangerous highway will be replaced that will economically develop the region and will permit restoration of the old Daniel Boone trail across the Cumberland Gap in an existing federal park.

I would hope that the subcommittee would continue to support the project. It has bi-partisan support within the State delegations of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. All of us involved—Congressman Jim Cooper, Senator Jim Sasser, Congressman Boucher and others, are all behind it. We hope that the subcommittee can continue the project.

The other request that I will briefly mention is the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. It is a brand new national recreation area sprawling across the Kentucky-Tennessee line, part in my district and part in Congressman Jim Cooper's district. We are together on this. It is sort of a hybrid project including both the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service.

The Corps was to develop the park, and turn it over to the Park Service to administer once completed. Now, as you well know, the Corps has a cost sharing requirement for water resource projects, which has effectively ended its mission in the park. Therefore, steps are being taken to accelerate the complete transfer of the park to the National Park Service, effective for fiscal year 1991. We need a lodge in the park, and we have attempted to have one built by a private developer. The Park Service has attempted that. The problem is that the necessary infrastructure is not there. It is fairly modest but necessary before it will draw a private developer. I am asking for $1 million in park construction funds in order for us to allow water and sewage to be served to the site of the potential lodge, so the Park Service can then bid it out for concessionaire construction.

We won't come to you for money for the lodge. We hope to do that through the private sector according to National Park Service standards. It is a project that is near and dear to my heart. This is a terrific white water river in a brand new park that has grown in visitation enormously from 120,000 in 1986 to 730,000 last year. It is zooming upwards in visitation, but we desperately need overnight accommodations in a very remote area, so I am asking for $1 million to provide the required infrastructure.

Thank you very much for your time. My written statement is submitted for the record.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. Rogers. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rogers follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
THE HONORABLE HAROLD ROGERS

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. REGULA AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORUTUNITY TO TESTIFY TODAY ON BEHALF OF ACTIVITIES IN MY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

LET ME FIRST EXTEND MY THANKS FOR YOUR PAST HELP ON A NUMBER OF ISSUES. YOUR STEADFAST SUPPORT FOR THE CUMBERLAND GAP TUNNEL IS NEVER FORGOTTEN, AND THAT PROJECT IS PROCEEDING WELL DUE TO YOUR HELP. I ALSO WANT TO THANK YOU FOR LAST YEAR'S ASSISTANCE IN PROVIDING LAND ACQUISITION FUNDS FOR THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST. I AM PLEASED TO POINT OUT THAT THE FOREST SERVICE'S FISCAL YEAR 1991 REQUEST INCLUDES $2 MILLION FOR CONTINUED ACQUISITION IN THIS FOREST, AND I HOPE YOU WILL FAVORABLY CONSIDER THAT PROPOSAL.

TODAY I WOULD LIKE TO HIGHLIGHT TWO MAJOR ISSUES FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

CUMBERLAND GAP TUNNEL

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS REQUESTED $20 MILLION FOR THE CUMBERLAND GAP TUNNEL PROJECT IN FY91. HOWEVER, REVISED ESTIMATES FROM THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION INDICATE THAT $28 MILLION IS NEEDED NEXT YEAR TO KEEP THE PROJECT ON SCHEDULE.

THANKS TO YOUR SUPPORT OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS, THE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION IS PREPARED TO AWARD A MAJOR CONTRACT THIS SUMMER FOR THE FULL EXCAVATION AND LINING OF THE TWIN TUNNELS THROUGH CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN, AS I TESTIFIED LAST YEAR.

SINCE THE BALANCE OF AVAILABLE FUNDS IS EXPECTED TO BE OBLIGATED FOR THAT PURPOSE, IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT FOLLOW-ON FUNDS BE PROVIDED FOR FUTURE VENTILATION, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS, TO BE OPERATED FROM BUILDINGS AT THE PORTALS OF EACH END OF THE TUNNELS. THE FY91 APPROPRIATION WOULD MAINTAIN THE ORDERLY, TIMELY FUNDING NECESSARY TO KEEP THIS PLANNED WORK ON SCHEDULE.

DELAYING COMPLETION OF THESE CONTRACTS BY EVEN ONE YEAR ADDS MORE THAN $6 MILLION IN AUTOMATIC INFLATION COSTS, NOT TO MENTION THE LOST BENEFITS THAT ACCRUE TO HIGHWAY USERS AS SOON AS THE TUNNELS ARE OPENED FOR TRAFFIC, NOW SCHEDULED FOR 1995.

THE CUMBERLAND GAP PROJECT, AS AUTHORIZED, INVOLVES THE RELOCATION OF U.S. 25E FROM ITS PRESENT LOCATION TO ANOTHER ALIGNMENT OF 4.2 MILES IN LENGTH, INCLUDING A 4,100-FOOT TUNNEL THROUGH CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN WITH APPROACHES.

THE PROJECT IS VITAL FOR SEVERAL REASONS.

FIRST, THE REALIGNMENT OF U.S. 25E WILL ELIMINATE LONGSTANDING HAZARDOUS ROAD CONDITIONS. THE FATALITY AND VEHICLE ACCIDENT RATE IN THE CURRENT PORTION OF U.S. 25E, WHICH TRAVERSES THE CUMBERLAND GAP, IS OVER 6 TIMES THE NATIONAL AVERAGE. THE ROAD HAS STEEP GRADES AND SHARP CURVES, THE NUMBER OF AVAILABLE LANES RANGES FROM 2 TO 4 LANES, AND IT IS FREQUENTLY ENGULFED IN DANGEROUS FOG. THE ROAD HAS BEEN RENDERED IMPASSABLE DURING WINTER MONTHS DUE TO SNOW AND ICE CONDITIONS. THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT) LONG AGO ESTABLISHED THAT THE ROAD WAS FAR BELOW CONTEMPORARY CAPACITY, GEOMETRIC, AND SAFETY STANDARDS.

SECOND, THE ROAD IS USED WELL BEYOND ITS CAPACITY. ACCORDING TO DOT, THE MAXIMUM SAFE CAPACITY ON THE GAP PORTION OF U.S. 25E, BECAUSE OF ITS STEEP GRADES, IS APPROXIMATELY 500 VEHICLES, ONE WAY, PER HOUR. HOWEVER, DOT ALSO ESTIMATES THE CURRENT TRAFFIC LEVEL AT 1,300 VEHICLES -- ALMOST THREE TIMES THE MAXIMUM SAFE CAPACITY. THIS VOLUME IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY OVER THE NEXT DECADE.

FINALLY, THERE IS THE ISSUE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THE CUMBERLAND GAP REGION IS WITHIN THE APPALACHIAN TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR; ENDEMIC POVERTY AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT PREVAIL IN SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES. COMPLETION OF THE TUNNEL, ALONG WITH THE EXPANSION OF 25E TO FOUR LANES, WILL ESTABLISH AN IMPORTANT LINK TO OTHER MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES, DRAWING VISITORS AND SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOTH IN SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE. IN ADDITION, ONCE THE EXISTING STRETCH OF ROAD IS RELOCATED UNDER THE MOUNTAIN, SITE RESTORATION WILL BRING THAT PORTION OF THE CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK TO A CONDITION RESEMBLING THAT OF THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES.

THE COST-BENEFIT RATIO REMAINS EXCEPTIONAL, AT APPROXIMATELY 2.49 TO 1, AND THE PROJECT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED AS ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND.

STATE SUPPORT FOR THE PROJECT HAS NOT WAVERED. AS THE SUBCOMMITTEE WILL RECALL, THE PROJECT IS PART OF A 100-MILE CORRIDOR REACHING FROM U.S. I-75 AT CORBIN, KENTUCKY TO U.S. I-81 AT MORRISTOWN, TENNESSEE. KENTUCKY HAS 4-LANED ALL BUT TEN OF ITS 48 MILES, AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECENTLY APPROVED THE NECESSARY FUNDS TO COMPLETE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THAT REMAINING PORTION. TENNESSEE HAS 4-LANED ROUGHLY HALF OF ITS 49 MILE PORTION.

PLUS, AS THE SUBCOMMITTEE DIRECTED, BOTH KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE HAVE AGREED TO PICK UP THE FULL O&M COSTS OF THE TUNNEL, A SUBSTANTIAL ANNUAL REQUIREMENT ON THEIR PARTS.

THE REMAINING, FEDERALLY-FUNDED PORTION OF THE WORK IS THE 4.2 MILES OF U.S. 25E TRAVERSING FEDERAL LANDS IN THE CUMBERLAND GAP PARK.

WITHOUT FURTHER FUNDING, OVER A HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS WILL HAVE BEEN WASTED, LEAVING THE REGION WITH A 3-MILE SCAR THROUGH A HISTORIC PARK (DUE TO PRELIMINARY EXCAVATIONS) AND NEW BRIDGE SECTIONS THAT LEAD NOWHERE.

DELAYING FUNDING WOULD SIMPLY PUSH THE COMPLETION DATE FORWARD, AND ADD MILLIONS TO THE TOTAL PROJECT COST.

FOR THESE REASONS, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO PROVIDE $28 MILLION IN FY90, AN AMOUNT THAT REFLECTS THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION'S REVISED ESTIMATES.

BIG SOUTH FORK NATIONAL RIVER AND RECREATION AREA

LASTLY, I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS THE BIG SOUTH FORK NATIONAL RIVER AND RECREATION AREA ("BIG SOUTH FORK").

BIG SOUTH FORK, LOCATED IN BOTH MY KENTUCKY DISTRICT AND TENNESSEE, COMPRISES OVER 100,000 ACRES. THE STATUTORY PURPOSES OF THE PARK ARE TO CONSERVE THE NATURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE IN THE DESIGNATED AREA, TO PROVIDE THE DEVELOPMENT NECESSARY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ITS FULL RECREATION POTENTIAL, AND TO PROVIDE BENEFITS FOR THE REGIONAL ECONOMY.

THE ORIGINAL LEGISLATION (P.L. 93-251 AS AMENDED TWICE) PROVIDES FOR THE U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS TO ACQUIRE LAND FOR AND DEVELOP THE PARK, AFTER WHICH IT IS TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE) FOR FUTURE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

APPROXIMATELY $108 MILLION HAS BEEN SPENT IN THE BIG SOUTH FORK, WITH FURTHER AUTHORIZATION AVAILABLE. AS UNITS OF THE PARK HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND MADE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE (VISITOR CENTERS, INTERPRETIVE STRUCTURES, CAMPGROUNDS, OVERLOOKS, TRAILS, RESTORED MINING COMMUNITY), THE PARK SERVICE HAS TAKEN OVER MANAGEMENT, THROUGH MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY AND INTERIOR.

UNFORTUNATELY, FURTHER FUNDS FOR THE PARK HAVE BEEN HAMPERED BY THE ADMINSTRATION'S INSISTENCE THAT COST SHARING SHOULD APPLY TO THE PROJECT, AS IT DOES OTHER CORPS OF ENGINEERS WATER RESOURCE PROJECTS. FOR YEARS, I HAVE ATTEMPTED TO RESOLVE THE COST SHARING DISPUTE TO NO AVAIL. COST SHARING IS NOT ONLY INAPPROPRIATE FOR THIS PARK, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE GIVEN THE LOCAL ECONOMY. IN MCCREARY COUNTY, KENTUCKY, IN WHICH THE KENTUCKY SIDE OF THE PARK IS LOCATED, DOUBLE DIGIT UNEMPLOYMENT HAS BEEN A PERSISTENT FACT OF LIFE. SINCE NO FURTHER FUNDING CAN BE PROVIDED FROM THE CORPS, ITS MISSION IS EFFECTIVELY COMPLETE.

THEREFORE, THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, WITH SUPPORT OF THE PARK SERVICE AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE, ARE MOVING FORWARD WITH A PLAN TO ACCELERATE THE COMPLETE TRANSFER OF THE BIG SOUTH FORK TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, EFFECTIVE FISCAL YEAR 1991. THIS TRANSFER WILL INCREASE THE ALREADY SUBSTANTIAL OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES BELONGING TO THE PARK SERVICE.

CURRENTLY, THE BIG SOUTH FORK AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION AND MASTER PLAN CALL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LODGES IN THE PARK. AS THE SUBCOMMITTEE MAY KNOW, I STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT A LODGE ON THE KENTUCKY SIDE IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO ACCOMODATE THE GROWING NUMBERS OF VISITORS TO THE PARK, AND TO CAPITALIZE ON THE PARK'S FULL TOURISM POTENTIAL. THIS BELIEF IS BACKED UP BY SEVERAL STUDIES AND PLANNING DOCUMENTS OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS.

THE PARK SERVICE ALSO BELIEVES THERE IS NEED FOR A LODGE IN THE KENTUCKY PORTION, AND IT RECENTLY SOLICITED INTEREST FROM PRIVATE DEVELOPERS FOR BUILDING A LODGE ON THE KENTUCKY SIDE, INCLUDING REQUIRED INFRASTRUCTURE. THESE ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL, DUE IN LARGE PART TO THE LACK OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE. THE SITE IN QUESTION, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN DETERMINED AS A FEASIBLE ONE BY THE CORPS AND THE PARK SERVICE, AFTER FORMAL PUBLIC REVIEW. IT IS ACCESSIBLE FROM AN EXISTING ROAD THAT LEADS TO A MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTION IN THE PARK. AT RELATIVELY SMALL COST, INFRASTRUCTURE COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED WHICH TIES INTO THE EXISTING ROAD AND NEARBY UTILITIES.

THEREFORE, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO PROVIDE $1 MILLION IN FY91 FOR BIG SOUTH FORK INFRASTRUCTURE, CONTINGENT ON TRANSFER OF THE PARK TO THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. THESE FUNDS WOULD PRINCIPALLY SUPPORT WATER AND SEWER EXTENSIONS, AND WOULD BE ALL THAT IS REQUIRED TO MAKE THE PLANNED LODGE SITE MORE DESIREABLE TO DEVELOPERS. A LODGE IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSSARY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE BIG SOUTH FORK, BUT I BELIEVE IT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED AT MINIMAL COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

AS I MENTIONED, THE FUNDING WOULD BE AVAILABLE CONTINGENT ON TRANSFER OF THE BIG SOUTH FORK TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. THIS TRANSFER IS BEING PURSUED THROUGH LEGISLATION (THE 2-YEAR WATER RESOURCES ACT), WHICH I AM OPTIMISTIC WILL BE ENACTED THIS YEAR. IN ADDITION, IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THAT THE TRANSFER COULD OCCUR ADMINISTRATIVELY. ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, IT'S MY PLAN TO SEE IT HAPPEN, SO THAT ADDITIONAL FUNDS CAN BE APPLIED TO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARK, IN ACCORDANCE WITH LEGISLATIVE INTENT.

BIG SOUTH FORK IS AN EXTREMELY VITAL PROJECT, AND AN EXCITING NEW MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM. IT IS BLESSED WITH NATURAL BEAUTY AND RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES; ITS TOURISM POTENTIAL IS ALREADY FELT IN BOTH MY COUNTIES AND THOSE OF TENNESSEE. VISITATION, ON A CALENDAR YEAR BASIS, HAS ALREADY GROWN FROM 120,000 IN 1986 TO 730,000 IN 1989. IN THE KENTUCKY PORTION ALONE, VISITATION IN 1989 WAS 27% GREATER THAN IN 1988, DEMAND THAT WILL CONTINUE RISING. THE ADDITIONAL $1 MILLION WILL BE THE CATALYST FOR A MAJOR IMPROVEMENT TO THE PARK, TO THE RECREATIONAL BENEFIT OF THE VISITOR AND THE ECONOMIC BENEFIT OF THE REGION.

SUMMARY

MR. CHAIRMAN, AGAIN I THANK YOU AND THE RANKING MEMBER FOR ALL YOUR PAST HELP. YOUR ATTENTION TQ THE NEEDS OF MY DISTRICT ARE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

THIS YEAR, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE ON TWO PARTICULAR AREAS OF IMPORTANCE.

WITH RESPECT TO THE CUMBERLAND GAP TUNNEL, I WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST $28 MILLION IN FY91. THIS AMOUNT IS IMPORTANT TO KEEPING THIS BADLY NEEDED PROJECT ON SCHEDULE. SPECIFICALLY, IT WILL PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE FUTURE AWARDS OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS FOR THE TUNNEL'S MAJOR VENTILATION, ELECTRICAL, AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO EARMARK $1 MILLION IN PARK CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS IN THE BIG SOUTH FORK NATIONAL RIVER AND RECREATION AREA, CONTINGENT ON TRANSFER OF THE PARK FROM THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, THANK YOU AGAIN FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY AND FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION OF THESE REQUESTS.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY/SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK

WITNESS

HON. LEWIS F. PAYNE, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The Blue Ridge Parkway and the Shenandoah National Park both begin at Afton Gap in my district. I have a map which I'd like to enter into the record.

[Material was submitted for the Committee files.]

Mr. PAYNE. Also, Interstate 64 and U.S. 250 cross at the same area, creating a variety of publicly and privately owned land. It is the gateway to national forest recreation land and the juncture of three Congressional districts in our State. Last year, 830,000 tourists passed through the Rockfish Gap. Unfortunately, it is a confused tangle of roads and service facilities. It has been called the ugliest entrance to any national park in this country, and we want to fix it. In order to do that, the first step would be to study alternative solutions for the private and public sectors. This study would take 6 to 12 months and cost $75,000.

Thank you for your continued interest in the Blue Ridge Parkway, and I urge you to give favorable consideration to this project. I'd like to enter these photographs into the record as well of the ugliest entrance to a national park in the U.S.

[Material was submitted for the Committee files.]

Mr. LOWERY. This will tell us how ugly it is? It is really ugly.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you.

Mr. AUCOIN. This is very ugly. [Laughter.]

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Payne follows:]

STATEMENT OF LEWIS F. PAYNE, JR., REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, ON THE MATTER OF FISCAL YEAR 1991 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO EXPRESS MY DEEP APPRECIATION TO YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE FOR THE EXCELLENT SUPPORT YOU HAVE GIVEN TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN GENERAL AND THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY IN PARTICULAR. AS YOU KNOW, THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY IS A MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR TO BOTH THE ECONOMY AS WELL AS THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE CITIZENS OF MY DISTRICT. YOUR UNTIRING EFFORTS IN OUR BEHALF HAVE NOT GONE UNNOTICED.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY AND SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, ANOTHER OF OUR PREMIER PARK AREAS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA AND ITS ONLY NATIONAL PARK, JOIN TOGETHER IN AN AREA KNOWN AS ROCKFISH GAP. IN THIS SAME AREA ARE LOCATED INTERSTATE ROUTE 64 (I-64), U.S. HIGHWAY 250, AND A VARIETY OF ACCESSES TO BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE GAP. THIS IS ALSO A GATEWAY AREA FOR SIGNIFICANT NATIONAL FOREST RECREATION LANDS WHICH SURROUND BOTH NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AREAS. TO BE KIND, THE AREA IS A CONFUSED TANGLE OF TRANSPORTATION ROUTES AND SERVICE FACILITIES, AND ALL BUT THE MOST SEASONED VETERANS OF THIS AREA ARE LEFT SCRATCHING THEIR HEADS WHEN THEY CAN'T FIND THE ROUTE TO WHERE THEY WOULD LIKE TO GO. HIGHWAY SIGNING IS OF NO REAL BENEFIT UNFORTUNATELY, ALTHOUGH BOTH THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS HAVE MADE SERIOUS ATTEMPTS TO AID TRAVELERS WITH DIRECTIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL SIGNING. THE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK THAT WE FIND TODAY SEEMS MORE THE RESULT

OF REACTIVE MEASURES THAN SOUND REGIONAL PLANNING ONE WOULD HOPE FOR. AS A RESULT EVERYONE SUFFERS, AND IN MY MIND IT NEED NOT BE THAT WAY. WHAT COULD BE A WELL-PLANNED, AESTHETICALLY PLEASING GAP IN THE BEAUTIFUL BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS OF VIRGINIA AND AN EFFICIENT ENTRANCE TO SOME OF THIS NATION'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PUBLIC LANDS HAS BECOME A MISHMASH OF CONGESTED, UNCOORDINATED, INTERESTS THAT COMPETE RATHER THAN COMPLEMENT ONE ANOTHER.

THE EAST AUGUSTA AND WAYNESBORO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CURRENTLY OPERATES A VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER ON A TOTALLY VOLUNTEER BASIS. THIS IS AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF ABOUT 80-SOME SENIOR CITIZENS DONATING THEIR EFFORTS IN THE TRUE SPIRIT OF THE PRESIDENT'S 1,000 POINTS OF LIGHT PROGRAM. UNFORTUNATELY, THE CENTER HAS HAD TO LOCATE IN A FORMER MOTEL COMPLEX THAT IS DIFFICULT TO FIND BY MOST VISITORS, WHO, CONFUSED BY TRAFFIC PATTERNS IN THE AREA, ARE INTENT ON FINDING THEIR TRAVEL ROUTES AND ARE RELUCTANT TO STRAY OFF THEIR COURSE AS THEY WEND THEIR WAY THROUGH THE MAZE OF ROCKFISH GAP.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, FOREST SERVICE AND THE STATE OF VIRGINIA HAVE FROM TIME TO TIME EXPRESSED INTEREST IN TRYING TO UNRAVEL THIS CONFUSION, AND AT THE SAME TIME PROVIDE QUALITY VISITOR INFORMATION THROUGH THE COORDINATED EFFORTS OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL INTERESTS, -- ALL AIMED AT BETTER SERVING THE PUBLIC INTEREST. CERTAINLY AN EXPECTED COMPONENT OF THIS IMPROVED ACCESS AND INFORMATION SYSTEM WOULD BE IMPROVED VISUAL ATTRACTIVENESS WHICH WE HAVE COME TO EXPECT FROM THE APPROACHES TO OUR PRIZED PUBLIC LANDS. PROVIDING ACCURATE, UP-TO-DATE, AND

ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION WILL SURELY BENEFIT BOTH THE VISITOR AND THE LOCAL ECONOMY.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARD THE FULL REALIZATION OF THE MANY POSITIVE OPPORTUNITIES AT ROCKFISH GAP IS TO DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF ALTERNATIVES FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR CONSIDERATION. SUCH A STUDY WOULD INVESTIGATE EXISTING CONDITIONS, DEFINE THE DESIRED OBJECTIVES AND CREATE A NUMBER OF VIABLE ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS. THIS WOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY A BRIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT THAT WOULD IDENTIFY POTENTIAL IMPACTS FOR EACH OF THE ALTERNATIVES. SUCH A PLAN MIGHT TAKE APPROXIMATELY 6 TO 12 MONTHS TO COMPLETE AND WOULD THEN BE PRINTED FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION TO INTERESTED PUBLICS. I WOULD ENVISION THE STUDY TEAM COMPOSED PRIMARILY BY PROFESSIONAL NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PLANNERS, ALONG WITH CLOSE CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY AND SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT AS WELL AS OTHER FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE COST OF THIS STUDY MIGHT APPROXIMATE $75,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I AGAIN WANT TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTINUED INTEREST IN OUR AREA AND URGE THAT YOU GIVE FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION TO OUR REQUEST FOR THIS STUDY OF ALTERNATIVES. THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED WILL BE SUBSTANTIAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

GOLDEN GATE NRA, BAY RIDGE TRAIL; MMS-OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

WITNESS

HON. NANCY PELOSI, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. **AuCoin**. Nancy Pelosi? It is good to see you.

Ms. **Pelosi**. It is good to see you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. **Pelosi**. In the interest of time, I will submit several things for the record and be as brief as I possibly can. I don't want to be too brief and not to thank you for all that you have done, and this subcommittee has done, for our two national parks—the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the past and hopefully the Maritime National Historical Park now.

As briefly as possible, Mr. Chairman, I am requesting $790,000 for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area for operating funds. This is necessary because of the Federal pay increase, regional assessments, a 13 percent increase in utilities, and the brief sequestration, which created an unexpected $1.1 million impact on GGNRA's budget.

For San Francisco Maritime Park, I am requesting $1.34 million for operating funds to hire additional full-time staff and make needed repairs for the historic ships and earthquake damage to the Hyde Street Pier, $2 million for final repairs on the paddlewheel "Eureka." Mr. Chairman, I believe you have a copy of the background on "Eureka." $125,000 has already been authorized for the general management plan for the Maritime Park. The subcommittee provided $75,000 last year. This would complete funding required by law.

The National Park Service has recognized the priorities for repairing Hyde Street Pier and the "Eureka" by including both items on their line item capital improvement list.

As far as the OCS moratorium, there has been no word at the present on the task force report, as you know. In this atmosphere of uncertainty about the future at the California coast, we're asking for a one-year moratorium again on lease and pre-lease activities off of the California coast.

For the Bay Ridge Trail, I am requesting $175,000 which supported by the Bay Area delegation. I'm joining with them in the request for 60 miles of new trails.

In closing, I wish to mention my support for Representative Fazio in his efforts to secure earthquake funding for U.S. Geological Survey to identify and mitigate earthquake hazards.

I also want to mention Secretary Udall's letter in support of the San Francisco Maritime Park and call that to your attention.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **AuCoin**. You've done an admirable job in summarizing your testimony, Nancy. We appreciate the support you have always given to our appropriation, and I appreciate your testimony today.

Ms. **Pelosi**. Thank you.

Mr. **Lowery**. No one has delivered as much information as that.

Ms. PELOSI. You can reciprocate. Thank you. [Laughter.]

[The prepared statement of Ms. Pelosi follows:]

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE NANCY PELOSI
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 10, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME TODAY. I ALSO WANT TO THANK YOU FOR THE PAST INTEREST AND ATTENTION YOU HAVE GIVEN TO SAN FRANCISCO'S TWO NATIONAL PARKS: THE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AND THE SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA (GGNRA)

THE GGNRA CONTINUES TO RANK AS ONE OF THE MOST VISITED PARKS IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM, WITH VISITORS TO THE PARK EXCEEDING 19 MILLION LAST YEAR.

THE OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE GGNRA HAS SUFFERED FROM A NUMBER OF BUDGET REDUCTIONS, TOTALING $1.1 MILLION. GRAMM-RUDMAN SEQUESTRATION, MANDATED FEDERAL SALARY INCREASES AND WASHINGTON AND REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS HAVE TAKEN A HEAVY TOLL ON THE PARK'S OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS. IN ADDITION TO A UTILITY INCREASE OF 13% LAST YEAR, THE GGNRA WAS FACED WITH $90,000 IN UTILITY CHARGES PREVIOUSLY PAID BY THE ARMY AND CITY WHICH WILL NOW BE AN ONGOING COST TO THE GGNRA.

THE PRIMARY RESULT OF THESE FUNDING REDUCTIONS HAS BEEN REALIZED IN STAFFING. IN FY'89, GGNRA HAD A STAFFING LEVEL OF 200 FULL TIME EQUIVALENCIES (FTES/STAFF) WHEN THE BASE BUDGET COULD ONLY SUPPORT 183 FTES. FOR FY'90, STAFF WILL REMAIN AT THE SAME LEVEL WHICH WILL HAVE AN IMPACT ON VIRTUALLY EVERY ASPECT OF PARK OPERATIONS -- MAINTENANCE, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT, PLANNING AND BASIC ADMINISTRATION.

FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, THE GGNRA HAS SET THE STANDARD IN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FOR ITS USE OF VOLUNTEERS. IN FISCAL YEAR 1989, 2200 VOLUNTEERS CONTRIBUTED OVER 100,000 HOURS OF SERVICE FOR THE PARK. THE WORK OF VOLUNTEERS REQUIRES STAFF MANAGEMENT, AND WITHOUT THE FUNDING TO HIRE ADDITIONAL STAFF, VOLUNTEER RESOURCES WILL BE LOST.

OF THE TWO URBAN PARKS IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM, THE GGNRA RECEIVES THREE TIMES MORE VISITORS AND YET ITS FUNDING AND STAFFING ARE FAR BELOW THE ALLOWANCES FOR GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IN NEW YORK. SINCE THESE TWO URBAN NATIONAL PARKS WERE CREATED IN 1972, FUNDING FOR CONSTRUCTION AT THE GGNRA HAS BEEN FIVE TIMES BELOW THAT OF GATEWAY'S.

THE IMPACTS I HAVE OUTLINED SERIOUSLY AFFECT THE ABILITY OF PARK MANAGERS TO PROTECT THE PARK'S RESOURCES AND TO PROVIDE QUALITY SERVICES TO ITS MANY VISITORS. A FUNDING INCREASE OF $790,000 FOR OPERATIONS WOULD COVER THE ADDITIONAL UTILITY COSTS AND WOULD ALSO ENABLE THE GGNRA TO FILL CRITICAL STAFF VACANCIES. WITHOUT THIS BASE INCREASE, IMPORTANT PARK SERVICES WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED AT EVEN A MINIMALLY ACCEPTABLE LEVEL.

SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

I JOINED CHAIRMAN UDALL IN SENDING A LETTER TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE MARITIME PARK. I WOULD LIKE TO SUBMIT A COPY OF THAT LETTER FOR THE HEARING RECORD.

ALTHOUGH SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK WAS ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS ON JUNE 27, 1988, IT DID NOT BECOME A FUNCTIONING SEPARATE UNIT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM UNTIL LAST JULY WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF ITS FIRST SUPERINTENDENT. BY THEN, MOST OF THE TOP MANAGERS OF THE PARK HAD DEPARTED FOR OTHER JOBS, THE EMPLOYEES WERE WITHOUT DIRECTION, AND THE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SHIP REPAIR HAD NOT BEEN EXPENDED. IN THE MONTHS THAT FOLLOWED, EMPLOYEES WERE REDIRECTED, REPAIR PROJECTS WERE INITIATED AND THERE WAS NEW ENTHUSIASM FOR THE SERIOUS PRESERVATION WORK AT HAND.

JUST WHEN THE PARK WAS OVERCOMING ITS IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS, A DEVASTATING EARTHQUAKE STRUCK AND SEVERELY DAMAGED PORTIONS OF THE HYDE STREET PIER WHERE THE HISTORIC SHIPS ARE MOORED FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY. ALTHOUGH REPAIRS WERE ALREADY NEEDED FOR PARTS OF THE PIER, THE EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE WAS SO SERIOUS THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO ABANDON THE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICES AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES. WITH EMERGENCY REPAIRS, THE PARK WAS REOPENED TO THE PUBLIC IN FOUR DAYS, STILL WITHOUT A PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OR MAINTENANCE FACILITIES.

THE ADMINISTRATION, IN ITS BUDGET REQUEST, RECOGNIZED THE ADVANCING DETERIORATION OF THE SHIPS BY PROPOSING AN INCREASE OF $996,000 IN BASE FUNDING FOR THE MARITIME PARK. THIS INCREASE IS FROM A PARK-LEVEL REQUEST MADE TWO YEARS AGO. OBVIOUSLY, EXPENSES HAVE INCREASED SINCE THAT TIME AND IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT $350,000 BE ADDED TO THAT AMOUNT. ADDITIONALLY, THE ADMINISTRATION HAS PROPOSED ADDING TEN FULL TIME EQUIVALENCIES WHILE THE NEED IS ACTUALLY FOR 32 FTES. THIS FUNDING WILL ALLOW ADDITIONAL STAFF TO BE UTILIZED FOR REPAIR OF THE SHIPS.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE, LAST YEAR, PROVIDED $75,000 TO INITIATE A GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE NEW PARK. AN ADDITIONAL $125,000 IS AUTHORIZED AND SHOULD BE PROVIDED THIS YEAR TO COMPLETE THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN PROCESS.

100 YEARS AGO THIS MONTH, THE WORLD'S LARGEST FLOATING WOODEN STRUCTURE WAS LAUNCHED ONTO THE WATERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY -- THE PADDLE WHEEL FERRY, EUREKA. FOR SEVERAL YEARS, SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME CARPENTERS, AIDED BY VOLUNTEERS, HAVE BEEN RESTORING THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF THE EUREKA. NOW IT IS TIME TO COMPLETE LONG DEFERRED MAINTENANCE ON THE UNDERWATER HULL. THE ESTIMATED COST OF THE REPAIRS IS $2 MILLION. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS RECOGNIZED THIS NEED AND MADE IT A PRIORITY ON ITS LINE ITEM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT LIST. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS ALSO RECOGNIZED THE NEED FOR MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF HYDE STREET PIER BY INCLUDING IT AS A PRIORITY ON ITS LINE ITEM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT LIST.

AT PRESENT, SIX OF THE HISTORIC VESSELS OF THE MARITIME PARK ARE ON THE LIST OF ENDANGERED NATIONAL LANDMARKS. THE PARK AND ITS VOLUNTEERS HAVE SUCCESSFULLY RESTORED THE TUG HERCULES WHICH WAS BUILT IN NEW JERSEY IN 1908 AND STEAMED AROUND CAPE HORN TO SAN FRANCISCO. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A THIRD OF A CENTURY, THE HERCULES WILL BE STEAMING AGAIN THIS SUMMER AND REMOVED FROM THE LIST OF ENDANGERED NATIONAL LANDMARKS.

THE FUNDING PROVIDED BY THIS SUBCOMMITTEE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HERCULES SUCCESS STORY. IT IS ALWAYS A PLEASURE TO SEE FUNDS PROVIDED BY THIS COMMITTEE EFFECTIVELY USED AND I THINK IT SPEAKS WELL OF THE DECISION OF CONGRESS TO CREATE A SEPARATE MARITIME HISTORICAL PARK.

OCS MORATORIUM

ONCE AGAIN, AND FOR THE TENTH STRAIGHT YEAR, MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION ARE REQUESTING A MORATORIUM ON LEASING AND PRE-LEASING ACTIVITIES OFFSHORE CALIFORNIA. ALTHOUGH RUMORS ABOUND, THERE HAS BEEN NO DIRECTION FROM THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION ABOUT ITS PLANS FOR PROTECTING THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM THE POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS OF OCS DEVELOPMENT. THE OCS TASK FORCE CREATED BY THE PRESIDENT HAS SUBMITTED A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT THAT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED.

GIVEN THIS ATMOSPHERE OF UNCERTAINTY, I AM JOINING WITH MY COLLEAGUES TO REQUEST THAT THE SUBCOMMITTEE INCLUDE LANGUAGE SIMILAR TO FY'90 TO PROHIBIT THE USE OF FUNDS FOR ALL OCS LEASE AND PRE-LEASE ACTIVITIES OFF THE CALIFORNIA COAST.

UNTIL A LONG-TERM AGREEMENT CAN BE NEGOTIATED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION ON THE FUTURE OF OCS DEVELOPMENT ALONG OUR COAST, I URGE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO, ONCE AGAIN, USE THE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY STOP-GAP ON LEASE AND PRE-LEASE ACTIVITIES TO PROTECT OUR COAST.

IN ADDITION TO THESE REQUESTS, I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SUPPORT BASIC FUNDING OF $175,000 FOR THE BAY RIDGE TRAIL, AS PART OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RIVERS AND TRAILS CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO DEVELOP THE TRAIL SYSTEM HAS BEEN A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS, WITH 72 OF THE TOTAL 400 MILES ALREADY DESIGNATED. THIS FUNDING WOULD ALLOW 60 ADDITIONAL MILES OF TRAIL TO BE DEDICATED FOR THE PROJECT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I HAVE SUBMITTED A DETAILED LETTER SIGNED BY 30 OF MY COLLEAGUES IN SUPPORT OF INCREASED FUNDING FOR PARK SERVICE PROGRAMS TO INCREASE ACCESS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES. I HOPE YOU WILL ALSO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION OUR SUPPORT FOR THE OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND POPULATIONS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS, THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME TODAY. I APPRECIATE THE GENEROSITY YOU HAVE SHOWN TOWARD OUR SAN FRANCISCO PARKS AND OTHER INTERIOR PROJECTS.

Mr. AuCoin. There are seven minutes remaining in the vote. We are adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS

WITNESSES

THE HON. RON DE LUGO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

HON. RON DE LUGO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

HON. GEORGE MILLER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. YATES. This shows the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee headed by its distinguished chairman, Morris Udall. He is accompanied by George Miller, Nick Joe Rahall, Bruce Vento, and Ron de Lugo. Representing the others is Ron de Lugo for the Virgin Islands. Mr. de Lugo, your statement may go into the record.

Mr. DE LUGO. Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit Chairman Udall's statement, since he can't be here today.

Mr. YATES. That may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Udall follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HON. MORRIS K. UDALL
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Thursday, May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate the opportunity to present to you today some aspects of the Fiscal Year 1991 budget that I would like to highlight for your personal consideration. I do so with a sense of appreciation for the courtesy and accommodation you have always shown me and for the constructive working relationship between our two committees.

As always, Mr. Chairman, the Land and Water Conservation Fund is very much on my mind. The job you and others on this Subcommittee have done over the past decade to keep this one-of-a-kind effort up and functioning, despite Reagan Administration assaults and

Bush Administration indifference, deserves the thanks of everyone. I deeply believe that the truly small amounts of federal money that are spent -- or even could be spent at the maximum level -- do more dollar-for-dollar to improve tangibly the quality of life and to protect America's natural heritage than any other federal program.

As you know, I have introduced and the Interior Committee has passed H.R. 876, the American Heritage Trust Act, which would make changes in how the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund are operated. My sole purpose in H.R. 876 is to find a way to return LWCF spending to its former levels in a reliable, predictable and, I would hope, permanent way. We have disagreements about that bill and I am not here today to press those issues.

I know we do agree that LWCF spending needs to increase and the message I would like to leave with you today is the strongest possible personal appeal to take full advantage of the House-passed Budget Resolution action to allocate $500 million to LWCF. If my efforts to restructure the Fund are not now acceptable, at least use the existing mechanism as aggressively as possible. I would also recommend to you my Committee's suggestion for funding the state side of LWCF, where even minimal expenditures can have the most dramatic effects on community life.

I also would like to bring to your attention a few parochial items of special interest to me, several of them LWCF requests. The Fish and Wildlife Service has requested $1.5 million for land acquisition along Arivaca Creek for addition to the Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge. It has also requested $2 million for a desperately needed visitor center there and for development of other public facilities and interpretive programs. The wildlife and natural resources of Buenos Aires are so remarkable and the refuge potentially so accessible to the public that it will one day become a real crown jewel of the Southwest if we make these investments.

BLM has requested about $700,000 for acquisitions along the San Pedro River in connection with the

Riparian National Conservation Area there. Since that request two additional acquisitions, supported by BLM, have become available on the Upper San Pedro near Cascabel. The total cost of these acquisitions would be $1.5 million. Mr. Chairman, the San Pedro is the longest undammed river in the Southwest. Nothing else in the region even comes close to its value as riparian habitat for endangered species, botanical ecosystems, globally endangered plant communities and much of what the Land and Water Conservation Fund is all about. I strongly commend these requests.

You also have before you a $330,000 request for acquisitions by BLM along Bonita Creek near Safford, Arizona. This is a highly deserving proposal, especially in light of the House's approval this year of a provision in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act to designate the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area. Bonita Creek is an important part of that designation and these acquisitions would help block up BLM holdings of this important riparian zone.

I am aware of other acquisition requests in Arizona that I am not going to go over with you today. But I believe they are meritorious as well and recommend them to you.

I also would note that BLM has requested $292,000 in FY 91 to increase its management presence on the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range. This is a vast tract of desert with outstanding natural resources that frankly has been abused by the Department of Defense and ignored by the Department of Interior. This extraordinary and huge area, in effect, has gone unmanaged for many decades at great cost to the desert environment and to cultural and prehistoric resources. In 1986, Congress directed BLM to take responsibility for this situation. It has developed a plan to do so and while it has been criticized by some, BLM deserves the chance to show it can meet this challenge. I think this small amount of money could have disproportionate payoffs for a much-abused and very rich desert environment.

Mr. Chairman, I also am delivering to you today a letter signed by a bipartisan majority of the Interior Committee regarding a very modest but popular program in the National Park Service budget called the Rivers and Trails Conservation Program. Thanks to you, Congress has kept this program alive. For FY 91, we urge an appropriation of $6.06 million.

The program is actually several programs which together provide assistance from the National Park Service to state and local governments and private groups in river and trail conservation and management. Programs such as rails-to-trails and the conduct of river and trail inventories and policy development are also carried out with these funds.

Last year, when the President requested no funds for these programs, we were very pleased that you included nearly $4 million in the FY 90 appropriation. This year, for the tenth year in a row, the Administration has proposed zero funding for these programs. This is especially unfortunate given the growing, bipartisan support for rivers, trails and "greenways." Indeed, the amounts requested for projects have far exceeded the funds available. Last year, the Park Service received 250 separate requests but could provide assistance in only 80 cases. This year, 260 requests were received four months before the deadline for submittal.

The Interior Committee also recommended increases for archaeological programs within several federal agencies. Recent reports have shown that looting and vandalism is increasing at an alarming rate -- in Arizona and throughout the nation. I support increased funding for archaeological resource management and protection specifically for BLM, the Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and Forest Service. These funds should be directed to archaeological resource management, interpretation and law enforcement.

Mr. Chairman, I would now like to move on to the funding for Indian programs at the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

I would like to express my concern about the Congressional Research Service analysis of the funding of Indian-related areas of the federal budget as compared to non-Indian portions of the federal budget over the period from Fiscal Year 1975 to Fiscal Year 1991. This study shows that, during the last 10 years there has been a steady decline in Indian program efforts. Had it not been for your strong support of Indian programs, this decline would have no doubt been more severe.

Mr. Chairman, I commend to your attention the recommendations of my Committee's report to the Budget Committee on the FY-91 budget. Those recommendations, which represent a 10 percent increase over last year's levels will meet the minimum needs of Indian Tribes across the country. In addition, I would request that you include in the record of this hearing our requests for appropriations of May 9, 1990, which highlight this Committee's specific budget recommendations in support of increased funding in areas such as alcohol and substance abuse, mental health, social services and child support services as well as specific policy issues which should be addressed.

Again Mr. Chairman, I commend you and your colleagues on this Subcommittee for your continued support for and attention to Indian needs.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

May 10, 1990

Honorable Sidney Yates, Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Yates:

We are writing to ask you to support an appropriation of $6.06 million for the Rivers and Trails Conservation Programs in the Interior appropriations for fiscal 1991.

These highly successful programs provide assistance from the National Park Service to state and local governments and private groups in river and trail conservation and management. Although these programs help preserve many rivers and trails of national significance, their cooperative focus provides maximum benefit with minimal federal expenditure. The federal assistance represents a small fraction of state and local funds applied to the projects.

We appreciate your help and support in the past. Last year, when the President requested no funds for these programs, we were very pleased that you included nearly $4 million in the fiscal 1990 appropriations.

This year, for the tenth year in a row, the Administration has proposed zero funding for these programs. This is especially unfortunate, given the strong bipartisan interest in the Congress and the growing support throughout the country for rivers, trails and the "greenways" concept. Indeed, the amounts requested for projects have far exceeded the funds available. Last year, the Park Service received 250 separate requests for assistance and provided assistance in 80 cases. This year, 264 requests were received by mid-March, four months before the deadline of July 1, 1990 for making such requests.

To assure the continued success of this program, we are requesting $6.06 million for the Rivers and Trails Conservation Programs in fiscal 1991. We recognize the difficulty in balancing the various demands on the federal budget. However, we feel, especially in these times of limited federal resources, that we should fully capitalize upon these highly productive and cost effective programs. Every acre of land protected under these programs reduces the pressure for federal acquisition.

In short, the Rivers and Trails Conservation Programs work toward our goal of increasing and improving outdoor recreational resources for ourselves and for our children while reducing the strain on direct federal action and expenditure.

We hope you will join us again this year and support a funding level of $6.06 million for this beneficial program.

Sincerely,

Bob Lagomarsino
Mo Udall

Peter H. Kostmayer
Bill Richardson

James McClure Clarke
Nick Rahall

Peter DeFazio
Craig Thomas

Wayne Owens
John Lewis

Beverly Byron

Austin J. Murphy
Robert C. Smith

Jim A. McDermott

Eni Faleomavaega

Ben Nighthorse Campbell

Ron de Lugo

Ed Markey

James V. Hansen

Phil Sharp

George (Buddy) Darden

Sam Gejdenson

Bruce F. Vento

Mr. DE LUGO. I also have a very brief oral statement, which I'd like to make on behalf of Chairman Udall, and we're joined now by Chairman Vento.

Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate the opportunity to present to you today some aspects of the fiscal year 1991 budget for the Department of Interior and related agencies, and I would like to highlight these for your consideration. I'd like to make the strongest possible appeal to your committee to take full advantage of the House-passed budget resolution to allocate $500 million to the land and water conservation fund.

Mr. Chairman, I also am delivering to you today a letter signed by a bi-partisan majority of the Interior Committee regarding a very modest but popular program in the National Park Service budget called the "rivers and trails conservation program," which I hand you. Thanks to you, Congress has kept this program alive. In fiscal year 1991, we urge an appropriation of $6 million.

I would now like to move on to the funding for Indian programs at the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. I would request that you include in the record of this hearing our request for appropriations of May 9, 1990, which highlight my committee's specific budget recommendations in support of increased funding in areas such as alcohol and substance abuse, mental health, social services, and child support services as well as specific policy issues which should be addressed.

[The information follows:]

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

MORRIS K. UDALL, ARIZONA, CHAIRMAN

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PHILIP R. SHARP, INDIANA
EDWARD J. MARKEY, MASSACHUSETTS
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COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

STANLEY SCOVILLE
STAFF DIRECTOR
AND COUNSEL

ROY JONES
ASSOCIATE STAFF DIRECTOR
AND COUNSEL

LEE McELVAIN
GENERAL COUNSEL

RICHARD AGNEW
CHIEF MINORITY COUNSEL

May 9, 1990

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman
House Interior Appropriations
B-308 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As your Subcommittee begins the markup of the FY 1991 Interior Appropriations bill, we respectfully request your consideration and support for certain funding requests of Indian tribes in our congressional districts and in the State of Arizona.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Colorado River Indian Tribes- Under the BIA's Natural Resources account, the tribe is requesting that an additional **$521,287** be added into the Agency base for a Water Resource Management Office to develop and implement a water management program. We support this request.

Gila River Farms- We restate our support for an add-on of **$1,668,652** to the BIA Construction Irrigation account which will enable the Farms to complete the fourth year of a five-year funding cycle.

Gila River Irrigation Project- Once again, we seek your support for continued rehabilitation of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project in the amount of **$5,055,000**. This will enable the tribe to replace SCIPP wells and deliver water to the community.

Gila River, Maricopa Indian Cooperative Association, (M.I.C.A.)- We request your consideration of an addition of **$707,850** to Irrigation, Operation and Maintenance for structure work and rehabilitation and leveling.

Gila River Juvenile Rehabilitation Center- We express support for an additional **$371,000** in the Tribe/Agency law enforcement account to be included in the base to fund additional personnel and equipment. This facility serves several tribal communities and plays an important role in rehabilitation, prevention and aftercare services in the area.

San Carlos Apache Tribe- The San Carlos Apache Tribe is requesting an add of **$835,400** to their Law Enforcement base funding and we support this request. The Tribe is also requesting **$935,400** to implement a ten-year program of timberland improvement and reforestation.

Navajo Nation- The Navajo Nation has several requests which we hope you will seriously consider. We strongly support the Tribe's request for the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund. This fund will ensure that economic, educational and social opportunities are provided to families affected by the relocation program. These funds may also be critical to achieving some agreement on the Navajo-Hopi land dispute. We also support the Tribe's request for an increase of **$100,000** to the base to continue existing efforts in the Natural Heritage Program and **$200,000** for Forestry and Timber Management. In addition, we continue to support funding for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

Ft. McDowell Indian Community- In the area of Water Rights negotiation, we support the Tribes request of **$285,500** to provide professional staff capability necessary to protect tribal water rights.

Havasupai Tribe- We support funding in the amount of **$3.5** million earmarked for the BIA/Phoenix Area Facilities Management Program to upgrade the Supai electrical system and construction of an extension line to Haulapai Hilltop. In addition, we request you consideration of the Tribe's request for **$435,000** for completion of the last phase of a three-year Range Conservation Plan.

Hualapai Tribe- We hope that you will consider the Tribe's requests of **$296,300** for Law Enforcement, **$291,000** for Wildlife and Recreation Management and **$333,000** for Minerals Assessments.

Tonto Apache Tribe- The Tribe has submitted a request of an add-on of **$84,100** for the Tribe's Consolidated Tribal Government Program and we support that request.

Tohono O'Odham- We are aware that the Tohono O'Odham Tribe has submitted a number of requests which we generally support. Specifically we support the following: construction funding at the Tohono O'Odham High Schools, the addition of **$63,926** to Tribe/Agency, social services for additional child protective staff and **$142,580** in Tribe/Agency, for Tribal Courts.

Hopi Tribe- We recommend that **$200,000** be added to the Hopi Tribe/Agency base to provide support for the Hopi Special Child Sexual Abuse Project. This base funding support from the BIA is necessary in order to provide long-term stability in the form of administrative and program support for the Project. Because IHS also has program responsibility for this effort, we have requested complementary base funding from IHS as well (see below).

San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe- We generally support including $600,000 in the New Tribes account to fund tribal government programs and services for the Southern Paiute Tribe which was recently acknowledged by the Department of the Interior.

Quechan Indian Tribe- We request an appropriation of **$2,182,000** to fund phase II of the Tribe's Rehabilitation and Betterment Project.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Tribes- We support the Administration's request of **$23.8** million for the remaining United States obligation incurred by the enactment of P.L. 100-512, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Water Rights Settlement Act.

Indian Health Services

Hopi Tribe- We recommend that **$250,000** be provided as an addition to the funding base of the IHS Service Unit on the Hopi Reservation. This funding will be used by the Hopi Tribe to support the Hopi Special Child Sexual Abuse Project. This funding is necessary to enable the Tribe to hire and retain minimum professional staffing levels to provide counselling and treatment to victims of sexual abuse and their families.

San Carlos Apache Tribe- In the area of Construction, we support an addition of **$2,000,000** to provide a permanent health facility to replace the Bylas Health Center.

Tohono O'Odham- We recommend that funds in the amount of **$324,000** be added to the IHS service unit base to fund a community-based diabetes program for the Tribe.

Indian Community Health Services- We request the addition of **$500,000** to Title V of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to provide funding for the prenatal care clinic operated by the Indian Community Health Service, Inc., in Phoenix. This request is a recurring item that needs to be included in the Indian Health Service budget on a permanent basis.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, we thank you for your consideration of these requests. We are well aware of funding constraints under which your Subcommittee must operate. However, anything that you can do would be greatly appreciated. If you or your staff have any questions concerning our request, please contact the Indian Affairs Office at 226-7393.

Sincerely,

Mo Udall
MORRIS ~~K. UDALL~~
Chairman

JOHN J. RHODES, III
Chairman, Republican Task Force
on Indian Affairs

Mr. YATES. Let me ask you a question while you have Mr. Vento here.

Mr. DE LUGO. Yes?

Mr. YATES. We pointed out to your committee last year that the Bureau of Land Management programs were not authorized. We wondered whether you had passed legislation authorizing those programs yet.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, yes, we have. We passed legislation last summer to reauthorize it. The Senate has not acted on that legislation, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. What should we do then? Not put the money in?

Mr. VENTO. No. I think that we would recommend that you continue to provide the funds to run the Bureau of Land Management and fund the program, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Okay. You may proceed.

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Chairman, I also have a very brief statement regarding the insular areas, on behalf of the subcommitee that I chair.

Mr. YATES. That may go in the record, too.

[The information follows:]

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COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

STANLEY SCOVILLE
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GENERAL COUNSEL

RICHARD AGNEW
CHIEF MINORITY COUNSEL

May 9, 1990

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
House Interior Appropriations
B-308 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are writing in support of the funding needs of Indian programs, including those of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. In general, we commend to your Subcommittee's attention the budgetary and policy recommendations contained in the Interior Committee's report to the Budget Committee on the FY1991 budget.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The recommendations made in our budget report for the Bureau of Indian Affairs represents a funding level which will meet the minimum needs of Indian tribes under BIA programs. We are recommending a funding level of $905,898,500. This would be an increase of $97,904,500 over the President's request, with $58,610,500 for Operation of Indian Programs and $39,294,000 for Construction. Clearly, even this funding level will not meet all of Indian needs as noted in the recent CRS study done for the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs. We could support added funds beyond the Committee's recommendation.

We would like to highlight the following budget recommendations, including some included in the Committee report:

1991 Pay Increase- The Administration's budget justification stated that the BIA anticipates that the 1991 pay increase of 3% percent will result in a new pay cost of **$12,737,500.** However, the Bureau proposes to fund only 40 percent of this new cost with the remainder to be absorbed from program funds. We recommend that this proposal be rejected and that the full amount be added to the budget to cover this cost.

Social Services- The Committee report to the Budget Committee recommended increasing the Social Services subactivity by **$8.3** million to increase funding in General Assistance, Indian Child Welfare and child protective services. We would like to restate our support for these increases.

Law Enforcement- As set forth in our report we seek your support to provide funding for child protective services. We commend the Administration for including in their base funding the FY'90 Congressional add-ons to law enforcement. However, we have some concern in the area of distribution and levels of funding for BIA and tribal law enforcement and detention programs. The BIA should be directed to provide a report to be submitted within six months, regarding a needs assessment on funding and staffing. We recommend that a formula be developed for these two programs, based on criteria such as population, land base, criminal jurisdiction, crime activity and other applicable factors.

Museum of the American Indian- With the passage of the National Museum of the American Indian, a precedent setting agreement was reached allowing the Smithsonian to return culturally affiliated skeletal remains to the tribes upon request. Section 14 of P.L. 101-185 authorizes **$1,000,000** for the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to Indian tribes to assist them in reaching agreements for the repatriation and reburial of such remains. Section 15 authorizes the appropriation of **$2,000,000** for the Secretary to make grants to Indian organizations to renovate museum and exhibit facilities. We support funding for these purposes. We also note that the Act, in sections 10, 11, and 12, authorizes funding to the Smithsonian to support Indian-related efforts and urge your consideration for those programs.

Historic Preservation Fund- We would like to express our strong support for increased funding for tribal historic preservation grants. While modest funding levels have been included for tribal initiatives in the past, it is clear from the number of applications received that $500,000 is insufficient to meet the funding requests.

University of New Mexico Summer Law Program- Once again, we strongly disagree with the Bureau's proposal to discontinue funding for the UNM Summer Law program. This program has achieved a high degree of success in placing Indian students in law schools throughout the nation. We request that **$160,000** be earmarked to continue these efforts.

Native American Fish and Wildlife Society- We support the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society's (NAFWS) request for increased funding for administrative purposes. The NAFWS has been successful in providing assistance to fifty-six tribes to help develop and implement tribal fish and wildlife management projects.

Wildlife and Parks- We note our Committee's budget recommendation which included an addition to this Subactivity in the amount of **$9,686,000**. This figure reflects a restoration to the Rights Protection program to 1990 levels and **$5,200,000** to fund wetlands, wildlife and fisheries initiatives.

Rights Protection Implementation Programs- We strongly support the Rights Protection Implementation Programs under the Wildlife and Parks subactivity which ensure both the preservation of tribal rights and the protection of resources. We disagree with any reductions in this area and assert that funding for conservation and enforcement are essential for volatile areas such as Wisconsin.

Forestry- In the area of forestry, we support including funding for a National Woodland Resource Management Program. This is a nation-wide program proposal based on a BIA assessment. However the Bureau has not requested funding.

Self-Governance Demonstration Projects- We recommend that adequate funds be provided to continue planning grants for new tribes as well as negotiating monies for the tribes currently participating in this five-year project. Additionally, we recommend that the Secretary make adequate adjustment in the budget for the direct payments to the tribes which will be made after the negotiation aspect of these projects are completed.

Yurok Funding- The Interim Committee of the Yurok Tribe is struggling to implement the terms of the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act passed in the last Congress. In support of their efforts, we are recommending the addition of **$1** million for acquisition of land pursuant to P.L. 100-580; **$500,000** in the New Tribes activity for the Yurok Interim Council and **$593,000** for fisheries initiatives and **$375,000** in Other Real Estate Services for pre-audit surveys of the Yurok Reservation.

San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act (P.L. 100-675)- We support the request of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority for language in the Appropriations Bill with regard to use of interest accrued on the Tribal Development Fund established by the Act. The five Mission Indian Bands in southern California are the Indian beneficiaries of the Tribal Development Fund, and they are the charter members of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority acknowledged in the Act. These entities have requested a provision in the FY1991 Appropriation Bill that would allow the Secretary of the Treasury to make available **$1.5 million** from the interest accrued on the Fund to enable the Indian Water Authority to fulfill its responsibilities under the Act.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The administration has requested a total of $1,295,080,000 for IHS programs for FY1991. The Interior Committee has determined that this level of funding will not permit IHS to maintain an already inadequate program level and has recommended an increase in the IHS FY1991 budget of $113,535,000. We make the following specific comments on IHS programs:

1991 Pay Increase- We would like to restate our concern that, in fiscal year 1990, tribal and IHS health programs had to absorb the entire cost of the 1990 Pay Act increase which amounted to **$12,345,000.** While it is our understanding that the 1991 budget request includes a built-in increase to cover the ongoing costs of the 1990 pay increase, we also understand that an additional 50 percent of the proposed funding for the 1991 Pay Act will have to be absorbed by programs. This will ultimately result in a reduction of services. We strongly urge your support for the Committee recommendation to include an additional **$18,000,000** for FY1991 pay costs.

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund (IHCIF)- We urge your support for the inclusion of an additional **$17,000,000** for the IHCIF. We believe that only sustained funding of this program will improve the funding inequity in IHS programs and the deficiencies in care. However, we continue to have some concern about the IHS development of a formula for funding distribution and the lack of tribal input into that process.

Community Health Aid Program (CHAP)- Although the IHS budget justification does not specifically reference the 1991 request for CHAP, we understand that IHS has recommended a slight increase of $15,000,000. The Alaska Native Health Board estimates that **$28.7** million is needed annually for three years to meet the training needs of the 448 FTEs in the CHAP program. We support further increases in this program.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Effect (FAS/FAE)- We are extremely concerned about the very high incidence of FAS and FAE in Indian communities as compared with national levels. We are pleased that IHS has requested $1,132,000 to fund prevention efforts. But this is not enough. We recently introduced legislation to reauthorize the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse and Treatment Act and have included a provision for an FAS/FAE program with funding at $10,000,000. We understand that Indian communities are just beginning to address these tragic, but preventable, birth defects and support additional funding in this area.

Mental Health and Child Abuse- We again raise for your consideration the Committee's recommendation to increase funding for IHS mental health and child abuse efforts. Our Committee is currently conducting oversight and legislative hearings on these two subjects, but it is already clear that significant funding should not await the statutory establishment of definitive program requirements.

Contract Health- We continue to be deeply concerned about the continuing shortfalls in contract health care funding which has resulted in the denial of services and, in some cases, the limitation of health care to only emergency cases. As set out in our Budget Report, we have recommended the addition of **$20,000,000** to the Contract Health Care program. In addition, we recommend that IHS provide quarterly reports on the status of contract health care and any adverse impact arising from insufficient funding.

Sanitation- Once again, the Administration has refused to request funding for sanitation facilities. This short-sighted budget policy becomes even more difficult to understand in light of the recent Federal court decision in the case of *Blue Legs v. EPA* which has the effect of imposing new statutory obligations on IHS for reservation waste disposal under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. We request your consideration of a **$30,000,000** addition to restore funding to the 1990 level.

Regional Treatment Centers- IHS reports that only four of the twelve authorized primary residential treatment centers authorized in the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse and Treatment Act are operating. Much of the delay in opening these facilities has been due to the lack of funds for construction and renovation. The Committee recommended an additional **$4.5** million for this purpose and we reiterate our support for that recommendation.

NAVAJO-HOPI RELOCATION COMMISSION

The work of this Commission continues to be controversial, but vital. We would support any additional funding your Subcommittee might decide to provide for its program. In particular, we note our Committee's recommendation of the addition of **$7,200,000** for road construction on the New Lands.

Finally, we once again draw the attention of your Subcommittee to the CRS study on the history of funding for Indian programs in the last 10 years. There has been a steady erosion of funding for Indian programs during those years. Had it not been for your strong support of Indian programs, this decline would no doubt been more severe. We commend you and the other members of your Subcommittee for that support and urge your continued attention to Indian needs.

Sincerely,

Mo Udall
MORRIS K. UDALL
Chairman

Don Young
DON YOUNG
Ranking Minority Member

BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL
Member of Congress

John J. Rhodes
JOHN J. RHODES, III
Chairman, Republican Task Force
on Indian Affairs

Mr. de Lugo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to call your attention to a chart here that shows the way the insular areas have fared over the years.

Mr. Yates. They've done very well, haven't they?

Mr. de Lugo. Not the Administration's budget, though.

Mr. Yates. I see.

Mr. de Lugo. They've done very well in your committee but, as you can see, the money that they got in 1980 was much more than what they are getting this year. In real dollars, it is less than half of what the insular areas got in 1980.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to urge that you give sympathetic consideration to the request that was made last week before your committee by the Governor of the Virgin Islands regarding the need to help counteract the devastation done by Hurricane Hugo. He outlined at that time that the Virgin Islands has suffered some $1.5 billion in damages. $1 billion of damages to the private sector, some $400 million in damages to the public sector. The Government of the Virgin Islands estimates that it will suffer about $105.6 million in revenue losses due to Hugo.

As I have told you when we met, the devastation caused by Hugo is incredible. I have seen hurricanes, but I have never seen anything like what I saw the day after Hugo. It stalled over St. Croix for 12 hours. It knocked down steel and concrete buildings. Up in my office there are pictures of the thick steel tanks at the Hess oil refinery that were crushed like eggshells. It is incredible.

Mr. Yates. Let the record show that when Mr. de Lugo indicated the thickness of the tanks, he projected an image of about three inches.

Mr. de Lugo. Well, there seems to be a certain skepticism on the part of the Chair, so the only way we can clear this up is to invite you down there to see. [Laughter.]

Mr. Yates. On the contrary. I was trying to make it clear.

Mr. de Lugo. The only way to clear this matter up is to invite you to come down to the Virgin Islands to see for yourself, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Yates. I would be glad to except that when you went like this, I thought that the reporter was going to have some trouble in depicting that for the record, so I thought I should describe it. [Laughter.]

Mr. de Lugo. Mr. Chairman, one of the areas that you have really helped us with is——

Mr. Yates. Are you still on insular affairs?

Mr. de Lugo. Yes, I am.

Mr. Yates. You know, you're taking George Miller's time. [Laughter.]

Mr. de Lugo. Well, in that case my statement is in the——

Mr. Miller. No, no. Say whatever you want to say.

Mr. de Lugo. I will yield at this time.

Mr. Miller. No, I've got a terrible hearing going on upstairs. I'd rather stay here all day, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter.]

Mr. de Lugo. I just want to make the point that I would recommend a 10 percent increase in technical assistance, an area in which you have helped in the past and which is important to all of the insular areas. Technical assistance should be provided for fighting crime, and for drug control, and for other real needs.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. de Lugo follows:]

Statement of Chairman Ron de Lugo
# of the Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee
before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee
May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Members,

Hurricane Hugo may be out of the national news; but the Virgin Islands still live with its pervasive destruction every day.

And with all the relief from FEMA and others, a lot more needs to be done, particularly in revitalizing the economy when the temporary construction boom due to repair work winds down.

That's why we're so disappointed in the Administration's failure to develop the comprehensive recovery program our good friend Secretary Lujan proposed after he was overwhelmed with the extent of the devastation.

Last week, Governor Farrelly explained a billion dollars worth of needs and asked for $25 million to help meet those needs that are not being met through other means.

Our Committee did not have the chance to recommend this help because the needs hadn't been calculated when we had to report. So, I urge you to do all you can to meet the great needs the Governor outlined.

Hurricane damage is related to the $4 million our Committee recommend for expansion of the prison (as opposed to the $3 million the Administration recommended) and the $1.5 million we recommended for the substance abuse treatment center authorized by the 1988 anti-drug abuse act.

These needs may seem great; but they should be considered in an historical context. As this chart shows, much more discretionary money was available a decade ago than the Administration's budget proposed for next year. This makes it important that technical assistance -- one of the more effective programs at Interior -- be reasonably funded.

We recommend about 10% more for technical assistance than the Administration -- $7 million. We also suggest priorities include helping insular areas improve law enforcement; finance capital projects; develop small businesses; institute regional projects; and cope with costs of the Micronesian compacts.

Like the Administration, the Committee recommends additional funds for technical assistance for infrastructure maintenance; but we urge more -- $4 million rather than $2.5 million for problems created by Hurricane Hugo in the Virgin Islands and Hurricane Ofa in American Samoa.

The fate of the Compact with Palau is still uncertain...in part because of the perception that trusteeship obligations haven't been fulfilled. We propose $16.2 million for governing Palau -- a small increase when you consider that assistance has been held down for so long in anticipation of the Compact.

We also support $4.8 million for the critically-needed new hospital.

The Administration's FY 91 budget proposed $1.5 million for the new jail, drug abuse program, special prosecutor and public auditors; but only if Palau approves the Compact.

This condition doesn't make sense. U.S. responsibilities are even greater under the trusteeship than they would be under the Compact and this is the type of approach that helps defeat the Compact.

Fortunately, and to her credit, the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs, in her prepared statement of May 4 for your Subcommittee, stated her belief that this funding was just as critical under our trusteeship responsibilities. We commend her for supporting our position on this serious matter.

Similarly, the U.S. relationship with the Northern Marianas suffers from the embarrassing failure of our government to develop the American Memorial Park it insisted upon getting land for. We suggest the authorized $3 million.

Other unmet Micronesian obligations include:

o the Phase Two radiation study of Rongelap and aid for its people, for which we recommend $6 million;

o repairing deficient infrastructure, for which we recommend $4.2 million;

o expansion of the College of Micronesia, for which we recommend $4 million; and

o Enewetak support, for which we recommend $1.1 million.

The needs of American Samoa are so basic that the Administration's policy of simply limiting spending is ill-advised, even with the restraint that the territory's poor spending practices make all of us want to impose on it.

We suggest increasing the grant by $3.2 million for the highest priority needs, including power, water, and sewer systems.

Not all of the $2.5 million that the Administration proposed for Guam's hospital is needed for that project. We propose that the amount left over and an additional $1.5 million be used for the also important mental health facility.

Our full recommendations follow.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Vento?

Mr. VENTO. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you and for your support in the past. This year the Administration in most of the areas where I have responsibility has come up with an America the Beautiful program, but it is left to the Congress and the Appropriations Committee to really put some substance into that program. Very often, they have not followed through with the request. In fact, their request to the Park Service, the Forest Service——

Mr. YATES. They being the Administration?

Mr. VENTO. Yes. It is actually less than what was appropriated last year on a current funding basis or less.

Mr. YATES. On the basis of their appropriations?

Mr. VENTO. Yes.

Mr. YATES. On the basis of their request for appropriations, America will be less than beautiful?

Mr. VENTO. It will have less than the needed funds, Mr. Chairman. To keep it beautiful, we are relying on you to provide the substance, along with the support from our committee, Mr. Chairman. I think we can take some solace that at least they have adopted the rhetoric if not the substance of our——

Mr. YATES. It is very tough to deposit rhetoric, isn't it?

Mr. VENTO. Yes, it is, Mr. Chairman. I would follow through and just say the Park Service needs about $835,000. Chairman Udall's testimony on rivers and trails was right on target, so I will not repeat it. There are some special problems with BLM. While the budget there is a little better, once we take aside the one-year funding for firefighting and some non-recurring items, we still find that we have to provide some increases for some of the critical land management, wildlife habitat, soil and water, air management areas, recreational resources, and the O&C area in Oregon.

Incidentally, the budget document for BLM states that about $69 million of the President's request for BLM would be for components of America the Beautiful. Mr. Chairman, they came in with recommendations for new laws, but they haven't submitted the authorizing legislation, nor have they done so for the Forest Service. They said that they would, but they didn't.

Mr. YATES. That's what they'll do, too, with respect to the budget agreement.

Mr. VENTO. Well, Mr. Chairman, I think that is what they're doing with regards to a variety of things. It is a lot easier to be for these things in general without coming up with specifics of the laws and the proposals to make changes. I guess the budget now is on a different path and that may be the new excuse why that isn't here.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, with regard to Forest Service, I am very concerned because the requested dollars again are less than what the current funding would be. We have serious problems. Obviously, we added to the wilderness system some one million acres last year. We need extra funding for wilderness management if we're going to protect that. We need recreation construction dollars and trail construction dollars. Those specific numbers are before you.

I would especially point out, Mr. Chairman, the needs in tropical forestry and international programs for the Park Service and in tropical forestry for the Forest Service. We have a world-renowned program that operates out of Puerto Rico. Incredibly, in this year of the rain forest, at least the tropical—and I hope the temperate rain forest, Mr. Chairman—they are asking for less funding in this. As I said, we've got a world-class research capability, which can really lead the way in sharing information with other nations that need it. That is one of our strengths.

With regards to the old growth forest, Mr. Chairman, as you know, your work on section 318 has put that in a holding pattern, but we all knew it wasn't perfect. I just came from a hearing, the second in a series of hearings, dealing with old growth and looking for solutions. Again, the Administration is not providing me with any answers, Mr. Chairman.

Nevertheless, I would hope that we would not repeat the 318 language. I would hope that in fact we would not put annual sales quotas into the law because I think the history of that is that they have been as much a part of the problem of what has happened in the Pacific Northwest as anything else in terms of overriding whatever plans the Forest Service has and/or BLM.

Mr. YATES. What would you put in the place of the language?

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, I would hope we would look to the existing laws and policies, or whatever new laws and policies are necessary, to deal with that as opposed to underwriting the floor with regards to the harvest levels, which we have done traditionally. I know there is a lot of concern about that in the Pacific Northwest, but I think that that really has been part of the problem as opposed to dealing on a sound policy basis with the issue. Incidentally, the Administration does not advocate putting in the sales numbers into the law.

Mr. YATES. What does the Administration advocate?

Mr. VENTO. They advocate letting the professional management of the Forest Service and BLM operate in these areas as they do in others. So it has really been a transgression on our part that has, in a sense, contributed. I admit there are other problems, and we're going to try to fashion, with the leadership and work with the delegation——

Mr. YATES. Did you hear the testimony the other day when the Forest Service was in? Based upon the report of the Scientific Committee, 26,000 jobs would be in jeopardy.

Mr. VENTO. That is correct. If the Thomas report were to be adopted, and we were not to modify the forest management plans, or do anything else, Mr. Chairman. It is a serious issue, but it is a question of continuing the existing policies for a short term and then finding the problems developed later in this decade as opposed to earlier. We're going to work towards some sort of solution, which will provide a softer landing with regard to this. We have a lot of different requirements that we have to meet and objectives in the law, none of which should be repealed but clearly dealt with in a comprehensive manner.

Finally, I just want to point out—and I know my time has expired here—Mr. Miller is happy to yield his time to me. [Laughter.]

The historic preservation fund has been a real concern. This committee has been good in this area. I want to continue to encourage it. Our SHPOs are operating with a lot of laws and policies that they must carry out. They deserve to have not just our good intentions but some dollars to flow. I think these are important programs, especially the $19 million for physical preservation. You talked about Hugo and the damage down there. In the eastern seaboard, and in the Virgin Islands, and with the earthquake problems, we need to put some dollars into historic preservation for physical preservation as well as for the Administration of the State programs.

Land acquisition—I agree with the Udall historic trust program, which is in it. Someday, Mr. Chairman, I hope that we can push towards a solution, so we have an orderly development. I hope that you'll increase the land and water conservation fund. Now that the President has raised the ante, we hope that Congress will respond in kind.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Vento follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN BRUCE F. VENTO
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY CONCERNING NEEDED FISCAL YEAR 1991 APPROPRIATIONS FOR PROGRAMS WITHIN THE LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS.

MY LETTER OF APRIL 24TH HAS ALREADY PROVIDED YOU WITH THE INTERIOR COMMITTEE'S DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THESE PROGRAMS, SO I WILL TODAY ONLY GENERALLY OUTLINE WHAT WE BELIEVE ARE MAJOR AREAS NEEDING SPECIAL ATTENTION BY YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST PROCLAIMS SUPPORT FOR PROTECTION AND SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATION'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES, AND EMPHASIZES WHAT THE PRESIDENT CALLS AN "AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL" INITIATIVE TOWARD THOSE ENDS. CERTAINLY, IN A NUMBER OF AREAS THE REQUEST FOR FISCAL 1991 IS A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT OVER PREVIOUS BUDGET REQUESTS. BOTH OUR COMMITTEES CAN TAKE SOME SATISFACTION THAT THE LATEST BUDGET REQUEST REFLECTS THE PRESIDENT'S MOVING CLOSER TO OUR VIEW THAT NATURAL RESOURCE ISSUES WERE BADLY NEGLECTED IN THE PAST.

HOWEVER, THE "AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL" RHETORIC UNFORTUNATELY IS NOT DEFINITELY ACCOMPANIED BY FUNDING PROPOSALS ADEQUATE FOR THE LAND-MANAGING AGENCIES TO DO WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE.

IT REMAINS INCUMBENT ON THE CONGRESS TO ONCE AGAIN TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN PROVIDING THE MONEY AND SKILLED PEOPLE THAT THE LAND-MANAGING AGENCIES NEED.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OPERATIONS, FOR EXAMPLE, THE PRESIDENT'S "AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL" INITIATIVE IS ESSENTIALLY A PROPOSAL THAT SIMPLY IS RELABELLING FUNCTIONS ALREADY IDENTIFIED AND OPERATIONAL IN EXISTING ACCOUNTS. WHILE THERE WOULD BE SOME INCREASES FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES, THE ADMINISTRATION REQUEST ONCE AGAIN REGRETTABLY PROPOSES ACTUAL REDUCTIONS THAT CONGRESS HAS PREVIOUSLY REJECTED, SUCH AS IN RIVERS AND TRAILS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND INTERNATIONAL PARK AFFAIRS. THOSE REDUCTIONS SHOULD AGAIN BE REJECTED, AND FUNDING SHOULD BE INCLUDED TO COUNTERACT THE EROSION OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RESOURCES RESULTING FROM INFLATION, PAY AND RETIREMENT COSTS, AND GSA RENTAL AND UTILITY COSTS. OVERALL, THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SHOULD RECEIVE AN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATION OF $835 MILLION, AS RECOMMENDED BY OUR COMMITTEE.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TURNING TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST WOULD INCLUDE A NUMBER OF NON-RECURRING ITEMS, ESPECIALLY MONEY TO "REPAY" AMOUNTS "BORROWED" FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS TO MEET

FIREFIGHTING NEEDS. DISREGARDING THESE, FOR FISCAL 1991 THE PRESIDENT IS REQUESTING ABOUT $786 MILLION FOR BLM OPERATIONS ASIDE FROM ENERGY AND MINERALS. WE URGE THAT THIS BE INCREASED BY AT LEAST $37.8 MILLION, WITH SPECIFIC INCREASES, AS OUTLINED IN OUR COMMITTEE'S BUDGET REPORT, FOR A NUMBER OF PROGRAMS WITHIN THE "MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES" APPROPRIATION AREA.

IN PARTICULAR, WE RECOMMEND INCREASES FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT; RANGELAND MANAGEMENT; SOIL, WATER AND AIR MANAGEMENT; RECREATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT; CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT; FORESTRY MANAGEMENT FOR LANDS OUTSIDE THE "O&C" AREA IN OREGON; AND FOR LAND-USE PLANNING.

INCIDENTALLY, THE BUDGET DOCUMENTS FOR BLM STATE THAT ABOUT $69 MILLION OF THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST FOR BLM WOULD BE COMPONENTS OF THE "AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL" INITIATIVE, AND THAT INCLUSION OF THESE IS "SUBJECT TO THE PASSAGE OF AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION." NO SUCH LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL HAS BEEN SUBMITTED AND ANYWAY ALL OF THE ACTIVITIES THAT MAKE UP THIS INITIATIVE ARE ALREADY BEING PERFORMED BY BLM. AS YOU KNOW, TECHNICALLY BLM HAS HAD NO AUTHORIZATION AT ALL SINCE THE END OF FISCAL 1982. LAST YEAR, THE HOUSE PASSED MY BILL (H.R. 828) TO REAUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR BLM, BUT SO FAR THE SENATE HAS NOT ACTED ON IT. I TRUST THAT YOU AGREE WITH ME THAT CONGRESS MUST GO AHEAD AND APPROPRIATE NECESSARY FUNDS FOR BLM, DESPITE THE SENATE'S FAILURE TO ACT TO HELP US RESOLVE THIS SITUATION.

FOREST SERVICE

THE PRESIDENT'S FOREST SERVICE REQUEST FOR FISCAL 1991 IS ABOUT $3.1. BILLION. WHILE LESS THAN WAS APPROPRIATED FOR THIS YEAR, IT INCLUDES SOME INCREASES FOR KEY PROGRAMS, INCLUDING RECREATION, WILDERNESS, WILDLIFE, AND LAND ACQUISITION. WE SUPPORT THESE, BUT HAVE SOME ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE ARE REQUESTING $25 MILLION FOR WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT AND $1 MILLION FOR WILDERNESS RESEARCH, SO THAT THE 33 MILLION NATIONAL FOREST ACRES NOW IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM CAN BE ADEQUATELY MANAGED. WE RECOMMEND $35 MILLION FOR RECREATION CONSTRUCTION, AND $25 MILLION FOR TRAIL CONSTRUCTION; IN BOTH OF THESE AREAS, THERE IS A LARGE BACKLOG OF RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS THAT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED. WE ALSO RECOMMEND THAT $20 MILLION BE SPECIFICALLY EARMARKED FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE FOREST SERVICE'S NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS AND SIMILAR CONGRESSIONALLY-DESIGNATED AREAS, SO THE FOREST SERVICE CAN FULFILL CONGRESSIONAL INTENT FOR THESE AREAS.

TROPICAL FORESTRY IS AN AREA THAT VERY MUCH NEEDS INCREASED EMPHASIS AS DEFORESTATION IN THE TROPICS REACHES CRISIS PROPORTIONS. WE RECOMMEND THAT $3 MILLION IN FOREST SERVICE FUNDING BE EARMARKED FOR THE TROPICAL FORESTRY INITIATIVE, AND THAT FOREST SERVICE TROPICAL-FORESTRY RESEARCH BE SUPPORTED BY

$5.4 MILLION IN FISCAL 1991, SO THAT OUR NATION CAN PLAY A LEADERSHIP ROLE IN ADDRESSING THIS INCREASINGLY URGENT MATTER.

OF COURSE, RIGHT NOW A MOST TIMELY NATIONAL FOREST QUESTION IS THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE OLD-GROWTH FORESTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. I'VE JUST COME FROM A JOINT OVERSIGHT HEARING OUR SUBCOMMITTEE IS HOLDING ON THIS SUBJECT WITH SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE AGRICULTURE AND MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEES.

AS WE ALL KNOW, SECTION 318 OF THE FISCAL 1990 APPROPRIATIONS ACT ADDRESSED THIS CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT ON AN INTERIM BASIS. BUT SINCE ENACTMENT OF THAT MEASURE, THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT NEW DEVELOPMENTS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE FOREST SERVICE-BLM CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL HAS BEEN DEVELOPED, AND VERY SOON A DECISION WILL BE MADE ABOUT THE STATUS OF THE SPOTTED OWL FOR PURPOSES OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT. OUR SUBCOMMITTEE HAS BEEN ACTIVELY REVIEWING THESE DEVELOPMENTS, IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES, AND WE ARE WORKING TO DEVELOP SUCH LEGISLATION AS MAY BE APPROPRIATE. AT THE SAME TIME, WE HAVE BEEN AGGRESSIVELY PURSUING LEGISLATION TO RESTRICT EXPORTS OF LOGS, A MATTER THAT IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE ECONOMIC PICTURE IN THE FOREST-PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. JUST YESTERDAY, THE INTERIOR COMMITTEE ORDERED REPORTED H.R. 1037, A BILL THAT WOULD MAKE PERMANENT THE BAN ON EXPORTS OF TIMBER HARVESTED FROM WESTERN FEDERAL LANDS, AND THAT WOULD LAY THE BASIS FOR SIMILAR RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS OF TIMBER HARVESTED FROM STATE LANDS, TOO.

UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, I BELIEVE THAT THERE IS NOT A NECESSITY FOR THE APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL 1991 TO INCLUDE PROVISIONS LIKE THOSE IN SECTION 318 OF THE CURRENT ACT. I WOULD URGE THAT THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL NOT INCLUDE ANY PRESCRIBED ANNUAL HARVEST LEVELS, A PRACTICE WHICH HAS REALLY COMPOUNDED THE PROBLEM. EXPERIENCE WITH SECTION 318 HAS AGAIN DEMONSTRATED THAT THIS KIND OF CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE, LIKE THAT IN THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST IN ALASKA, IN REALITY DISTORTS SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

I WOULD URGE THAT THE FISCAL 1991 APPROPRIATIONS BILL INCLUDE INCREASES FOR STAND IMPROVEMENT AND REFORESTATION WORK ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS AND FOR SIMILAR EFFORTS ON STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS. THESE ARE POSITIVE STEPS THAT CAN AND SHOULD BE TAKEN NOW TO ASSIST WITH SOUND MANAGEMENT OF OUR FORESTS, ESPECIALLY FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, WHILE OUR EFFORTS WILL BE FOCUSED UPON EFFORTS TO FASHION EXPEDITIOUS AND EFFECTIVE APPROACHES TO RESOLVE OTHER OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS IN THE NORTHWEST AND IN OTHER PARTS OF THE NATION.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION, WE RECOMMEND THAT A TOTAL OF $37.5 MILLION BE APPROPRIATED FOR THE PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL TRUST, THE STATES, AND THE INDIAN TRIBES, AND THAT AN ADDITIONAL $19 MILLION BE APPROPRIATED FOR PHYSICAL PRESERVATION NEEDS, WITH PRIORITY FOR EFFORTS RELATING TO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS AND PROPERTIES DAMAGED BY HURRICANE HUGO AND THE LA PRIETA EARTHQUAKE.

LAND ACQUISITION

FINALLY, LET ME DISCUSS FUNDING FOR LAND ACQUISITION, UNDER THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT. WHILE THE PRESIDENT IS REQUESTING A MODEST INCREASE OVER THE FISCAL 1990 FUNDING LEVEL, THE TOTAL SOUGHT IS STILL SERIOUSLY INADEQUATE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE FEDERAL AGENCIES, AND WOULD ONCE AGAIN "ZERO OUT" THE STATE GRANT PROGRAM. WE ARE INSTEAD RECOMMENDING APPROPRIATION OF $500 MILLION FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND--$150 MILLION FOR THE STATES; $110 MILLION FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; $30 MILLION FOR BLM; $60 MILLION FOR THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE; AND $100 MILLION FOR THE FOREST SERVICE. AS YOU KNOW, THE BUDGET RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE ON MAY 1ST WOULD PROVIDE FOR THE FULL $500 MILLION WE ARE RECOMMENDING.

PERSONNEL NEEDS

IN CONCLUSION, MR. CHAIRMAN, LET ME JUST ADD THAT WHILE MY TESTIMONY HAS OUTLINED OUR RECOMMENDATIONS IN TERMS OF DOLLARS TO BE APPROPRIATED, WE ALL MUST REMEMBER THAT BESIDES MONEY THE AGENCIES NEED PEOPLE WITH THE SPECIAL SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE THAT ARE REQUIRED FOR THE VERY IMPORTANT JOBS THAT MUST BE DONE.

OUR SUBCOMMITTEE IN A JOINT MEETING WITH THE CIVIL SERVICE SUBCOMMITTEE HAS HELD A HEARING AND EVALUATED THE PERSONNEL PROBLEMS OF THE LAND-MANAGING AGENCIES. WE HAVE BEEN STRONGLY REMINDED OF THEIR SERIOUS UNDERSTAFFING PROBLEMS, ESPECIALLY IN THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND A MYRIAD OF OTHER PERSONNEL PRACTICE PROBLEMS. AS YOU SHAPE YOUR PROPOSALS FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL 1991 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS, I URGE YOU TO SERIOUSLY CONSIDER THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN THE PROGRAMS FOR WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING INCREASED FUNDING. PERSONNEL MAKE LAND POLICY WORKABLE AND MEANINGFUL.

AGAIN, MR. CHAIRMAN, THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY. AS IN PAST YEARS, I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR NATION'S RICH LEGACY OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES.

Mr. YATES. Did you want to go next, George?

Mr. MILLER. No.

Mr. RAHALL. Since George wants to stay here all afternoon, Mr. Chairman, I'll go next.

Mr. YATES. You're going to be quick, Nick?

Mr. RAHALL. Yes, I am.

Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources' budget recommendations were sent to you earlier. I do have the whole testimony, which I will submit for the record and will only touch upon some of the most pressing items.

Through the OSM budget, our number one priority, of course, is to make sure that resources are made available to the AVS system so that surface coal mining permits are not issued to gross violators of the law. That computer system must be fully operational. Our budget request reflects that desire. As a matter of fact, if the subcommittee wishes, you can even provide additional funding for that request.

In regard to the abandoned mine reclamation program, I disagree with the budget request. We would like you to consider the current fiscal year funding level for AML State grants, coupled with a $20 million appropriation for the RAMP program.

The BLM's Mining Law administration program deserves particular attention this year in light of the fact that I have introduced comprehensive mining law reform. I am opposed to the BLM's mining claim holding fee proposal. The best course at the current time would appear to be to maintain the existing authority by allowing the BLM to retain amounts that it collects under its mining law fee schedule.

Perhaps one of the most frustrating areas that we've had to deal with has been the royalty management program at MMS. The American public is still not receiving all that it is owed from Federal mineral leasing activities. Mr. Chairman, this is of particular interest to you. Be assured that it is my intention to examine amendments to the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982.

Under the Geological Survey, I would only mention our interest in the coal investigations program in light of the pending acid rain legislation. Finally, with regard to the Bureau of Mines, the budget submission continues to show a blatant disregard for the health and safety of our Nation's miners. I would respectfully suggest that you be extremely specific in your Bureau of Mines report language. In the meantime, it is my intention to continue with vigorous oversight of the Bureau's activities.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I do have a couple of items I am requesting in my prepared testimony that are not related to my subcommittee's jurisdiction. We are trying to develop our national park system in West Virginia. Your consideration of these matters would be deeply appreciated.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Rahall, the President's budget suggested that in the course of filing our bill we ought to change the fee structure. Do you suggest we don't do that?

Mr. RAHALL. Not for the time being.

Mr. YATES. You're going to do it?

Mr. RAHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. I see. All right.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rahall follows:]

STATEMENT OF REP. NICK J. RAHALL
before the Subcommittee on Interior
Committee on Appropriations
May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources' fiscal year 1991 agency budget recommendations were sent to you earlier this year. I will, as such, only touch upon some of the most pressing items.

Through the OSM budget, we must insure that resources are available to make the Applicant Violator System fully operational so that surface coal mining permits are not issued to gross violators of the law. As you know, OSM has reached a settlement agreement on the AVS with environmental litigations. It calls for sweeping modifications to the system. However, we must keep in mind that the success of the AVS settlement agreement is, to a large degree, incumbent upon the states.

For its part, of the $2.9 million request for AVS, OSM intends to target approximately $1 million to the states for measures relating to the first-year implementation of the settlement agreement. The agency also maintains, and my Subcommittee concurs, that the amount to the states would be subject to SMCRA's 50% cost sharing requirement.

The states have balked at this proposal, deeming it financially inadequate, and are threatening to refuse to implement the agreement. To alleviate this situation, my Subcommittee has reported legislation that would modify SMCRA's cost sharing requirements to provide for an 80% federal contribution, subject to a two consecutive year limitation, if a state signs a Memorandum of Understanding with OSM to implement the AVS settlement agreement.

Even if this legislation is enacted, however, states like Kentucky and West Virginia still may not have the financial wherewithal to be able to knuckle down on violators. This is an area where you may want to consider providing additional funding over the amount requested.

With respect to AML State Grants and RAMP, we of course strenuously disagree with the budget request. We would ask that you consider continuing the current fiscal year level of funding for AML State Grants coupled with a $20 million appropriation for RAMP.

The BLM's Mining Law Administration Program deserves your particular attention this year. The gold mining boom in several of the western states continues to escalate. With it are a whole host of new problems created by processing technologies such as cyanide heap leaching. I am fearful that if we do not take action to bolster BLM's ability to enforce its surface management regulations, the western states will be saddled with a moonscape legacy similar to what we experienced in the Appalachian Region.

However, I must say that I am opposed to the BLM's mining claim holding fee proposal. While I applaud the Bush Administration's recognition of the absurdity of the current assessment work requirement, the holding fee proposal in of itself falls far short from addressing all of the Mining Law's deficiencies. In this regard, I have introduced comprehensive Mining Law reform legislation and I would hate to see the Administration get off the hook by our adopting its holding fee proposal.

For the time being, I believe the best course to pursue is to maintain the existing authority, granted in the fiscal year 1989 appropriation bill, of allowing the BLM to retain amounts it collects under its Mining Law fee schedule as reimbursable funds and utilize this money to augment appropriated funds for the program. For fiscal year 1991, I would suggest we bolster the level of appropriated funding. In addition, I believe that fairness dictates that a portion of amounts collected under the fee schedule be made available as reimbursable funds to the Forest Service for the administration of its Locatable Minerals program. About 40% of the approximately 1.2 million mining claims in existence are located on National Forest System lands. It is the Forest Service, rather than the BLM, that is responsible for the administration of operations conducted on these mining claims.

Perhaps one of the most frustrating areas that we have had to deal with has been the Royalty Management Program at MMS. We have sought to be diligent in our oversight, GAO has conducted a number of investigations and you have been extremely forthcoming in providing additional funding for audits and the like. While I think we have seen some improvements, the bottom-line is that the American public still is not receiving all that is owed them from federal mineral leasing activities. This February, in fact, the Department of Interior's Inspector General's office released a follow-up audit report that reaffirms this fact with regard to offshore oil and gas royalty verification systems. There is no doubt that there is still much room for improvement in the Royalty Management Program. It is my intention to examine whether amendments to the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 offer us a means to obtain greater fiscal responsibility from MMS.

Under the Geological Survey, or perhaps more appropriately, the 'Global Warming Survey' judging from the focus of the budget submission, I would only mention our interest in the Coal Investigations Program in light of the pending acid rain control legislation. The Survey has requested a reduction of approximately $1 million within the Coal Investigations Program, a program vital to fulfilling the goals of the Clean Air Act. Without increased funding for this program, two of three coal availability studies in the Central Appalachian Region will be eliminated and the completion of 20 quadrangles important to identifying low-sulfur coal will be delayed. I would submit that the Survey's request contradicts the Administration's promise for cleaner air and for that reason, we are recommending an additional $5 million.

Finally, with respect to the Bureau of Mines, the budget submission continues to show a blatant disregard for research which seeks to enhance the health and safety of the Nation's miners. The whole focus of the agency is shifting away from some of its basic functions. The Bureau of Mines today is fast becoming a subsidiary of the American Mining Congress. Research is being conducted with little to no health and safety benefits, but rather, for the purpose of displacing workers under the banner of increased productivity.

The Bureau insists that it be free of Congressional directives on its use of appropriate funds. I disagree. A greater amount of instruction is necessary if we are to keep the agency's nose to the grindstone. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that you be extremely specific in the guidance provided on the appropriation for the Bureau of Mines. In the meantime, it is my intention to continue with some rigorous oversight of the bureau's activities.

Thank you.

REP. NICK J. RAHALL
Additional Recommendations to the
Subcommittee on Interior
Committee on Appropriations
Fiscal Year 1991
May 10, 1990

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Gauley River National Recreation Area

-- $2 million is necessary to commence land acquisition activities within this newly established unit of the National Park System. Several critical parcels are currently available from willing sellers.

-- For park operations, $100,000 is needed to continue development of the general management plan and a $200,000 increase is required for management functions.

New River Gorge National River

-- $4 million in land acquisition funding will enable the Park Service to continue protecting lands threatened by mining and timbering.

-- Under park operations, $150,000 is required for planning of the Glade Creek Visitor Facility authorized by the West Virginia National Interest River Conservation Act of 1987.

National Recreation and Preservation

-- $6.06 million for River and Trails Conservation Programs nationwide will provide for the continuation of several West Virginia initiatives involving the Greenbrier and Elk Rivers and the commencement of statutorily directed work on the Bluestone and Meadow Rivers. Included in this amount is a request of $800,000 for the Riverwatch Program nationwide, including the continuation of program assistance relating to a proposed hydroelectric project at Summersville Dam that threatens the Gauley River National Recreation Area.

-- $100,000 is necessary for the implementation of the Action Plan developed under the Matewan (West Virginia) Revitalization Strategy Memorandum of Understanding.

Historic Preservation Fund

– $48 million for State Grants nationwide, which will allow the necessary support for several initiatives in West Virginia such as at the expansion of the Bramwell Historic District.

NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE

– $1.7 million in land acquisition funding for the Monongahela National Forest to acquire 17,000 acres of mineral rights underlying the Cranberry backcountry. This tract is currently the subject of a valid existing rights to surface mine application pursuant to section 522(e) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and is bordered by two Wild and Scenic Rivers Act study segment candidates.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

-- $2.5 million in construction funds will be necessary for the construction of a new federal fish hatchery in McDowell County, West Virginia, pursuant to authorizing legislation being considered by the House.

-- With respect to land acquisition, priority should be given to the expansion of the Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia as proposed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

-- $3 million under fisheries is necessary for the Edenton Fish Hatchery in North Carolina to expand striped bass resources.

Mr. Yates. Mr. Miller?

Mr. Miller. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Atkins, and my colleagues. On behalf of Chairman Udall and all of us, we appreciate the attention that this committee has given to the Committee on Interior and to the concerns that we share. First, let me list a few of the items that are of concern to me personally. Last year, this committee appropriated $2 million for land acquisition at the John Muir historic site in my district. Land acquisition is to begin this summer. This has received national attention, and my understanding is that an additional appropriation of $3.5 million would be needed to complete the acquisition of this property to save it from the rather significant development that now threatens it.

All of us in the San Francisco Bay area are deeply concerned with the Bay Ridge trail. You provided $160,000 to get this under way. Now over 100 governmental agencies and nonprofit citizen organizations are involved. This year, the need is for another $175,000.

As you know, this subcommittee and the full committee have struggled with the questions of the moratorium and the rational development of our outer continental shelf. We are now all waiting for an announcement by the Administration as to their future plans, at least for California and Florida and maybe other states. I hope that you would continue the moratorium. Then we will have an opportunity this year to review that Administration proposal and not have to deal with it on an emergency basis.

If, in fact, this turns out to be a new policy direction and statement from the Administration, we ought to be able to give it timely consideration before impacts go forward. We can review it. Then we can decide whether the moratorium continues to make sense or not. I think the moratorium has now served its purpose. A new policy statement is expected. This policy will be different from the old one that caused a shutdown because it was so unacceptable.

As you also know, in the last several Congresses, the House has voted overwhelmingly to reform management of the Tongass National Forest. There is an effort to try to increase the funding by some 20 percent in the Forest Service for the Tongass National Forest. Instead our committee has recommended a 20 percent reduction, saving you $45 million. This is consistent with the position of the House of Representatives during the last two Congresses. The Tongass bill, H.R. 987, I believe, will be in conference relatively shortly. The Senate has passed it out of committee, and I think in this session we will eventually achieve reform of the Tongass Forest management.

Finally, as we continue to deal with the problems of the Exxon Valdez, we confront the question of funds for damage assessment, which is absolutely essential. If, in fact, we are going to learn about the ramifications of an oil spill this size on the fisheries, the wildlife, and the habitat, these studies must go forward. The recommendation for the moment of the Administration seems to be to reprogram funds in Fish and Wildlife, in NOAA, and in the other agencies.

Those agencies are already about $35 million in the hole from what they did last year. I would hope that you would appropriate that money. I would also hope that in your statement you would make sure that the Government makes every effort to collect that money at a later date from Exxon and from any other parties that share liability.

Mr. YATES. Did your committee make any recommendations with respect to Bristol Bay?

Mr. MILLER. No, we have not made specific recommendations on Bristol Bay.

Mr. YATES. How do you feel about the moratorium?

Mr. MILLER. It should remain in force. I think there is a whole series of questions that are raised about whether you can operate in that environment. The assurances are not terribly reassuring. Bristol Bay is a very, very prolific area in terms of fisheries. What we learned from the Valdez spill in terms of oil migration should cause us some concern about our ability to deal with a spill. Whether you can deal with it in ice is another problem. The other side of the peninsula is a different story.

Again, the speculation is that maybe in Southern California the OCS will be drilled, and maybe Alaska will be heavily drilled. I don't know if that is a policy change, or just seizing an opportunity. The moratorium would give us the remainder of the fiscal year to sort out the proposal in the policy committee and make some recommendations as to whether it should go forward.

Thank you very much.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, just one other comment. In my statement, I wanted to say that most of these policies don't just state the money in terms of resources but also in terms of the personnel. We have had hearings on the land management personnel this year jointly with the Civil Service Subcommittee chaired by Congressman Sikorski, my fellow Minnesotan. I must say that I was appalled at the condition of the entry level salaries in the Park Service and some of the other land management agencies. I think that we're headed for real problems in terms of retaining the types of professionals that we need in those respective land management agencies to carry forth the policies.

Mr. YATES. So you're coming forward with legislation?

Mr. VENTO. We will likely continue to push at that and continue to push for professional staff. I would ask that you pay close attention to the numbers in terms of personnel that we permit in appropriations and the problems that Congressman Miller cited in terms of spreading people out whenever there is a problem and not bringing them in.

We have literally positions in parks and other land management agencies that we can't fill because of inadequate housing and because of inadequate salary. It is, I think, really one of the major crises that we face in terms of what we're doing.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Miller follows:]

Statment
Honorable George Miller
before the
Interior Appropriations Subcommittee
May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to be here with you this afternoon.

I want to thank you for all of your help in this past. You have been very supportive of projects and issues which are of particular importance to me and I appreciate that support.

At this time of the year, there are always a number of issues and projects competing for our attention -- and many of those are worthy of funding. I simply want to single out a few for your attention.

John Muir Historic Site.--In the closing days of the 100th Congress, we enacted legislation (P.L. 100-563) to expand the boundaries of the John Muir Historic Site in Martinez, California. Congress authorized the Secretary to acquire some 325 acres to add to the present Site. The lands to be acquired are under tremendous development pressure. They are among the last open spaces in the area and similarly situated nearby lands are being intensively developed.

Last year, this committee appropriated $2 million for land acquisition. The National Park Service is proceeding on an expedited basis with land acquisition for the Site. The General Management Plan should be approved shortly and the National Park Service plans to begin actual purchase of land later this summer.

The property left to be purchased has significant development potential. It is currently estimated that an appropriation of $3.5 million will be required to complete land acquisition. I hope that the subcommittee can assist in this very high priority land acquisition matter.

Bay Ridge Trail.--The Bay Ridge Trail will be a 400 mile trail ringing the San Francisco Bay. The Bay Ridge Trail Council, a public-private partnership of over a hundred public agencies, non-profit organizations, and private citizens, has been planning the development of the trail.

Tremendous strides have already been made, thanks in large part to the funding this subcommittee has provided in the past. Seventy-two miles of the trail have been dedicated, with 60 more miles scheduled for dedication this year. The support for this trail, both financial and otherwise, is widespread throughout the Bay Area.

Last year, this subcommittee provided $160,000 to help develop plans for the Trail. The Trail Council has been able to leverage these funds into a considerable amount of non-federal financial support, which the Council estimates runs into the millions of dollars.

For FY 1991, we are requesting an appropriation of $175,000 to the National Park Service Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program budget to continue a core level of funding for technical support and other activities relating to the development of this important trail.

OCS Leasing.--The Interior Subcommittee on Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources, which I chair, is currently conducting a comprehensive review of the OCS leasing program. During the next two weeks the Subcommittee will conduct hearings in Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, and Wilmington, North Carolina.

While these reviews are being conducted and options weighed, it is absolutely vital that the moratoria on further lease sale activities off of California and other environmentally sensitive areas be continued. I am deeply grateful to you, Chairman Yates, and the other Members of this subcommittee, who have been champions on this issue in the past.

Thus far, no concrete OCS proposals have emerged from the Administration. The Administration has not consulted with my Subcommittee or coastal states concerning the various OCS proposals that have been floated over the past few weeks. This is a continuation of the Reagan/Watt/Hodel tradition of making OCS decisions without regard to the concerns of the states and the Congress.

Consequently, I request that the Committee include in the FY 1991 Appropriations bill a provision which would halt the pre-leasing steps for the three California lease sales (lease sale 91, 95, and 119). I also strongly support the efforts of the Committee to delay leasing in other ecologically valuable areas.

Tongass National Forest.--I ask that you give the taxpayers a break and cut the Administration's request for funding the Tongass National Forest timber program in Alaska.

The President Bush announced his "America the Beautiful" tree planting initiative in his State of the Union address. The Forest Service says this initiative will "provide an environmental legacy for future generations, enhance existing natural and recreational resources, and will address mounting concerns about the buildup of atmospheric carbon dioxide."

The Forest Service is asking you to increase spending for the Tongass by 20 percent from $56 million in FY 90 to $67 million in FY 91. At the same time President Bush proposes to plant trees on private lands, the Forest Service wants Congress to significantly increase the taxpayer subsidy for Tongass.

The Interior Committee recommended in its "Views and Estimate Report" to the Budget Committee that the budget for the Tongass be reduced by 20 percent in FY 1991 to $45 million and that a greater percentage of the funds be used for recreation and fish and wildlife purposes. I urge this subcommittee to follow through on our recommendations.

My request for reduced funding is also consistent with the clear majority view of the House of Representatives. In each of the last two Congresses, we have voted overwhelmingly for comprehensive Tongass reform legislation.

Natural Resource Damages.--Mr. Chairman, my subcommittee has been engaged in an investigation of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and its consequences. Recently, I chaired a hearing on the damages to natural resources from the largest oil spill in our nation's history.

There is strong reason to doubt whether the Federal Government's process of assessing and restoring damages from the Exxon spill is adequate. Shortly after the spill, Exxon agreed to reimburse the State and federal agencies $15 million for natural resource damage assessment. In January 1990, Interior Secretary Lujan asked Exxon to pay for an additional $20.4 million in expenses from last year.

Exxon has refused to respond. Exxon has also refused to reimburse the State of Alaska or the Federal government for future studies in 1990.

It is an outrage that Exxon -- which has spent over $2 billion on the Alaska cleanup and public relations -- will not reimburse the government for the damage assessment costs which are small by comparison. It is Exxon's oil that poured into the waters of Prince William Sound, despoiled hundreds of miles of pristine shoreline, and resulted in unprecedented wildlife destruction. It is Exxon's public obligation to restore that environment and pay in full for the damages.

While Exxon will eventually be forced to pay in court, it is extremely important for this Committee to assure that the relevant agencies receive necessary funding for the natural resource damage assessment process in 1990.

The President has failed to make any serious effort to arm twist Exxon into paying its bills. Instead, OMB is asking Interior, NOAA, and Agriculture to "reprogram" funds for damage assessment in 1990. OMB also refuses to ask Congress for supplemental appropriations. Yet without sufficient money, necessary studies may be curtailed or other agency programs made to suffer. Without adequate damage studies, the government's ability to recover in court against Exxon could be prejudiced and restoration of the Alaska environment shortchanged.

Forest Service Acquisitions.-- I would also like to join my California colleagues in supporting two high priority Forest Service land acquisition. These include the Hope Valley area in the Toiyabe National Forest and the Castle Peak area, along the Pacific Coast Trail.

An appropriation of $7 million will complete the Hope Valley acquisition in FY 1991. An additional $5.13 million will complete acquisition of the last remaining private land along the Pacific Coast Trail.

Mr. MILLER. I'd just like to comment on what Mr. Rahall said about Minerals Management Service in terms of getting the taxpayers' dollars from these resources. We've struggled with it, and I don't know the answer, but this is just becoming obsequy.

Mr. YATES. We'll find out, Mr. Miller.

Mr. VENTO. Thank you, sir.

Mr. ATKINS. Let me ask you one question about the damage assessment. When we had Secretary Lujan before us several weeks ago, he indicated very strongly that there was full cooperation from Exxon, and that it was his interagency group that had decided to lower the dollar figure allowable for damage assessment. Do you have evidence otherwise?

Mr. MILLER. I don't think that's quite an accurate portrayal. In this particular case, there is a lot of scrimmaging between Exxon and the agencies because of the lawsuits, but we cannot let these baseline studies and these long-term studies get interrupted because of the litigation. These studies are going to be very valuable to us in terms of what we learn from this spill and what we can do in the future.

Exxon put up an initial $15 million, and said they were going to put up more money. They've decided now they're not going to put up any more money. The Justice Department has essentially concurred in that. So now we're into reprogramming agency funds, and its back to this same problem. We're just spreading our personnel, you know, more and more.

Mr. VENTO. We also are trying to deal with intangible values in some of the resources.

Mr. ATKINS. Yes. Had the Interior Department wanted the higher figure and supported the request for the higher figure? They indicated to us that the answer is neither.

Mr. MILLER. The answer is, I don't know.

Mr. VENTO. I might say that Congressman Torricelli and I had met with Secretary Lujan, along with Congressman Miller on this matter last summer, and would say that the Administration was not forthcoming with regard to seeking these types of damages. Through this oversight process and support, a lot of Members were able to keep this on track. I hope that we continue to do that, but I think in the absence of a lot of pressure that we're not going to see that forthcoming.

Mr. MILLER. Some studies by agreement are not going to be done. I think when you review all the evidence—it's hard to say—maybe that wasn't the right decision, but it was a collective decision that was properly made. There's disagreement with that decision, but I'm not going to suggest that the decision was improper in the sense it was done in an improper fashion.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

OCS LEASING

WITNESS

HON. LEON E. PANETTA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Panetta, buon giorno.

Mr. **Panetta**. Buon giorno. Como sta?

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. Now, that we've concluded——

Mr. **Panetta**. I want to know what's on or off this table. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. Okay, Mr. Panetta, we're delighted to receive you. Your statement may go into the record at this point. We will be pleased to hear what you have to say.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Panetta follows:]

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE LEON E. PANETTA BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
MAY 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss a matter of great importance to me, to California, and to the nation.

I would first like to take this opportunity to extend my most sincere thanks to Chairman Yates, Bill Lowery, and other members of this Subcommittee for their work in past years to provide protection for our nation's sensitive marine resources. Your support on this issue has been invaluable and I know that I speak for literally millions of Californians when I express my deep gratitude for your work. This Committee's actions have helped keep the last Administration's unwise offshore leasing program in check, and I believe, has helped lead us to a situation where a resolution of this contentious issue by the Bush Administration and Congress within the next year is attainable.

I use the word "attainable," as opposed to "certain," because more than a year into this Administration, we have yet to receive a clear signal from the President as to how he will proceed with our nation's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) program. While we have received assurances from the Administration via news reports that the President is prepared to ban drilling in environmentally sensitive areas, Congress has yet to see a concrete proposal from the Administration, and we have not been involved or even formally consulted in the development of this proposal.

Thus while these assurances from the Administration are encouraging, they are merely assurances, and as of yet, have not proposed anything we have not heard from previous Secretaries of the Department.

Once the President announces his recommendations for the three lease sales in California and Florida which were under review last year by the President's Outer Continental Shelf Leasing and Development Task Force, Congress will have an opportunity to review and evaluate. But we have no guarantee that this Administration intends to ban drilling in environmentally sensitive areas. Without such a guarantee, we cannot and will not expose our coastline to the threat of offshore drilling.

As such, I am again requesting that the Committee include in its Fiscal Year 1991 bill a provision which would halt the pre-leasing steps for the three California lease sales (lease sales 91, 95, and 119) as well as stop the three lease sales scheduled for 1991 from occurring (lease sales 91, 95, and 119). I am requesting this delay for two crucial reasons.

First, in the absence of a clear policy statement by the President on the OCS program, we have no other option but to request a moratorium to ensure the protection of the sensitive marine areas included in the three California lease sales.

Secondly, while the President has not announced his formal OCS recommendations, we have a clear indication by Secretary Lujan and other Department officials that the Department of Interior is abandoning its failed area wide leasing program and moving towards a more site specific leasing program. This being the case, it simply does not make sense for the Department to spend money developing the existing lease sales in California which were created under a program even the Department admits is flawed and in need of revision.

As this Committee will well recall, the delegation has fiercely opposed the area wide leasing concept since it was first proposed by then Secretary of Interior James Watt in 1981. Indeed, it was the delegation's vehement opposition to Watt's plan to lease the entire California coast which led to this Committee's first enactment of moratorium on offshore leasing in 1981.

Last year, the request for a moratorium on the California was made with the hope that an agreement with the Administration to provide long-term protection or permanent protection to sensitive areas in California could be reached during this fiscal year. At the time, it was assumed that the President would have announced his OCS recommendations this past January when the OCS Task Force submitted its report to the President.

While this process has been delayed, the hope is that once the President does announce his OCS decision, an agreement can be reached that will allow for the protection of the sensitive areas along the entire California coast pursuant to the President's pledge during the campaign.

Thus, sufficient time is needed for Congress to evaluate the work of the Task Force, as well as the President's recommendations. A year delay of the California lease sales would also ensure that discussions aimed at resolving this long-standing dispute can happen on a level playing field without the imminent threat of three lease sales looming over negotiations.

In addition, despite repeated requests by the California delegation that he do so, the President did not include lease sale 119 in the Task Force study. Soon after the Task Force study was submitted to the President in January, Bill Lowery and I, supported by the majority of the members of the delegation, requested that whatever protection the President recommends for lease sale 91 and 95, he also offer to lease sale 119. As I stated last year, the failure to include lease sale 119, which includes much of my congressional district, in the Task Force review process violates the basic principle of equity between and among critical coastal areas of California which has guided our delegation and the Committee in the past. While I still hope that the President will include lease sale 119 in his recommendations, a Congressional delay of the pre-leasing and leasing steps associated with 119 will ensure that at the very least, the work on that sale will go forward with the incorporation of the knowledge gained by the review of lease sales 91 and 95.

While Congress has not yet had the opportunity to review the Task Force's study, because it has not been publically released, we have reviewed the National Academy of Science's report "The Adequacy of Environmental Information for Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Decisions: Florida and California," which was conducted at the request of the President in conjunction with the OCS Task Force's review. The report confirmed what the delegation and members of this Committee have believed for years about the Department's offshore oil drilling program.

First, there area potentially huge impacts on the environment and local economies along the California coast. Second, there simply is not adequate information about these potential impacts to permit us to go ahead with the California lease sales under consideration without further substantial environmental studies. The panel which conducted the review concluded that "available scientific and technical information is inadequate and unreliable as a basis for making decisions about the environmental and socioeconomic impact of oil and gas leasing, development, and production on the OCS of California and south Florida."

Furthermore, when the panel appeared before the House Merchant Marine Committee last November, the representative from the Academy testified that 3 to 4 years of continual studies, costing tens of millions of dollars, would have to be conducted before we would have the adequate scientific information about the areas studied by the Task Force needed to make responsible decisions regarding the environmental impacts of OCS development in these areas.

Statements from the Department indicate that the Administration is moving in this direction. When Secretary Lujan testified before this Committee last month, he proposed that his Department abandon its failed area-wide leasing approach and move to a more site specific leasing program. Furthermore, we have learned from Interior statements in the press that the Department has decided that the policies of the 1980's as they relate to offshore leasing will not be working into the 1990's.

I believe what the Department learned in the 1980's is that its area-wide aggressive leasing program is unacceptable to both Congress and the public. The experiences which have brought about this realization by the Department are many: moratoria passed by the Congress, local ordinances passed to limit onshore development, ad-hoc negotiations between Congress and the Administration, and finally the creation of a Cabinet level task force to try and salvage what is left of a failed leasing program.

Secretary Lujan told this Committee last month that implicit in the Department's specific area leasing program will be the identification of certain areas as too environmentally sensitive for oil and gas exploration and development. If the Secretary does indeed follow through with this promise, he will have hit upon the crux of the failure of the area-wide leasing program, which is its inability to allow for the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and its lack of balance between the need to develop energy resources and our responsibility to protect our priceless natural resources.

Clearly, any leasing program which protects environmentally sensitive areas will result in all three of the California lease sales being substantially pared down, to exempt the sensitive areas of the California coast from leasing. This is particularly true for lease sale 119 which includes two existing and one soon to be designated national marine sanctuaries. Recognizing this, it makes no sense to spend time and money developing the lease sales of a failed leasing program in California.

I am hopeful that the President will do the right thing when he makes his decisions on California leasing. His campaign statements, as well as comments made on OCS policy since taking office, lend hope. At the same time, I am troubled that the only specific areas Secretary Lujan has publically said the Administration is prepared to permanently protect in California and Florida are existing national marine sanctuaries, which are already protected from drilling. Of further concern is the fact that the Administration has fought a proposal by NOAA to ban oil and gas leasing in Monterey Bay, which Congress required to be designated as a national marine sanctuary in 1988. This makes me very uncertain about what kind of proposal we will in fact see from this President.

And let me make one very specific comment about our expectations in that regard. I know I speak for the delegation when I state that we will strongly oppose any decision from the President which does not give equal treatment to the entire California coast.

As I stated earlier in my testimony, I am encouraged by the Administration's assurances that it will be moving towards a leasing program which protects environmentally sensitive areas. The Administration's recognition that its area-wide leasing program is flawed provides further rationale for the halt of the pre-leasing steps and leasing for the three California lease sales.

Yet the Administration's assurances are no guarantee that the sensitive areas of the California coast will receive warranted protection from unwise leasing. As such, I ask the Committee to ensure this protection for at least another year, as well as provide the delegation with a level playing field from which negotiations with the Administration to allow for the protection of sensitive areas may be conducted, by including the provisions I have requested in this year's bill.

FUNDING OF FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE STUDY FOR SALINAS RIVER LAGOON

Mr. Chairman, I would like to request the Committee's assistance in obtaining funding for two important projects in my congressional district. First, I respectfully request the Committee's support in providing $20,000 to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to allow for the Service's participation in an enhancement/management plan for the Salinas River Lagoon and Salinas National Wildlife Refuge.

The Salinas River Lagoon area is one of the central California coast's most unique and sensitive natural resources, supporting over 280 species of fish and wildlife, 29 of which or threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Because of high water levels which threaten adjacent agricultural land and residential development, the Monterey County Water and Flood Control District (District) has taken the appropriate measures to prevent flooding in the surrounding areas. However, the District has found that the flood control measures are having adverse impacts on the lagoon's water quality and its fish and wildlife.

In order to mitigate these impacts, the District would like to conduct a two-year study developing a comprehensive management and enhancement plan for the Salinas River Lagoon and adjacent wetlands. The study, which is expected to cost a total of $207,050, is widely supported and has already received $187,050 in funding from state and local agencies. As Fish and Wildlife Service owns the Salinas National Wildlife Refuge Area, which will be included in the comprehensive study, it would be appropriate for the Service to fund the remaining $20,000 needed to complete the study's funding. As such, I urge the Committee to provide the Fish and Wildlife Service with this appropriation to ensure the success of this much needed study.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS WITHIN THE LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would respectfully request that the Committee consider an appropriation of $175,000 for the acquisition by the Forest Service of 24 acres within the Los Padres National Forest. Situated along the rugged Big Sur Coast above the Forest Service's heavily visited Plaskett Creek campground, the property is covered by dense stands of redwoods, with open areas that afford outstanding coastal views. The land is also the site of a turn-of-the century homesteaders cabin -- among the oldest in the area. The opportunity that now exists for public acquisition may not be available in the foreseeable future, as the landowner is considering the possibility of speculative homesite development. I am advised that the value is based on a preliminary appraisal performed by the Forest Service. The Forest Service has indicated that they are very interested in acquiring this property if funds were available. I would appreciate the Committee's support of this important acquisition.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today and again would like to extend to you my sincere gratitude for your invaluable help on this issue in the past.

Mr. PANETTA. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee. Again, thank you for the opportunity. I just want to summarize what is contained in my statement.

First of all, let me extend the thanks not only of myself and many members of the California delegation, but the people of California to this subcommittee for the support that you have provided all of us in trying to assure that we develop rational policies with regards to offshore drilling.

I think, Mr. Chairman, no one has done a greater job in giving us the opportunity to try to force changes on this than you have, and we deeply appreciate that. I think it's recognized throughout California and throughout the country for that matter.

It's for that reason that I appear before you again because I think we are now at the point where eight years of moratorium, hopefully, will produce some changes in policy with regards to the Administration's approach on offshore drilling.

This has not been without obviously a lot of wounds and battles as we fought this guerilla warfare each year, but I think in the end it will all prove hopefully worthwhile if we get a policy that really represents good stewardship of our resources. And that's really what I think all of us are after.

We think that we are now approaching that point, and I guess my concern is that we don't back away from what has been the principle leverage, frankly, in trying to get the Administration to face up to this issue, which has been the moratorium. For that reason, we would ask you to again implement a moratorium for fiscal year 1991, for both pre-leasing and lease activities in the three areas that are involved: lease sale 91, 95, and 119.

The reason I ask you for continuation of the moratorium is basically for three reasons. No. 1, we still do not have, obviously, a statement from the White House as to what their position will be with regards to the 3 lease sales reviewed by the OCS Task Force. We know the task force has made its report; we know that the President is considering a response; we know that there are different views within the Administration as to what that response should be, but in that vacuum it's absolutely essential that we not allow the present leasing schedule to take hold and proceed. And so, recognizing that vacuum and recognizing the fact that we don't have a statement of clear policy from the President, it's very important that we continue to protect the coastline in that situation.

Secondly, Secretary Lujan has indicated in various statements, as have other officials in the Department of Interior, that they intend to abandon the areawide leasing approach that was used by Secretary Watt, which really was the approach that created the chaos and the confrontation over offshore drilling. We opposed areawide leasing at that time; we always thought it should be site-specific. And, very frankly, that was the case before Secretary Watt took his position.

It now appears that Secretary Lujan is prepared to move with site-specific approaches with regards to offshore drilling, but that really represents a whole different approach than exists in the current five-year plan. If you're really going to implement site-specific approaches to offshore drilling, I think what needs to be done is, very frankly, we should put on hold all current leasing plans so that the Department of Interior can develop site-specific approaches to offshore leasing. And that's another reason why we think the moratorium is called for: it's basically put a hold on its existing policies because they were all areawide instead of site-specific in terms of their approach.

The third reason we ask for this moratorium is that, even if the President does make his announcement within the next few weeks or months, it's important for Congress to review that policy and to be able to have the time to determine whether its the kind of policy that we think the Nation ought to stand behind. That's our hope. Our hope is that that will be the case, and that the President will be sensitive to the areas that need to be protected.

But there are some causes for concern. Let me give you one example. I have had legislation passed mandating the designation of Monterey Bay as a national marine sanctuary. It was approved by Congress and signed by the President as a national marine sanctuary. NOAA recommended that there be no lease sales, no oil or, gas activities within the boundaries of a sanctuary, which has been the case, very frankly, with 8 other sanctuaries that we'd approved.

That position was opposed by both the Interior Department and the Energy Department, within the Administration, as OMB tried to review the regulations. I was outraged at that because, very frankly, a marine santuary by definition is a sensitive area. And the President has stated time and time again that he would not allow drilling in sensitive areas. So that debate within the Administration has raised tremendous concerns for me as to where the Administration will or will not go with the policy.

Secondly, I think that it isn't a question of even just protecting santuaries. I think there are other sensitive areas that also need to be recognized for permanent protection, even though they may or may not be designated as sanctuaries. We've always known in the past that the administrations would, even though they took the mixed view in regard to some sanctuaries, that generally they would try to prevent drilling within those boundaries. But there are other areas that are sensitive and I think also ought to be included for exclusion as well.

So for all of those reasons—the fact that we're still in a vacuum now with regard to a policy statement; secondly, the fact that the Interior Department has changed its policies from areawide to site specific; and, thirdly, because any policy statement that does come from the Administration, I think, requires us to have some room to review it and make sure that it makes sense in terms of its long-term policy implications for the country and for our coastline—for all of those reasons, I would ask that the moratorium continue to be put in place, so that we could continue to implement what I think has been good policy in this area right now, which is to say "Wait a minute, let's put this on hold until we get a good balanced approach to offshore drilling."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Atkins?

Mr. ATKINS. If they allow drilling in a marine sanctuary what conceivable activity would they prohibit?

Mr. PANETTA. Well, that's been my question. Incidentally, Monterey Bay has the deepest marine canyon along our entire coastline. I don't even know that you can put a rig into a canyon that deep, even if you wanted to. The problem is that it is by designation a sensitive area, and I was very concerned when both Energy and Interior indicated their opposition on it.

Mr. Atkins. When did they do that?

Mr. Panetta. The rules went forward to OMB about 3 months ago, and it was at that time that concerns were raised by both Energy and Interior as to any kind of prohibition on offshore drilling. Now, I suspect that all of this is part of the policy decision that the President is wrestling with in terms of offshore drilling.

The other thing I would mention to you is, please don't have us in a situation where we divide and conquer the California coast, in other words, where the Administration protects certain areas, while going after certain areas in the South. We have always stood as a delegation for a fair and equal approach to the entire coastline, and that's another requirement we need to look at.

Mr. Yates. Mr. Lowery.

Mr. Lowery. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Leon, we're glad you're here to show a lot of leadership on this issue. It's been a decade, a long time, almost a lifetime.

Where are the other marine sanctuaries?

Mr. Panetta. There are 8 marine sanctuaries. I believe there are 4 along the California coast. There's Channel Islands. Cordell Bank, Gulf of the Farallons, and, now, Monterey Bay.

Mr. Lowery. And only on the West Coast? Are there are others?

Mr. Panetta. There are others elsewhere. In all 8, there is no new leasing that's permitted. The only one that you could call an exception is in the Channel Islands. I believe an existing well site there was permitted to continue operation.

Mr. Lowery. Well, you're absolutely correct, the Administration has been a little late in coming forth with this policy. It was expected in January and, of course, the task force report has been under wraps. We continue to hear rumors that it will likely come this month, but we've been hearing that in January, February, March, and April. We're waiting for the Administration to bring forth a proposal and then we'll allow adequate time for congressional review. It seems that they're headed in the right direction, but let's hope they're headed far enough in the right direction. We can put this major dispute between the Department of Energy and the Congress behind us.

Mr. Panetta. Well, you know, Bill, I always am reminded of negotiations we conducted at one point with Secretary Hodell. Had that agreement held, I think a lot of this perhaps could have been avoided, but it didn't. And, you know, the hope is now that we can hopefully develop an approach that is acceptable.

Mr. Yates. Thank you, sir.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

AGATE FOSSIL BED NP

WITNESS

HON. VIRGINIA SMITH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

Mr. YATES. Mrs. Smith. Well, we're pleased to have our colleague on the Appropriations Committee, Mrs. Smith of Nebraska, appearing before us. Mrs. Smith, your statement may go into the record at this point.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Smith follows:]

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSWOMAN VIRGINIA SMITH
INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
MAY 10, 1990

Chairman Yates, Congressman Regula, and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to make the case for two appropriations requests for FY 1991 for investments in the State of Nebraska.

The most important one to my constituents would be solely within my congressional district, and I will use my time to make the case for a visitor center and museum for Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, near Scottsbluff, Nebraska.

On the second issue, I am submitting written testimony only. In it, I join the Governor of Nebraska and colleagues from seven other High Plains states in supporting a joint request for $8.7 million in FY 1991 to assist these states in establishing improved water-resources management programs as authorized in PL 99-662, The Water Resources Act of 1986.

Before I get started, I want to take the time to tell all of you what a joy it has been for me to serve with you on the full Appropriations Committee over the past 14 years. This has been such a wonderful experience, and I will always look on my years of service with you in Congress as the privilege and honor of a lifetime.

I am here at the request of my constituents who are seeking an appropriation of $1.15 million for the construction of a visitor center/museum at Agate Fossil Beds National Monument.

Since most members of the subcommittee probably are not aware of where Agate Fossil Beds National Monument is located, let me take just a minute to describe for you a beautiful section of land in the northwest portion of my district.

Agate Fossil Beds is 43 miles north of Scottsbluff, Nebraska, along the Niobrara River. The size of the Park is approximately 2700 acres and except for the animals living and grazing in the area, this is a comparatively flat and undisturbed valley. This is a place where people can go to enjoy not only the paleontological attractions and Indian artifacts, but also the beauties of the open prairie.

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument became a National Park Service Area in 1965 with the signing of PL 89-33. Section 1 calls for a center for the purpose of continuing paleontological research, the interpretation of scientific specimens found in the area, and to facilitate the protection and exhibition of valuable artifacts and relics.

The original law authorized only $1,842,000 for development in connection with Agate Fossil Beds National Monument. However, PL 95-625 increased the authorization for development to $2,012,000.

According to Joanne Kyral, Superintendent for the National Park Service at Agate Fossil Beds, $552,700 of the developmental funds have already been appropriated leaving $1,459,300 still authorized.

The estimated cost of construction for the planned visitors center and museum is $1.5 million according to John Rapier III who is the Unit Manager at Agate Fossil Beds.

Local residents, and a committee of Nebraskans known as Friends of Agate Fossil Beds, have raised $310,000 to be used towards the project. They are hopeful that this will demonstrate local support and help persuade the subcommittee to allocate extremely scarce funds.

According to the National Park Service, the first fossils were collected in 1878 at the Agate Springs Ranch, known then as the 04 Ranch, by ranch owner James H. Cook. The last fossils were excavated about 1930 by Albert Thompson of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Despite the wealth of fossils collected there during this 50 year span, only a small percentage of those within the hills have been excavated. Scientists estimate that at least 75 percent of the fossil-bearing parts of the hills are unquarried.

In addition to the fossils, the center will house irreplaceable Indian artifacts. A frequent visitor to the 04 ranch was Chief Red Cloud who made annual trips with other Sioux Indians to the Niobrara River to hunt. Red Cloud came bearing gifts on each occasion, some his most prized possessions. He hoped that James Cook and his family would always care for and preserve these articles of friendship. This is a world-class collection that contains more than 500 Sioux artifacts. It was kept intact by the Cook family and displayed in their home for public viewing before being turned over to the National Park Service in 1963.

Visitor statistics show that Agate Fossil Beds National Monument is becoming increasingly popular and well known. It is my belief that people are interested in seeing not only the fossils and artifacts, but also the natural lovliness of the area's landscape.

In 1989, 20,459 people visited Agate Fossil Beds between January and September - 35 percent were from Nebraska, 20 percent from states adjoining Nebraska, 39 percent from the rest of the states, and 6 percent from foreign countries. I would like to make special mention of the fact that visitors came from all 50 states and from 26 foreign countries.

As I hope you will clearly see, this is just not a pork-barrel project for Nebraska's Panhandle. This is a worthwhile endeavor that will benefit the entire nation and world both educationally and scientifically. I believe that this $1.15 million is a comparatively very small, one-time expenditure for which there will be an enormous return.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE VIRGINIA SMITH

MAY 10, 1990

Mr. Yates and members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to join with a number of distinguished colleagues today as we come before you to discuss the High Plains area of the Nation. The eight High Plains states that we represent overlie a geological formation known as the Ogallala Aquifer. Over the past two decades, much has been said about the declining water tables in the agriculturally significant region of our Nation.

With the support of the states, a study was authorized by Congress in 1976. (Sec. 193, PL 94-587) In 1983, that study was completed. Its completion represented the product of a unique effort of the federal government, the states and private enterprise to examine problems on a regional basis and to develop alternative for their solution. The study really dashed the hopes of those who thought imported water would be the salvation of the High Plains area. It was determined that imported water would cost 2 to 7 times the amount a farmer could afford to pay. Thus, most of the recommendations focused on what individual states could do to conserve the water we already had.

In 1986, Congress gave further consideration to the High Plains area in the Water Resources Development Act. Section 1121 of that act (PL 99-662) established within the Water Resources Research Act an important program to assist the states in the High Plains region to establish improved water resources management programs.

Section 301 of Title III of PL 99-662 provided for the establishment of a High Plains Study Council. In 1989, the Governors of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming responded by forming the Council. In a letter signed by all eight Governors and dated February 5, 1990, the group expressed their strong support for the High Plains effort and asked to move forward with the program, which requires a 25% non-Federal match on the cooperative aspects of the work.

The request for funding I am making today is based on the authorizations contained in sections 303, 304, and 305 of Title III of PL 99-662. Sections 303 and 304 will fund new state research to find new methods and improve existing practices to use less water and to better manage and develop available water supplies.

Section 305 will turn that research into action by financially assisting farmers who will sponsor demonstration projects involving irrigation technologies, soil and water conservation management systems, and the production and marketing of more water efficient crops.

The total funding request for fiscal year 1991 is $8.6 million. Each state would receive $1.0 million, $300 thousand would be set aside for the costs of the High Plains Study Council, and $300 thousand would be allocated the United States Geologic Survey for monitoring efforts.

While much local success is already occurring in water conservation and management, a unified effort of all High Plains states will produce a more effective and comprehensive management program for the entire area. Financial and technical assistance from the federal government is essential to ensure a positive program on an aquifer-wide basis. Improvement in irrigation techniques, irrigation management procedures, and development of drought tolerant crops will reduce production cost per unit of output and lead to reduction in water use and increases in net farm income.

Without the federal support we are asking for today, it is unlikely our individual states will be able to address the area's water management needs in a timely, coordinated and effective manner. Your support of this request will be greatly appreciated and will demonstrate your commitment to the long-term stability of one of our nation's prime food-producing regions.

RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT NEEDS

HIGH PLAINS OGALLALA AREA–STATE OF NEBRASKA

Research Priorities (Section 303)

1. Irrigation management with limited water.

   A major policy alternative for managing the Ogallala mining problem consists of limiting the amount of water irrigators may pump. Such programs have been implemented in Nebraska and have the potential to substantially reduce current water use in agriculture. However, very little is known about how to optimally manage an irrigation operation under water limiting conditions. Questions such as when to apply a limited water supply, when to shift to lower water using crops, and the economic feasibility of adopting water saving technologies must be more thoroughly addressed before we can fully exploit the possibilities for reducing water use without having unacceptable adverse farm income impacts.

2. Development of new irrigation technologies.

   Water conservation through improved irrigation technologies continues to offer significant potential for maintaining the agricultural economic base of the High Plains in the years ahead. More attention needs to be given to ideas such as surge irrigation, furrow diking, drop nozzles etc.

3. Development of new crop varieties.

   Water conservation through lower water using crops offers the potential for maintaining current farm income with less water, or for increasing farm income with the same amount of water. The potential for payoffs in this area has been enhanced by recent developments in biotechnology.

4. Analyze economic and environmental impacts from water policy alternatives.

   Many critical public decisions concerning the use of Ogallala water resources and the economic development of the Ogallala Region will need to be made in the years ahead. These decisions will require extensive information concerning the economic and environmental impacts of all policy options.

Research Priorities (Section 304)

1. Evaluation of aquifer recharge programs.

   Aquifer recharge, either natural or artificial, is clearly one method of increasing the water resources available for use with the High Plains region, but research is needed on both the technical and economic feasibility of such programs.

2. Development of irrigation management procedure for preserving the quality of the Ogallala aquifer.

   The known water shortages within the High Plains can only be exacerbated by deteriorating water quality. Thus it is essential that the limited supplies be maintained through programs to minimize pollution from irrigated agriculture.

3. Drought management programs.

   The marginal farming conditions which characterize the Ogallala states makes drought a constant threat. Drought can strike at any time and severely impact the economic viability of the region. Research programs directed at mitigating and managing the impacts of drought are needed to stabilize economic activity and to provide for more efficient management of all available resources.

4. Groundwater data collection and monitoring.

   Effective aquifer management requires a good data base concerning available water supplies and how they may be affected by irrigation management or aquifer recharge programs. Although a major data collection and monitoring program is presently in place, activities under this element would allow focusing on groundwater data needs associated with specific aquifer management programs.

Demonstration programs (Section 305)

1. Water conserving technologies.

   On farm testing and demonstration of water conserving irrigation technologies.

2. Groundwater recharge programs.

   On farm testing of technologies to reduce runoff and increase recharge to the aquifer.

3. Irrigation management procedures with limited water.

   On farm testing and demonstration of innovative methods of management under water limiting conditions. Program to include, crop selection, irrigation scheduling and system modification alternatives.

4. Water quality enhancement technologies
   On farm testing and demonstration of innovative methods of maintaining or improving water quality are important as a means of insuring that limited water resources will not be further diminished by deteriorating quality.

Education Priorities (Section 302)

1. Prepare educational programs to inform farmers about water conservation opportunities and other aspects of optimum water management.

   New irrigation management procedures and other technologies can only be effective if adopted by large numbers of producers. Education programs can significantly increase the rate of adoption of new techniques.

2. Prepare educational materials and present programs concerning policy alternatives and tradeoffs to those involved in determining water management policy.

   Public decisions concerning the use of Ogallala water resources will substantially influence the economic future of the Ogallala region. Effective decision making about this complex and controversial issue requires that the public be well informed about all the economic and environmental tradeoffs associated with each policy choice.

Mrs. SMITH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Lowery. I appreciate this opportunity to make the case for two appropriation requests for 1991 from the State of Nebraska. The most important one to my constituents will be solely within my congressional district and I will spend my brief time talking about that. On the second issue, I would like to present written testimony which I have here. I only join the governor of Nebraska and representatives of seven other high plain States asking that we have the $8.7 million to assist the States in establishing improved water resource management programs under PL 99-662, the Water Resources Act of 1986.

And before I talk about my other subject, Mr. Chairman, I do want to thank you, for it's been such a privilege to work with you for these 14 years on the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. YATES. It's been our privilege, too, Mrs. Smith, and we're sorry that you're leaving us. We hope that you have a very pleasant, long, fruitful, and healthful life in Nebraska. Thank you for asking.

Mrs. SMITH. Well, I hope we do, too, and I consider being on the Appropriations Committee the finest honor, really the greatest privilege of my life. I have just loved every hour of it.

Mr. YATES. It would have been better if we had more money to deal with, wouldn't it?

Mrs. SMITH. Well, it would have been better for all of us, wouldn't it?

Mr. YATES. That's right.

Mrs. SMITH. I'm here at the request of my constituents who are seeking the appropriation of $1,150,000 for the construction of a visitors' center museum at Agate Fossil Beds National Park, and I hope I can picture for you what the situation is like. Not many of us are close to Nebraska where this lies, but I do want to describe that beautiful section of land in the northwest part of my district. It lies right on the Niobrara River, 43 miles north of Scottsbluff, Nebraska, 2700 acres, animals living and grazing there, a complete—largely flat and undisturbed valley. It's a place where people can go, and do go, to enjoy paleontological attractions and Indian artifacts.

Mr. YATES. You came out of that very well. [Laughter.]

Mrs. SMITH. Good. But it's also great to be there just to enjoy the open prairie. This became a national park, you know, in 1965 with the signing of PL 89-33. Section 1 calls for a center for the purpose of continuing paleontological research and interpretation of scientific specimens found in the area, and to facilitate the protection and exhibition of valuable artifacts.

And, you know, we have these artifacts and relics, but they are not now where people can enjoy them, and that is why we are so anxious about this center. Now, the original law authorized only $1,842,000 for the development in connection with the Agate National Monument. However, PL 95-625 increased the authorization to $2,012,000.

The director or the superintendent of the park tells me that we have spent $552,700, so in the authorized appropriation $1,459,300 is left. They estimate that this center will cost $1.5 million, and because the local people care so much, they have raised $310,000.

They are hoping, and we all know how tight the money is, but we're all hoping that we can go ahead with the center with something like $1,150,000.

You know the first fossils were collected there in 1878, and they have been preserved there. They were known as the 04 Ranch. The owner, James H. Cook, collected them, and they were protected by the American Museum of Natural History. Now, besides that, we have through these 50 years collected fossils all through the area, but they say at least 75 percent of the fossils are still there in that 2700 acres.

Then, in addition to the fossils, the center will house irreplaceable Indian artifacts. A frequent visitor to that 04 Ranch was Chief Red Cloud, who made annual trips up there with other Sioux Indians to the Niobrara River to hunt. Red Cloud came bearing gifts on every occasion. Some of his most prized possessions he brought, and he hoped that Mr. Cook and his family would always care for them and preserve them. They have done so. They put them in their own home, and made it open for public viewing. It really is, Mr. Chairman, a world class collection of 500 Sioux artifacts.

It was kept in their home and displayed for public viewing until they were all turned over to the Park Service in 1963. We're wanting to build a building to house them and display them so that our people can get to see them. This is becoming much better known.

Last year between January and September, 20,459 people visited the park. Thirty-five percent were from Nebraska, 20 percent were from States adjoining Nebraska—39 percent were from other States, 6 percent were from foreign countries, and I want to point out that there were visitors there from all 50 States, and from 26 foreign countries.

I hope I've given you a vision that this isn't just a pork barrel project for western Nebraska, that this is a part of American history. I really think that preserving this history and letting the people of coming generations have a chance to see it and appreciate it, and take part in viewing all of this, and feel that it's a part of what we turn over to the next generation, is valuable. I hope that you will look at it carefully and can fund this.

Mr. YATES. We will, indeed.

Mrs. SMITH. It will be only a one-time funding.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much. We hope to do so.

Mrs. SMITH. I hope so, too. Thank you. It's so nice to come here. We're so glad to be here, so glad to be talking with you, and we're going to miss you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you. Thank you, Mrs. Smith.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY

WITNESS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Wolf. Hi, Frank.

Mr. Wolf. Hi, Sid, how are you doing?

Mr. Yates. How are you doing? We're glad to have you, Mr. Wolf will testify on behalf of the George Washington Parkway.

Mr. Wolf. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I have a very brief statement.

Mr. Yates. Your written statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wolf follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN FRANK R. WOLF

Before

The House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee

May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify this afternoon. I am coming before you today to request the subcommittee's continued support of efforts to improve the George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP) in Virginia.

This subcommittee has approved $15.5 million to date for this project which is designed to improve safety and traffic flow on the Parkway between Spout Run and the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge. Two segments of the project remain to be funded. This year we are requesting $9.7 million for the third phase. The final phase is estimated at $8.3 million and will complete the project.

With the chairman's permission, I would like to include with my testimony two letters I have received from the National Park Service about the Parkway project.

These letters make several important points.

First, the portion of the Parkway we are improving is especially dangerous. In 1986 there were 98 accidents on the Parkway between Spout Run and the Roosevelt Bridge. By 1988 that figure had increased by 100 percent to 195 accidents. In 1989 that figure increased by 20 accidents for a total of 215.

The tragedy of these accidents, Mr. Chairman, is that some involved fatalities. The improvements that are planned will make the Parkway safer for all users.

Second, the letters point out that there has been no major repair work on this segment of the Parkway since it was first opened over 50 years ago. Aside from safety considerations, the road is badly deteriorated in many places.

Third, the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia is the most heavily used, and congested, Park Service road in the country with over 10,200,000 park visitors from across the country using the road each year. This project will help alleviate the most congested portion of the Parkway.

This committee has been generous in providing funds for the first two phases of the project. Those funds are being used and anyone who rides the Parkway can see the improvements that this committee has made possible. It is obvious that these efforts will make a major difference for all Parkway users.

For the committee's benefit I have also included with my testimony an update on the progress of the project prepared by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

In the interest of time I will conclude my remarks, Mr. Chairman. Clearly, this is an important effort to improve safety and traffic flow for the millions of visitors to the nation's capital who use the Parkway each year and I would appreciate the committee's continued support of this effort.

I will be happy to answer any questions the committee may have.

####

Mr. **Wolf**. I thank you for the opportunity to testify, and our purpose is to request the subcommittee's continued support for the efforts to improve the GW Parkway in Virginia.

The subcommittee, as you know, has approved $15.5 million to date for this project which is designed to improve safety and traffic flow on the parkway between Spout Run and the Teddy Roosevelt Bridge. Two segments of the project remain to be funded. This year we are requesting $9.7 million for the third phase. The final phase is estimated at $8.3 million and will complete the project.

With the chairman's permission, I'd like to include with my testimony the two letters I received from the National Park Service about the project.

Mr. **Yates**. That may be done.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

In Reply Refer To:
D30 (NCR-GWMP)

2[illegible] APR 1989

Honorable Frank Wolf
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Wolf:

We are pleased to respond to your request for a status report on the construction project for the Spout Run area of George Washington Memorial Parkway in Arlington County, Virginia.

During fiscal years 1984 and 1985 we conducted an evaluation of alternatives, assessments of impacts, and public review of solutions for the project. The final Environmental Impact Statement was completed on September 2, 1986.

In fiscal year 1987 Congress appropriated $2.5 million for preparation of design drawings and construction documents for the entire project.

For fiscal year 1989, $5 million was appropriated for the first phase of the work, reconstruction of the bridge carrying inbound traffic over Spout Run. Construction drawings and bid documents are completed, and contract award is expected in the summer of 1989.

Design for the remainder of the work is 50% completed and is expected to be ready for advertisement in the winter of 1989. An additional $17 million must be appropriated in order to advertise this project, which will complete the construction program identified in the 1986 Environmental Impact Statement.

This project will alleviate the most congested section of the most heavily used park road network in the National Park System. Over 20% of all the traffic in all national park areas use the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Use by 10,300,000 park visitors made the parkway the eighth most visited national park area during fiscal year 1988. Auto accidents have increased 100% in the last two years, from 98 accidents in 1986 to 195 in 1988.

No major repair work has been done on this section of parkway since fifty years ago.

In addition to adding an outbound third lane between Key Bridge and the Spout Run Parkway and acceleration and deceleration lanes at all connector roadways, new pavement and aesthetically attractive guardrails will be provided. These improvements are needed to alleviate congestion and address the increasing traffic accident and safety problems in this area.

In fiscal year 1989, Congress provided funds for the District of Columbia to provide an additional inbound lane of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge. This new lane is a companion project to proposed improvements to the parkway with one full lane of the bridge to be dedicated for use by inbound parkway traffic.

Work was recently completed on the parking lots for the Theodore Roosevelt Island Presidential Memorial. The proposed improvements to the parkway will provide proper acceleration and deceleration lanes for visitors using this memorial.

Sincerely,

Robert Stanton

Regional Director, National Capital Region

MA[illegible] 1990

United States Department of the Interior

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

In Reply Refer To:
A76(NCR-GWMP)

01 MAY 1990

Honorable Frank Wolf
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Wolf:

I appreciate your taking the time on March 14 to have the National Park Service and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) update you on the GWMP/Spout Run Parkway project and to introduce you to our new Parkway Superintendent Kitty Roberts. This letter is a followup to your request for accident statistics for the past 2 years.

Enclosed is a summary of high rate areas where motor vehicle accidents occurred during calendar years 1988 and 1989 on the George Washington Memorial Parkway. The summary includes high rate areas between I-495 (McLean, Virginia) and Mount Vernon, Virginia. The number of accidents in this section of the parkway totaled 964 in 1988 and 963 in 1989. The summary does not include all areas along the parkway.

The majority of all motor vehicle accidents occurred during morning and afternoon commuting periods and during inclement weather. During calendar year 1988 there were two fatalities and six in 1989.

The Spout Run area, including the Spout Run Parkway and northbound and southbound lanes of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, experienced an increase of 20 accidents between 1988 and 1989. The Memorial Circle area also continues to increase in numbers of accidents. As reflected on the enclosed summary, other areas continue to show an increase in vehicle accidents, particularly collisions with other vehicles while making maneuvers and weaving.

As we have reported to you earlier, all roads within the parkway have been evaluated by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and recommendations for corrective actions have been received. Assuming that funding is appropriated on a consistent and regular basis from the Federal Lands Highway Program and the NPS construction program, it is estimated that it will take 10-12 years to complete the FHWA recommendations.

Your continued support of NPS programs on the George Washington Memorial Parkway has contributed significantly to improved safety for our park visitors.

Sincerely,

Acting Regional Director, National Capital Region

Enclosures:
Summary of high rate accident areas
Park brochure--map of areas

George Washington Memorial Parkway
High Rate Area Accident Statistics-1988, 1989

Location/Description	1988	1989	Difference
1. Memorial Circle to Boundary Channel	69	75	+6
2. Ramp from N/B GWMP to N/B I-395 (14th Street Bridge)	34	57	+23
3. Spout Run Parkway/GWMP intersections	33	38	+ 5
4. Ramp from Washington National Airport to S/B GWMP	14	35	+21
5. Washington Sailing Marina	17	26	+ 9
6. Entrance to Columbia Island	17	32	+15
7. Slaters Lane	9	23	+14
8. S/B GWMP at merge with ramp from S/B Memorial Circle	14	22	+ 8
9. Rosslyn Circle/Key Bridge ramp	22	20	- 2
10. Gravelly Point-N/B GWMP	6	18	+12
11. Ramp from N/B GWMP to Va. Rte. 123	9	15	+ 6
12. First Overlook area-N/B GWMP	8	17	+ 9
13. Belle View Blvd./GWMP	15	17	+ 2
14. Ramp from S/B GWMP to N/B I-395	17	17	0
15. N/B GWMP under Key Bridge	8	13	+ 5
16. Belle Haven Road/GWMP	14	13	- 1
17. GWMP/Morningside Road	7	12	+ 5
18. N/B GWMP to Washington Blvd.	9	14	+ 5
19. Ramp from S/B GWMP to Wash. National Airport, south and at Va. Rte. 233	7	11	+ 4
20. Mount Vernon Circle	8	11	+ 3

RMCII/GWMPStatus.1
January 19, 1990
Revised March 13, 1990

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
EASTERN FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY DIVISION

STATUS REPORT

REHABILITATION PROJECT
FOR
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY
(Spout Run to Theodore Roosevelt Bridge)
AND
SPOUT RUN PARKWAY
VIRGINIA

FUNDING AVAILABILITY

Fiscal Year		($ Millions)
1987		$2.5
1989		5.0
1990		8.0
	Total	$15.5

DESIGN

The design was completed in August 1987 for the temporary rehabilitation (constructing an additional support tower) for the Spout Run Bridge, which advanced to construction in September 1987.

The design was completed in June 1989 for the major rehabilitation of the Spout Run Bridge, which advanced to construction in August 1989.

The design is some 60 percent complete for the remainder of the rehabilitation work, which includes the 2.0-mile portion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from Spout Run to the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, and the entire 0.7-mile length of the Spout Run Parkway.

a. The design for the remaining work is proposed to be split into three separate packages or construction projects in an attempt to match available funding.

b. The design is to be completed by September 1990 for the first of these three packages, which is planned to be advertised for bids in September/October 1990, utilizing all available funds as authorized to date.

c. The design for the remaining two packages is planned to be completed within the next couple of years so as to permit the work to be advanced to construction consistent with funding being made available.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction of the temporary rehabilitation (construction of an additional support tower) for the Spout Run was completed in May 1988. This temporary work was necessary to provide additional shoring or support for the bridge until such time as the major rehabilitation work could be undertaken. This work, at about $0.2 million, was funded through the Federal Lands Highway Program, which, for simplicity, the costs are not reflected in this Status Report.

The construction contract for the major rehabilitation of the Spout Run Bridge, Project 1A63, was awarded to Cianbro Corporation of Pittsfield, Maine, on August 14, 1989, in the amount of $2,693,746. The major work underway at this time is related to the construction of the detour bridge. The construction work for the overall project is now about 45 percent complete. It is expected that the project will be completed in November 1990.

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING
FOR
REHABILITATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY
(Spout Run to Theodore Roosevelt Bridge)
AND
SPOUT RUN PARKWAY

Phase	Description/Location of Work	Status
I	Rehabilitation of Spout Run Bridge as Project 1A63.	Construction about 45 percent complete. The project is expected to be completed in November 1990.
II	Rehabilitation of the inbound lanes of the GWMP from Spout Run to Key Bridge; and rehabilitation of both inbound and outbound lanes of the Spout Run Parkway.	Design about 60 percent complete. Design is to be completed for this Phase II work by September 1990, which will permit the project to be advertised for bids in September/October 1990.
III	Rehabilitation of both inbound and outbound lanes of the GWMP from the Key Bridge to the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge.	Design about 60 percent complete. Design is to be completed for this Phase III work by May 1991 which will permit the project to be advertised for bids in August/ September 1991, contingent upon availability of funds.

Phase	Description/Location of Work	Status
IV	Rehabilitation of the outbound lanes of the GWMP from Key Bridge to Spout Run; and construction of the ramp at Key Bridge and the Route US 50 connector.	Design about 60 percent complete. Design is to be completed for this Phase IV work by November 1991 which will permit the project to be advertised for bids in January/February 1992, contingent upon availability of funds.

EVALUATION OF THE PHASING OF THE WORK

Advantages

Phase I work rehabilitates Spout Run Bridge so as to correct structural deficiencies at the earliest possible date.

Phase II work rehabilitates the majority of the worse pavement areas--high priority work from safety and operational viewpoint--early in total project schedule.

Phase II work provides for good continuity with the Phase I work, and will improve merge for traffic on inbound lanes on GWMP and the Spout Run Parkway during the morning rush period.

Phase III provides for good continuity with the Phase II work and work includes both inbound and outbound lanes of the GWMP which is necessary for proper traffic control on this short length of Parkway between the Key Bridge and the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge.

Phase III work will provide excavation material for use as embankment for the Phase IV work--eliminating the need for borrow--thereby decreasing costs.

Disadvantages

Any phasing of the work over a period of years will increase overall costs to the taxpayers, and will result in greater and prolonged inconvenience to the traveling public.

Will need to utilize borrow material for portions of the embankment for Phase II work--thereby increasing costs. A like amount of excavated material will be wasted during the Phase III work.

Completing Phases I, II, and III work will tend to increase traffic, especially on the GWMP outbound lanes, and thereby compounding traffic capacity problems on the outbound lanes of the GWMP between Key Bridge and Spout Run--possibly requiring the ramp from Key Bridge to GWMP outbound to be closed during afternoon rush period.

REHABILITATION ESTIMATE

Description of Work	Estimated Costs ($ in Millions)
Preliminary Engineering	$2.1
Construction	
Phase I work, Project 1A63	2.7
Phase II work	6.8
Phase III work	7.1
Phase IV	5.1
Construction Supervision	2.5
Relocation of the NPS Maintenance facilities from the Rosslyn Circle area to the National Airport site (construction costs per NPS' January 30, 1989, letter to the EFLHD).	1.3
Administration and Contingencies	5.9
Total	$33.5
Less Available Funds	(15.5)
Future Needs	$18.0

CGMP/GW/SPOUTRUN/ALT P

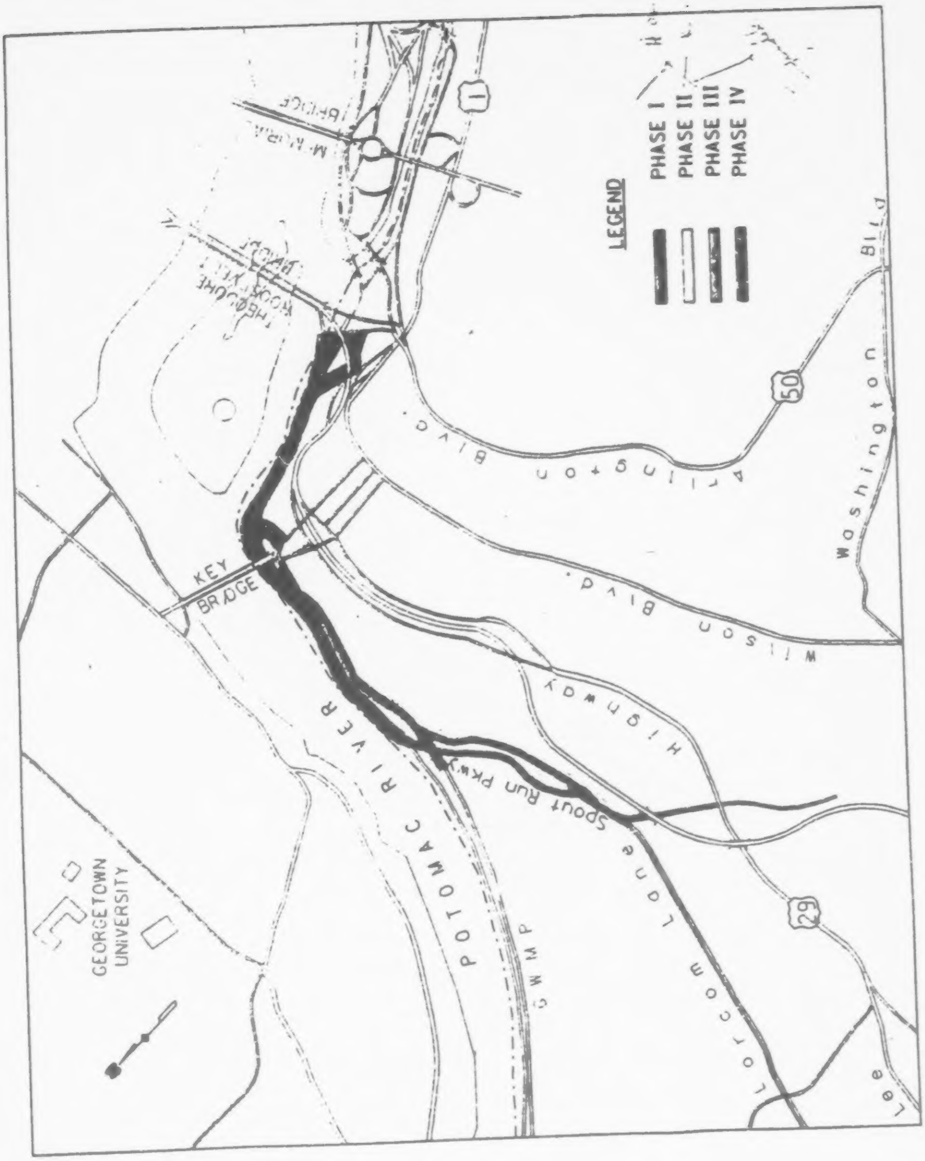
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
EASTERN FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY DIVISION

JANUARY 19, 1990
REVISED MARCH 13, 1990

Construction Schedule and Estimates
Rehabilitation Project
for
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY
(Spout Run to Theodore Roosevelt Bridge)
and
SPOUT RUN PARKWAY
VIRGINIA

(Dollars in millions)

Project	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Calendar Year	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Fiscal Year Quarter	87 1 2 3 4	88 1 2 3 4	89 1 2 3 4	90 1 2 3 4	91 1 2 3 4	92 1 2 3 4	93 1 2 3 4	94 1 2 3 4
Design of the Entire Rehabilitation Project	3.1 =====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====		
Project 1A62. Temporary Supports for the Spout Run Bridge	==	=====						
Phase I work. Project 1A63. Major Rehabilitation of the Spout Run Bridge and Approaches Construction Engineering			2.7 == 0.3	=====	==			
Phase II work - Rehabilitation of the inbound lanes of the GWMP from Spout Run to Key Bridge and rehabilitation of both inbound and outbound lanes of the Spout Run Parkway Construction Engineering				6.8 == 0.7	=====	=====		
Phase III work - Rehabilitation of both inbound and outbound lanes of the GWMP from the Key Bridge to the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge Construction Engineering					7.1 == 0.9	=====	==	
Phase IV work - Rehabilitation of the outbound lanes of the GWMP from Key Bridge to Spout Run, and construction of the ramp at Key Bridge and the Route US 50 connector Construction Engineering						5.1 ===== 0.6	=====	
Relocation of the NPS maintenance facilities from the Rosslyn area to the National Airport site						1.3		
Administration and Contingencies	0.4		0.8	1.7	1.7	1.3		
Total Obligations	3.5	0.0	3.8	9.2	9.7	8.3		
Balance from Prior FY	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	(9.7)		
Current FY Authorizations	3.5	0.0	5.0	8.0	0.0	0.0		
Balance to Next FY	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	(9.7)	(18.0)		
Additional Funds Needed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(9.7	(8.3)		


LEGEND
PHASE I
PHASE II
PHASE III
PHASE IV
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
KEY BRIDGE
THEODORE ROOSEVELT BRIDGE
BRIDGE
1
POTOMAC RIVER
GWMP
Spout Run Pkwy.
Lorcom Lane
Lee
Highway
29
Wilson Blvd.
Arlington Blvd.
50
Washington Blvd.

Mr. WOLF. They make important points. First, a portion of the parkway we are improving is especially dangerous. In 1986, there were 98 accidents on the parkway between Spout Run and the Roosevelt Bridge. By 1988, that figure had increased by 100 percent to 195, and in 1989 that figure increased by 20 accidents to bring the total to 215. The tragedies of these accidents, some have been fatalities. I think this year on the Parkway there were about six fatalities.

Second, the letters point out there has been no major repair work done on this segment of the parkway since it was first opened 50 years ago, aside from different safety considerations.

Third, the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia is the most heavily used and congested Park Service road in the entire country with over 10,200,000 park visitors from across the country using the road each year.

The committee has been generous in regarding the funds for the first two phases of the project, and those funds are being used. The fact is there are quite long backups on the parkway. As a result of that, improvements are taking place, but they will make a big difference.

Mr. Chairman, I'll just submit the rest for the record. I know that budgets are going to be very, very tough.

Mr. YATES. We'll do our best.

Mr. WOLF. And this committee has been very fair, but anything you can do, I'd appreciate it.

Mr. YATES. Thanks, Frank.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

BIA; IHS; FWS; FS

WITNESS

HON. TIM JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Johnson, South Dakota?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Glad to see you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your continued willingness to make the tough decisions necessary to protect the commitments to American Indians, the particular issue I have a great deal of concern about in South Dakota.

Mr. YATES. Your written statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Johnson follows:]

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN TIM JOHNSON

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to express to you my support for funding of several projects and programs affecting the state of South Dakota. I appreciate the commitment your Subcommittee has shown in addressing the needs of South Dakota and for your efforts on behalf of American Indians across the nation and in South Dakota.. I realize that the decisions made on funding these projects are extremely difficult in light of the decreasing availability of dollars budgeted to do so. Therefore, I have made a concerted effort to bring to your attention those projects in South Dakota that are of utmost importance, particularly the projects necessary to improve the quality of life in my state. I will divide the remainder of my testimony into segments based upon specific tribal and other needs.

CROW CREEK SIOUX

I would like to call your attention to the tribe's efforts to renovate equipment on the tribal farm. The farm is irrigated by a pivot irrigation system which needs to be overhauled from diesel to electric power. The current equipment is costly and inefficient. I support the request for $949,300 to make the necessary repairs and changes

I request that the Subcommittee direct the Indian Health Service to provide training and technical assistance to the Tribe's Suicide Task Force and the schools to develop appropriate strategies to combat this overwhelming problem confronting the Crow Creek people.

CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX

Mr. Chairman, I am most appreciative of the funding your subcommittee provided for expansion of the Eagle Butte Model Detoxification/Detention Facility which will include facilities for "at risk" juveniles. This component for youth has already been recommended for staff and operation funding by the Interior Committee and is grounded in the Anti Drug Abuse Act (P.L. 100-690). I wholeheartedly support the request of $1.4 million from BIA's Construction Account for the completion of the original design of the Eagle Butte Jail. Suffice it to say, the conditions at the existing facility are deplorable in all respects. If the Tribe is to wage an effective battle on alcoholism, then this funding is essential. You should know that the Office of Construciton Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Indian Health Service commissioned the National Academy of Public Administration to study the tribe's proposal and the NAPA has recommended that the Eagle Butte initiative form the basis for future detention center construction planning across the country.

Additionally, I request that the Subcommittee earmark a permanent increase of $562,448 for the Cheyenne River Sioux BIA Agency Land Operations budget to fund staff, equipment, and operating expenses. The BIA is the caretaker for the 1.3 million acres of land used for cattle ranching. This item requires more funding if this land is to be managed properly and pursuant to the Department of Interior's statutory obligations.

Thirdly, I recommend that the Subcommittee earmark from the IHS budget $379,887 to establish and operate a Diabetes Awareness/Prevention Project. Diabetes has reached epidemic proportions among the Tribe. 40% of adults on the tribes are afflicted and the health problems associated with the disease serve to emphasize the importance of this funding.

Fourthly, pursuant to the Indian Education Amendments (P.L. 100-297) which authorized the establishment of Tribal Education Departments, I request $178,085 to implement a tribal education department and continued funding at the same level.

Lastly, the Cheyenne River Sioux declared war on drugs and alcohol in 1987. Several communities within the tribe have even gone so far as to ban the sale of alcohol. In an effort to augment this battle, I respectfully request that a $658,674 earmark be designated to the Tribal and Drug Prevention Program to increase staff and treatment capacity. This funding blends with the request with the Detoxification/Detention Facility. I support the Interior Committee's budget recommendation to increase funding for drug initiatives.

OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE

Mr. Chairman, the Administration has requested $3,161,000 for the Pine Ridge Hospital. I would echo the recommendations of the Interior Committee for an increase of $6,400,000 for the next phase of the hospital's operations.

Next, I would like to address the serious problem of solid waste management on the Pine Ridge Reservation. I became familiar with this problem when I chaired a full Interior Committee oversight hearing on this topic this year. There is conflicting and often overlapping jurisdiction among the relevant federal agencies that have the responsibility to assist with solid waste management on the reservations. The result being that there is inadequate management of solid waste. The case of the Oglala Sioux is one glaring example of how *not* to manage this critical health issue. In *Blue Legs v. EPA*, the U.S. District Court found the IHS, the BIA, and the Tribe liable under RCRA. I cannot emphasize the critical importance of the Interior Committee's recommendation of $2,000,000 to BIA to assist them in complying with the court's decision. Moreover, I also support the Committee's recommendation for $1,000,000 to enable the IHS to comply with its responsibilities pursuant to the litigation. Congress has recognized that IHS has additional responsibilities with regard to operation and maintenance assistance and emergency repairs to tribal sanitation facilities. These additional responsibilities are clearly outlined in Section 302(b)(2) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act Re-authorization bill. With this expanded authority for IHS and given the findings of the court, I feel it is critical that funding be made available

I also support the tribal request for a permanent add-on of $399,073 for the Oglala Sioux courts. This funding is necessary to comply with the recommendations of a team from the National Indian Justice Center who reviewed the facilities. Current base funding has proven inadequate even though the Tribe recognized the tribal court system and directed some funds from the OST Supreme Court to the lower court in FY '90. The increased funding would be used for staff, training, and for the capacity to address with sexual abuse cases.

I endorse the proposal of the OST Parks and Recreation Authority for a permanent increase of $180,000 to bring the base budget for Fish and Game Management to $330,00 in FY '91. I also support a one time appropriation of $75,000 to implement a fundraising study/analysis for a museum which acknowledges the 1890 Battle at Wounded Knee. I am quite enthusiastic about this proposal because I feel that tourism is a fertile source of revenue that the tribe should pursue.

There are five final items I would like the Subcommittee to direct the IHS and/or the BIA to address: 1. The IHS should work with the Tribe by way of providing a grant, to determine the feasibility of converting the Tribe's old hospital to an alcohol treatment center. Moreover, the tribe needs increased funds beyond its annual $132,000 for its Project Recovery Alcohol Program. There are smaller tribes in the area who receive more money and I am concerned that there is no correlation between caseload and funding by IHS. Increasing the budget would enable the tribe to increase the number of patients from referrals and to increase the number and location of support groups. 2. The Kyle Health clinic is already experiencing water storage problems. The Little Wound School, the College Center, the jail, HUD housing units suffer with this condition. As you know, IHS has the authority to rectify this through the Indian Sanitation and Facilities Act. I appreciate that funds in this area have been scarce but IHS estimates that this is a $260,000 problem. I see no reason why IHS and BIA cannot work together to arrive at a solution. 4. The BIA needs to deal with the prevention of prairie dog infestation. I am appreciative of the funding the tribe has received over the years to address this problem which has been exacerbated by the drought condition plaguing the Midwest. 5. Lastly, I request the Subcommittee to address the pressing need of ambulance service on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Specifically, the Aberdeen Area Office of the IHS has yet to contract with the White Clay District Emergency Medical and Fire Protection Service. This outfit is a chartered tribal entity and is fully certified to perform EMT services. There are numerous statutes which oblige the Aberdeen Area office to contract with an eligible entity.

MISCELLANEOUS

First, Mr. Chairman, I would like to endorse and confirm my support for funding for an agricultural initiative known as TRICAPP. I will introduce legislation for a pilot program for five Tribes in the Midwest to establish a low interest loan program for cattle purchase. As you know, the Interior Committee has recommended $500,000 to the

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Agriculture Subactivity. You may be interested to know that the BIA has already committed to $15,000 in technical assistance for this initiative.

Secondly, I appreciate the continued support that the Subcommittee has shown toward the IHS contract with Mid-Dakota Hospital in Chamberlain, South Dakota. I support the Hospital's request for a $2,000,000 appropriation to encompass the reinstatement of the Special Contract that the IHS and Mid-Dakota Hospital Association had entered into during FY '86, '87, '88. Reinstatement of this fixed price contract would facilitate health care service to those Native Americans residing on or near th Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations. As the Subcommittee knows, the IHS acted unilaterally to abrogate the contract and their recalcitrance to correct this action jeopardizes an efficient method of determining pre-admission eligibility and the IHS has yet to implement the language in last year's Conference Report pertaining to this issue.

Thirdly, there are inequities in the General Assistance funding at the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe which is in North and South Dakota. These inequities are leading to migration out of certain traditional Standing Rock villages in South Dakota by those seeking higher G.A. benefits, and are also burdening housing and other federally susidized programs in the North Dakota portion of the Reservation. I request the Subcommittee to direct the BIA to provide the AFDC payment standard for North Dakota to Native American general assistance recipients residing on or near the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation irrespective of the residence of the recipient.

Mr. Chairman, the Standing Rock Reservation is a glaring example of the kind of inequities which arise by the failure of the BIA to provide reasonable General Assistance benefits to needy Indians. To address the problem more fully, I would like the Subcommittee to direct the BIA to provide to the Subcommittee in a timely fashion, information concerning benefit levels on all reservations with General Assistance programs and to develop options for assuring that all eligible Indians receive adequate benefits irrespective of the state in which he/she resides. For example, providing a uniform benefit level on a regional basis.

I endorse two plans devised by Senator Daschle. The first project requires $100,000 to study Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. Specific objectives of the proposal be clearly linked to Year 2000 Objectivies of the Nation which call for risk reduction, including abstinence or the reduced use of alcohol during pregnancy. Senator Daschle, the Aberdeen Rural Health Board, and South Dakota Medical School have developed an impressive proposal to address the physician recruitment/retention problem on reservations. Senator Daschle has also developed an impressive proposal to address the problem of physician recruitment/retention. Senator Daschle, the Aberdeen Rural Health Board, and South Dakota Medical School require $534,240 to implement this program. This plan requires $534,240 to implement this program which would replace in large part the defunct National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program. The United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Development Corporation seeks an increase in its appropriated funds to $238,146,000. This increase would amount to $138,146,000. USTDC is a line item in the BIA's budget on page 91 of the BIA's FY '91 budget. The USTDC is a valuable organization in South Dakota whose works have been outlined to this Subcommittee in testimony presented by its Administrator, Rondell LeBeau. Lastly, I applaud the efforts of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium to increase the full authorized level of $5,820 per Indian Student Count. As you know this should mean that the four South Dakota Tribal Colleges would receive $3,993,913 to bring the Full Time Equivalency level of funding up to the $5,820 - a proposal that has been endosed by a report on tribal colleges by the Carnegie Foundation.

FOREST SERVICE, FISH AND WILDLIFE, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the crucial needs of our Indian Reservations in South Dakota, there are a number of other important issues and projects that I would like to bring to your attention. I have been very supportive of a unique historical site in South Dakota, the D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery in Spearfish, South Dakota. However, this site is in serious need of renovation and upgrading if it is to adequately and properly serve the public. I am requesting $1.8 million through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to fully implement the proposal developed by the D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery in conjunction with the Fish and Wildlife Service. This project has strong local support and local sponsors have already devoted countless hours and significant resources to running the hatchery and developing this proposal.

The D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery is important for a number of reasons. One, it is an important historical facility. The hatchery building was established in 1899 and the D.C. Booth house was built in 1905. Both of these Victorian era structures are on the National Register of Historic Places. The D.C. Booth Hatchery stocked streams in South Dakota as well as in Yellowstone National Park. In addition, an archival building is part of the

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development plan, and this archive will become a repository for historical information and artifacts regarding our national hatcheries and fisheries.

Two, this facility attracts numerous visitors and plays a key role in the region's tourism industry. Tourism is South Dakota's second largest industry, and the D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery is in dire need of these renovations and enhancements if it is to remain a quality attraction. While this is a historical project, it is also an economic development project.

Three, the D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery is an important education facility regarding hatcheries and fish for students throughout the Northern Black Hills region as well as for its many visitors.

In addition to the need to renovate the historic structures, the facility is in dire need of new restrooms, an information center, new pedestrian circulation facilities and construction of the archival building. The facility is currently served by only one restroom which cannot come close to handling the current demand during peak visitation time. At the same time, current pedestrian facilities are either inadequate or simply nonexistent. Over the years, inappropriate materials and structures have also been used that are incompatible with the Victorian era atmosphere.

Up until 1983, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ran the D.C. Booth Fish Hatchery. At that time, the Fish and Wildlife Service was phasing out its involvement with hatcheries and the city of Spearfish assumed management of the facility. The current collection of antique and historical fish culture equipment is believed to be the largest such collection anywhere. I am hopeful that we can help the local sponsors move forward with their plan and preserve this unique, historic facility.

There are also several National Forest Service issues I would like to bring to your attention.

I am requesting $1,000,000 through the National Forest Service for the Black Hills Hydrology study in South Dakota. This funding would be used in conjunction with the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct this essential ten year study. This region is entering its third year of drought. At the same time, numerous new demands, including expanding municipal needs, new strip mining operations, irrigation and other uses are seriously taxing the current hydrological system. Unfortunately, we are all fettered by a lack of knowledge regarding water in the Black Hills area. Without an adequate base of knowledge, local, state and federal officials and others who manage water have to make decisions regarding water usage and allocation in a relative vacuum. This study is essential so that we understand the hydrology of the Black Hills and can thus better manage our water and plan for the future.

I also wish to bring to your attention my strong support for Forest Service research. This research and experimental work is essential to develop and improve technology to predict consequences of land management activities and to manage plant communities to achieve optimum outputs of wildlife and livestock as well as maintaining biological diversity. The Forest Service's Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station has a Research Work Unit in Rapid City, South Dakota. Research of particular interest at this unit includes: the collection of information on maintaining and enhancing riparian zones; investigating how to effectively reestablish, maintain and sustain wooded draw ecosystems; and, research on basic ecological information.

The Rapid City Research Work Unit has done excellent work over the years, and I would request that they receive full funding of $485,000 as opposed to the Administration's request of $418,000. Considering inflation, a funding level of only $418,000 for the Rapid City Unit is less than half the funding level of 1982 in constant dollars. A reduction of $67,000 would have a serious impact on the ability of the Rapid City Unit to carry out its research. I strongly urge the Subcommittee to allocate the full $485,000, which is only a current services funding level that does not allow for expanded research or new personnel. I am hopeful that this level of funding will be increased over time to meet our demand for information on our forest resources.

I would also like to request $200,000 for the Rapid City Forest Service Research Unit to initiate research on the causes of big game decline in the Black Hills of South Dakota. In recent years the white-tailed deer population in the Black Hills of South Dakota has declined markedly. The reasons for this decline are unknown and of great concern. An effective study to isolate the reasons for the decline will take ten years to complete.

Mr. Chairman, I also support the Ogallala Aquifer Research and Development Program. Congressmen from the other states involved have already come before you requesting funding for this program which was created under P.L. 99-662, and I would like to add my support for the $8,000,000 request.

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The Ogallala Aquifer extends into eight participating states. The governor's of these eight states are very interested in getting this program started. The funding would be used for research grants in water-use efficiency, research grants for saline water uses, demonstration projects and to support the High Plains Council. Groundwater resources currently provide for much of the economic base in this region through irrigation and groundwater also provides for much of the drinking water. We need to find ways to help slow the rate of groundwater use to help preserve the long-term economic and social viability of this region. The $8,000,000 requested for this study and implementation program will be an important step in better managing our water resources for the future.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about inadequate budgets for our National Park Service facilities. Our National Parks in South Dakota, particularly Jewel Cave National Monument and Wind Cave National Park, have had to absorb drastic cuts in personnel as well as continually delayed renovations and improvements. I am very concerned about the deteriorating level of service that these facilities can then provide to the American public. The quality of tours through Jewel Cave and Wind Cave has been reduced because of inadequate staffing levels, which translates into many citizens being turned away from the opportunity to explore these exciting natural resources. Our National Parks are to be open to the enjoyment of all citizens, however, if we continue to allow declining budgets and declining personnel levels the access to these facilities will be seriously reduced and the quality of the experience will decline precipitously. I am hopeful that the Subcommittee can address this important issue and work for adequate budgets for Jewel Cave, Wind Cave and all our National Parks.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Subcommittee, for the opportunity to testify. I realize you have tough budget decisions before you, but I hope that every consideration can be given to my concerns.

Mr. JOHNSON. I appreciate that. I have a much more extensive statement that will be submitted for the record. I'll summarize the key points.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. JOHNSON. Relative to the Cheyenne River Sioux reservation, Mr. Chairman, I'm appreciative of the funding your subcommittee has provided for expansion of Eagle Butte Model Detoxification Detention Facility. As the subcommittee knows, alcoholism is an absolute blight in our native American community, and I wholeheartedly support an additional $1.4 million from the BIA's construction account for the completion of the original design of the Eagle Butte Jail.

The conditions of the existing facility are absolutely deplorable in every respect. You should note that the Interior Department Office of Construction Management, BIA, and IHS commissioned the National Academy of Public Administration to study the tribe's proposal, and the NAPA has recommended that the Eagle Butte initiative be a national model for detention center construction planning across the Nation.

Relative to the Oglala Sioux Tribe, Mr. Chairman, on the Pine Ridge Reservation, the Administration has requested $3,161,000 for the Pine Ridge Hospital, and I would like to echo the recommendations of the Interior Committee for the 6.4 million level

Mr. YATES. We will. Pine Ridge has been waiting much too long for the hospital.

Mr. JOHNSON. I certainly concur with that, and I appreciate your approach to that.

Also relative to the Oglala Sioux Tribe, I recently had the opportunity to chair an oversight hearing on the problem of solid waste on the Pine Ridge and other Indian reservations. Recently in the Blue Leggs v. EPA case, the U.S. District Court found that IHS and BIA and the tribe were liable under the RCRA Act for inadequate solid waste disposal. And I can't emphasize enough the critical importance of the Interior Committee's recommendation of $2 million to BIA and $1 million to IHS for each to comply with its responsibilities pursuant to that litigation. The tribe has requested, and I support its request for a one-time appropriation of $92,000 to comply with its liability pursuant to that litigation.

Other Native American issues, very quickly, Mr. Chairman: I confirm my support for funding for an agricultural initiative known as the Tribal Cattle Herd Pilot Project or TRICAP. I'll be introducing legislation soon that will create a pilot program for five tribes in the Plains to establish a low interest loan program for cattle purchases. Many of our Indian tribes are land rich but cash poor, and this is an economic development opportunity for them that I think could result in less dependence on Government and a greater profitability for themselves.

The Interior Committee has recommended $500,000 for this activity, and you might be interested to know that the BIA has already committed $15,000 in technical assistance for the TRICAPP initiative.

Lastly, I endorse two plans devised by Senator Daschle. The first project requires a $100,000 study of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in order to address the absolutely dreadful problem of FAS in Indian country. It calls for the establishment of at least one, and as many as three inpatient treatment centers in the Aberdeen area for pregnant women who use drugs or alcohol during pregnancy.

Secondly, Senator Daschle has developed an impressive proposal to address the physician recruitment retention problem on reservations. The plan requires $534,000 to implement this program, and would replace in large part the defunct National Health Service Corps scholarship program.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to briefly summarize two requests that are non-Native American related. I'm requesting $1.8 million through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to renovate and enhance the D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery in Spearfish.

I'm also requesting $1 million through the Forest Service to conduct a Black Hills hydrology study. The information on our water resources in this part of South Dakota is vitally needed so that we can manage this precious resource for future use. The combination of Federal uses of agriculture, of mining, and industrial use, as well as domestic use, has put tremendous pressure on the very limited water resources of that beautiful part of the country. And that hydrology study with matching State and local funds is needed to go forward.

So I'd like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your very careful assistance and review of these proposals, and other proposals contained in our written testimony.

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Mr. Johnson, for your contribution.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

APPALACHIAN TRAIL

WITNESS

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. YATES. Now here is your cousin, Miss Johnson.

Mrs. JOHNSON. There are a lot of Johnsons.

Mr. YATES. Ms. Johnson, very glad to see you.

Mrs. JOHNSON. Thank you very much. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Your statement may go into the record at this point.

Mrs. JOHNSON. Okay. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Johnson follows:]

Statement of

Honorable Nancy L. Johnson

Representative from Connecticut

Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and my colleagues. It is a pleasure to be with you once again to speak in strong support of two programs that are near and dear to my heart: the Appalachian Trail and the Historic Preservation Fund. Both have had a tangible impact on my district and, with your support, both will continue to benefit all Americans.

As you are well aware, the Appalachian Trail is nearing completion; fewer than 100 miles of trail need to be acquired to finish the project. In Connecticut, close cooperation among the National Park Service, the Appalachian Trail Conference, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Housatonic Valley Association, and others has blessed us with considerable success: only four more miles of trail need to be protected.

Mr. Chairman, the Appalachian Trail offers those of us in the heavily populated eastern United States an opportunity to enjoy the great outdoors which some in less populated areas of the American West may take for granted. The Trail represents sensible land use, cost-effective environmental protection, and will evermore stand as a shining example of the kind of public-private partnership that made this country great.

In order to meet these objectives, Mr. Chairman, your committee will once again have to allocate the resources necessary to purchase land, arrange easements, and finance surveys. We all know that such things are not inexpensive and, since they can only get more costly in coming years, I hope you and your committee colleagues will look kindly on the Trail Conference's request for $19 million in Park Service and Forest Service funds. Though I understand this represents a considerable increase from the $10 million appropriated in each of the past two years and the $12 million requested by the President, I believe this project only will get more expensive if we drag it out for many more years. In Fiscal Year 1990, for example, one hundred percent of the Park Service monies and 50% of the Forest Service funds were obligated in the first four months of the year!

On the other hand, the Historic Preservation Fund has the daunting task of meeting hundreds of millions of dollars worth of requests for historic preservation projects with annual appropriations in the $25 million range. I am pleased that the President has requested $28.8 million but hope that you will give serious consideration to an amount closer to that recommended by the Interior Committee and my many constituents interested in historic preservation.

One of the 13 original colonies, Connecticut is home to thousands of valuable structures that bring this country's history alive for schoolchild and tourist alike. In my small state alone, 32,000 buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and nearly $175 million in historic preservation assistance has been requested. The need is clear, the challenge real; I hope you will see fit to allocate significant resources to this worthy program.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your attention to my concerns.

Mrs. JOHNSON. I am back to speak with you on those subjects which I speak with you about every year: the Appalachian Trail and the historic preservation program. But, I do appreciate your constancy and that of the committee in support of these programs, and I am delighted to insert in the record a copy of an article in the Litchfield County Times, a weekly newspaper in my district, that cares a lot about environmental issues. In it, the reporter goes through the history of the trail in our part of Connecticut, and how in the fifties and sixties, as land values rose, people quietly moved the trail off the beautiful land and onto the roads.

And with your help and support, we have managed to bring that trail back, sometimes requiring small appearances in the courts, but we have now finally completed the trail routing in Connecticut and now have purchased and rehabilitated all but four miles of the trail, through the good cooperation of the National Park Service, the Appalachian Trail Conference, the Appalachian Mountain Club—very strong in our area—and the Housatonic Valley Association.

I want you to know that there are lot of good folks out there that day-in, day-out over the years have worked with you and appreciated your support of these programs.

Mr. YATES. Good. We'll continue to do it.

Mrs. JOHNSON. And we've made good progress. There is still, to complete the vision of the trail for the Nation, the need to purchase land, arrange easements, and finance surveys. Those things do cost money, but they'll only cost more money in the future. Therefore, we hope that your committee will support the trail conference's request for $19 million in Park Service and Forest Service funds. Though this is more than the $10 million that has been appropriated in the last two years, or the $12 million requested by the Administration, we believe in the long run it would be cost effective to move this project to completion since it is so near the point of completion. Last year, 100 percent of the Park Service monies and 50 percent of the Forest Service monies were obligated in the first four months of the year. So we have been cracking down hard on these land issues and are anxious to consummate them while we have those agreements in hand. And the sooner we can obligate the money and we have the funds to tie up and complete that trail, the closer we'll come to completing that vision and the greater the gift to the Nation.

It certainly is a marvelous—

Mr. YATES. Well, we'll certainly cooperate with you.

Mrs. JOHNSON [continuing]. Project that will finally come to conclusion.

In the historic preservation fund, that is certainly a daunting task, with millions of dollars worth of requests for historic preservation projects but annual appropriations in the range of $25 million. I am pleased the President has requested $28.8 million, but hope you will give serious consideration to an amount closer to that recommended by the Interior Committee and by my constituents interested in historic preservation.

As one of the 13 original colonies, Connecticut is home to thousands of valuable structures that bring this country's history alive for school children and tourists alike. In my small State alone, 32,000 buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and nearly $175 million in historic preservation assistance has been requested. We have benefitted enormously from this program. The Old Bigelow Sanford Mills in Enfield, Connecticut, have been saved, specifically as a consequence of the existence of the historic preservation tax credit. Without the credit, we couldn't have converted those six mill buildings into housing, light industry, and retail. So this is enabling New England to preserve its history, and to re-use those buildings to meet the needs of the future.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much for coming.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

OFF-SHORE LEASING; FWS

WITNESS

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. YATES. Mr. Hochbrueckner.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Glad to see you again, Mr. Hochbrueckner. I remember your appearance last year, and I'm glad to see you again.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you very much.

Mr. YATES. Your statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hochbrueckner follows:]

Statement of
Congressman George J. Hochbrueckne
Before the
Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, thank you for allowing me to appear before you this afternoon. I am delighted to have the opportunity to testify on four important issues: (1) the Administration's plans for oil and gas leasing off the coast of New York; (2) the need to re-staff Long Island's Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Office; (3) design funds required for an Environmental Education Center at the Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge; and (4) the land acquisition needs at the Wertheim Refuge. In the interest of time, my testimony will be brief.

Oil and Gas Lease Sale 121

I am pleased to present a letter co-signed by 22 of my New York colleagues, from both sides of the aisle, in opposition to Lease Sale 121. Our letter is attached to my testimony. (ATTACHMENT #1.) The members of New York's delegation are grateful to the chairman and members of this subcommittee for the leasing moratorium that was included in the Fiscal Year 1990 Interior Appropriations Law. We respectfully request a continuation of that moratorium in FY 1991.

As you know, the planning area for Lease Sale 121 includes an area just 15 miles from the coast of New York. This area involves fishing grounds that are essential to New York's multi-billion dollar commercial and recreational fishing industry. An oil spill would threaten these fisheries as well as popular beaches, waterfowl and endangered species habitat, and fragile barrier islands.

Although last summer the Administration announced its intention to delay Lease Sale 121 amid the public outrage after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, we still need your help. We need the protection of our coastline that can only be afforded by a statutory leasing moratorium.

It is an absurd Administration policy that would ruin our beautiful Long Island beaches in exchange for less than one week's supply of oil for the nation. I thank my colleagues for your past support and I ask that you again consider a moratorium on Lease Sale 121.

Re-staffing Long Island's Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Office

Last summer, in an ill-advised budget cutting move the Fish and Wildlife Service closed its Long Island Enhancement Office. The Service now admits that as a result of that closure Long Island and all of New York is suffering from inadequate wildlife protection efforts. As the attached letter from Northeast Regional Director Ronald Lambertson indicates (ATTACHMENT #2), in order to provide for a re-staffing of the Long Island facility $250,000 is required in the first year, and $160,000 annually thereafter.

I would greatly appreciate it if the subcommittee would consider dedicating $250,000 for the purpose of restaffing the Long Island Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Office in FY 1991.

Environmental Education Center at Wertheim N.W.R.

Although state-of-the-art visitors centers have been constructed in the Midwest (Minnesota Valley), the Southeast (Merritt Island), and the West (San Francisco Bay), the Northeast does not have such a facility. To rectify this imbalance, the Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed an Environmental Education Center at the Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge, located on Long Island's south shore just 60 miles from New York City. I have attached to my statement the agency's preliminary plan for this facility. (ATTACHMENT #3.)

Although the plan for the Wertheim Environmental Education Center was not prepared in time for the FY 1991 budget, Secretary Lujan has informed me in writinig of his interest in the facility originally proposed by Regional Director Lambertson. (ATTACHMENT #4.) I respecfully urge the subcommittee to consider dedicating funds for the purpose of producing a design for the facility. In understand that the total cost of planning, design and engineering related to the Environmental Education Center is $1.4 million.

Wertheim N.W.R. Land Acquisition

I again appeal to the subcommittee for funds to acquire critical wildlife habitat lands adjacent to the Wertheim Refuge. While I recognize the budget constraints you face and the relatively high cost, I do ask that you take another look at these properties.

The Wertheim Refuge is a critically important oasis from development on the Atlantic seaboard. It is one of the last northeastern coastal wetland areas to freeze each winter, and many years it does not freeze at all. As a result, this estuary is a vital link on the flyway, providing tremendously important staging, wintering, and nesting grounds for over 250 species of birds. It also provides habitat for deer, red fox, and the extremely rare river otter.

There are just two remaining inholdings in the Wertheim Refuge. They are the Robinson Duck Farm (75 acres valued at approximately $2 million), and the South Haven Properties (128 acres valued at $2.5 million). These properties contain habitat necessary for sustaining migratory waterfowl as well as a wide variety of warblers, the bald eagle, and the threatened blue bird. Plans have been filed for private development which could significantly harm the ability of the Wertheim Refuge to sustain and protect its many species of wildlife.

These two inholdings have consistently been placed on the Fish and Wildlife Service's national priority list of potential acquisitions. Protection of the inholdings is strongly supported by New York State and Suffolk County. I would greatly appreciate your consideration of acquisition of the properties in FY 1991.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your courtesy this afternoon and would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. **Hochbrueckner**. Thank you. I officially submit that and actually, recognizing I have five minutes for four subjects, I will take them rather swiftly.

Mr. **Yates**. Good for you. We appreciate swiftness and brevity. Go ahead.

Mr. **Hochbrueckner**. The first one is with regard to lease sale 121, and I wanted to thank you last year for your efforts in the Interior appropriations bill in 1990 for providing the winning moratorium on the sale of oil and gas leases off the coast of Long Island and elsewhere. And, of course, I want to say I thank you for that and I want to ask that you continue that moratorium this year, recognizing the fact the policy calls for, if it were to go through, the sale of oil and gas leases within 15 miles of some of the most beautiful beaches that we have in the continental United States—on Long Island. So it's very important to us to protect those beaches. And also, of course, we have a multi-billion dollar commercial and recreational fishing industry that would also be subjected to great pain should, in fact, an oil spill occur. I think the Exxon Valdez has certainly sensitized all of us.

From my perspective I regard it as a rather absurd policy on the part of the Administration in pursuit of, at best, one week's worth of oil supply for this Nation, that we would subject these beaches to the potential for great destruction should an oil spill occur. So, thank you very much for your support last year and I hope the committee this year will do the same.

I'd also like to submit for the record—this is part of my testimony—a letter to yourself signed by 23 of the New York delegation, 7 Republicans and 16 Democrats, to show bipartisan support in support of this position of not allowing it.

Mr. **Yates**. That may be received.

[The information follows:]

ATTACHMENT #1

GEORGE J HOCHBRUECKNER
1ST DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES
ARMED SERVICES
MERCHANT MARINE
AND FISHERIES
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

124 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3826

DISTRICT OFFICES:

3771 NESCONSET HIGHWAY
SUITE 213
CENTEREACH, NY 11720
(516) 689-6767

BAGSHAW OFFICE BUILDING
437 EAST MAIN STREET
RIVERHEAD, NY 11901
(516) 727-2152

May 9, 1990

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman
Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
B308 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are writing to express our opposition to oil and gas leasing off the coast of New York State as proposed in Lease Sale 121, and to respectfully request that you consider including a moratorium on Lease Sale 121 in the Fiscal Year 1991 Interior Appropriation Bill.

The area under consideration in Lease Sale 121 includes tracts of ocean floor just 15 miles from the coast of New York. This area involves prime fishing grounds for a variety of fish and shellfish that are essential to New York's multi-billion dollar commercial and recreational fishing industry. An oil spill would threaten these fisheries as well as popular beaches, waterfowl and endangered species habitat, and fragile barrier islands. Our beach related economy is only now beginning to recover from the effects of repeated washups of medical waste and raw sewage. Our offshore resources should not be under consideration for oil and gas leasing.

By the Interior Department's own estimates, the Mid-Atlantic region is not believed to contain more than an equivalent of 90 million barrels of oil. At current consumption rates, that amount of fuel would satisfy U.S. energy needs for less than one week. Those limited energy prospects cannot justify risking the environmental degradation that could result from an oil spill in the Mid-Atlantic region.

We are grateful for the action your subcommittee took last year to prohibit leasing activities of the Interior Department related to Lease Sale 121. We appeal to you to provide continued protection for New York's coastline from the potential effects of offshore oil and gas leasing.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

George Hochbrueckner
George J. Hochbrueckner, M.C.

Thomas J. Downey, M.C.

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
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May 9, 1990

Ray McGrath
Raymond J. McGrath, M.C.

Gary L. Ackerman, M.C.

James H. Scheuer, M.C.

Charles E. Schumer, M.C.

Edolphus Towns, M.C.

Major R. Owens, M.C.

Charles B. Rangel
Charles B. Rangel, M.C.

Ted Weiss
Ted Weiss, M.C.

José E. Serrano
Jose E. Serrano, M.C.

Nita M. Lowey
Nita M. Lowey, M.C.

Ben Gilman
Benjamin A. Gilman, M.C.

Sherwood L. Boehlert, M.C.

David O'B. Martin
David O'B. Martin, M.C.

Jim Walsh
James T. Walsh, M.C.

Frank Horton
Frank Horton, M.C.

Louise M. Slaughter
Louise M. Slaughter, M.C.

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
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John J. LaFalce, M.C.

Henry J. Nowak, M.C.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., M.C.

Stephen J. Solarz, M.C.

Eliot L. Engel

Eliot L. Engel, M.C.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you.

The second item is the restaffing of the Long Island Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Office. This was shut down last July, and, in fact, contained in my testimony is a letter from the regional director, Mr. Levinson, who has indicated answers to a variety of questions that I asked. We are hopeful that $250,000 could be found to reopen this particular office which, in fact, is not in my district but is, in fact, in Congressman Tom Downey's district, and it is, we feel, very important to enhancing the fish and wildlife elements of Long Island. We feel it is a very inexpensive price to pay for a very important program that does, in fact, help us on Long Island.

The third issue is the Environmental Education Center at Wortheim. As you know, in recent years we have had the environmental education centers created in the West, Midwest, and the South. And, of course, the Northeast has not had any. Essentially, the department is promoting the Long Island National Wildlife Refuge, would like to have an environmental center there. This is the brochure that I submit for the record that describes what the center will look like. It's about 60 miles from New York City, with over 3 million school children having easy access to it.

I also in the record have a letter from our former colleague, Mr. Lujan, who is in support of this, and, in fact, we fully anticipate we'll probably promote the funding next year. We're hoping we can get a head start on some of the planning for this year since the Northeast has been shortchanged.

Mr. YATES. That may be received for our files.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you so much. And the last item, of course, is one that I spoke with you about previously, and that is on the Wertheim itself. It's a very attractive refuge on Long Island. It's probably one of the few places that does not freeze very often in the winter, and so it's an important element in the flyway and, consequently, we would like to certainly see additional acquisitions there. We recognize the tough budget times we do have, but obviously if any free money should arrive, we'd certainly appreciate it if Wertheim Refuge were to be considered in terms of purchasing additional acreage in order to set aside more for these purposes.

Mr. YATES. Thank you. We'll certainly give that every consideration.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

WITNESS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Visclosky. Hi, Pete. Glad to see you.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Your statement may go into the record at this point.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Visclosky follows:]

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN PETER J. VISCLOSKY

Mr. Chairman, I would first like to thank you and the Subcommittee for allowing me to testify today concerning the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (IDNL) and related projects. I know that you are quite familiar with the beauty and importance of this national park and I sincerely appreciate your support in the past and look forward to working with you and the Subcommittee as we proceed.

NON-RECURRING FUNDING REQUESTS

My first request is for $1,610,000 for development, planning and equipment replacement necessary for the maintenance and improvement of the IDNL. This non-recurring appropriation includes several components:

* Chellenberg Barn Restoration ($400,000): Over the years, all of the historic structures at the Chellenberg Farm, a popular and heavily visited area of the national lakeshore and the site of its festivals, have been restored except for the barn. The barn is in structural disrepair and needs rehabilitation to prevent its further deterioration or collapse.

* Replacement of Park Radio System ($250,000): The park's existing radio system is 12 to 15 years old. Its technology is outdated and inadequate. Protection of park visitors and facilities, response to medical emergencies and effective parkwide law enforcement is greatly hindered due to the system's age and constraints.

* Water System Upgrade ($275,000): The IDNL is currently negotiating with a local community to extend city water to the park's headquarters and to the Bailly/Chellenberg complex, which are currently served by an old, inadequate, park-owned well and distribution system. Funds are needed to meet the costs for lift stations, bridge and highway crossings and installation of a new ten-inch water line.

* Construction of New Hiking and Bicycle Trails ($350,000): The Lakeshore has a large unmet need to expand hiking trail systems and to provide new bicycle trails.

* Implement a Geographic Information System ($125,000): To effectively manage the resources of the Lakeshore, the park has developed a Geographic Information System (GIS). The system currently includes digitized data on vegetation, topography and other resources and developments and is used to more effectively manage park resources. In anticipation of the enactment of legislation (H.R. 3209) that recently was passed by the House of Representatives, significant new areas will be added to the park. Funds for this project will allow for the collection of basic data through aerial photography, photogrammetric mapping, topographic mapping, interpretation of aerial photography and digitizing of resource data for the computerized GIS.

* Handicapped Access ($150,000): The Lakeshore is required to meet the new standards for handicapped accessibility to beach locations within the park. Funds are needed to meet construction costs of ramps and boardwalks.

* Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Feasibility Study ($60,000): National Park Service studies and an ongoing environmental impact statement recommend access to a proposed Gary marina on USX-owned property in Gary, Indiana via the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad from the west. Funds are required to conduct an engineering feasibility study of the use of this right-of-way for road construction and to develop construction cost estimates.

ADDITIONS TO THE OPERATING BASE

In the "operations" category, I would request a total of $400,000 in recurring funds. This request breaks down as follows:

* Expanded Beach Facilities ($170,000): To meet the needs of increased usage in the past several years, the park has expanded parking facilities, built new restroom and lifeguard facilities and developed new concession sites. Additionally, the increase in park visitors has strained visitor services, law enforcement, interpretation programs and general maintenance. Recurring funds are needed to meet these ongoing and increasing demands placed on the park due to its popularity.

* Goodfellow Camp ($150,000): Preliminary design for conversion of the camp facility to an overnight environmental education facility is nearing completion. The $150,000 would be used to fund camp operation, programs and maintenance.

* Water Quality Program ($80,000): Funds are requested to initiate a parkwide water quality monitoring program, which is essential to the IDNL's recreational, environmental and ecological well-being.

LAND ACQUISITION

My request for land acquisition is in two parts. First, I request $500,000 to acquire remaining lands authorized and available for purchase with the current park boundaries.

The second part of the request is for $6,000,000 for parcels that will be included within park boundaries upon enactment of H.R. 3209, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Enhancement and Access Act. This legislation, which I introduced, was adopted by the House of Representatives on May 1, 1990. It is my strong sense that it will be acted upon by the Senate in a very expeditious manner and that enactment will certainly take place before the end of the Second Session of the 101st Congress. Anticipating this action, I would request that the Subcommittee appropriate funds so that parcels may be purchased in a timely manner.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and Subcommittee again for its past help and consideration of these current requests.

Mr. **Visclosky**. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

Mr. **Yates**. You want money for land acquisition in the Dunes?

Mr. **Visclosky**. Yes, sir, I do.

Mr. **Yates**. How much money do you want?

Mr. **Visclosky**. Six and a half million dollars.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Does that take care of it?

Mr. **Visclosky**. Pretty much so, Mr. Chairman. I have several other requests for some nonrecurring funding as well as adding some monies for a baseline, but that is in my prepared testimony.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Good. We appreciate it. Brevity and swiftness contribute to favorable results. [Laughter.]

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

AMERICAN SAMOA

WITNESS

HON. ENI F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA, REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE TERRITORY OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. **Yates**. Now, we have from American Samoa, Mr. Faleomavaega. Hi, Mr. Faleomavaega.

Mr. **Faleomavaega**. How are you doing, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. **Yates**. Glad to see you. Your statement may go into the record, too.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Faleomavaega follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF
THE HONORABLE ENI F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

before the

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman:

Good afternoon and thank you for affording me the opportunity to testify before the subcommittee this afternoon. I know this is a busy period for you, so I will get right to the point. I am here to support the budget request of the American Samoa Government.

As you know, the President's budget for American Samoa for fiscal year 1991 proposed $21 million for operations of the American Samoa Government (ASG) and the Interior Committee authorized that amount. The request of the American Samoa Government is that the Committee appropriate $2.8 million more than that.

With regard to capital improvements, the President's budget for Samoa was $1 million, the Interior Committee authorized $4.2 million, and the ASG last week requested $15 million.

The ASG also requested an additional $14.6 million for assistance related to Hurricane Ofa which struck Samoa in February of this year.

Mr. Chairman, Samoa's needs were great before Hurricane Ofa, and are even greater now. The federal agencies involved in the post-hurricane reconstruction are a tremendous help, but there is a gap which the other federal agencies do not fill. The American Samoa Government is doing its best to fill the gap by raising taxes and reducing expenses, but it is still coming to this Committee with hat in hand to help them this year.

Last week, when the ASG request was presented to this Committee, I publicly supported that request, and I do so again now. I do that, Mr. Chairman, because unlike last year's request, this request was prepared by the Executive Branch of the ASG and approved by the Legislative Branch in a budget resolution.

Mr. Chairman, I know you are inundated with requests for money while at the same time you and the other members of the Appropriations Committee are trying to reduce the budget deficit by spending less. I know realistically that you can not give the American Samoa Government all $63.6 million of its request, as needy as that request may be.

I do request, however Mr. Chairman, that the Committee appropriate as much as it can for Samoa this year, and that the appropriation support the priorities of the American Samoa Government. With this in mind, I recommend an appropriation for American Samoa in the amount of $29.35 million dollars, to be used as follows: Government operations - $23.8 million; Capital Improvement Projects - $4.5 million ($1.0 million for school classrooms & buses as set forth in the President's budget, and $3.5 million for the American Samoa Power Authority); $300,000 for the National Park of Samoa, as set forth in the President's budget, and Mr. Chairman, there is one other request from the people who live in the Village of Nuuuli.

Mr. Chairman, the Village of Nuuuli is slowly being eroded away. For ten years now, the elected and traditional leaders of Nuuuli have been requesting a sea wall. Unfortunately, this request seems to have fallen between the cracks all these years.

Mr. Chairman, the cost estimate to solve this long-standing problem is $750,000. Although the residents of Nuuuli cannot contribute money to defray the cost of the construction of a sea wall, they are prepared to provide free labor and time to construct the sea wall.

Last January, one of our colleagues in the Senate, Senator Daniel Inouye, personally inspected the Village of Nuuuli, and he, too, can attest to this critical need for these people.

Last year this Committee was able to help three villages in Samoa with improvements to their water systems. This year I hope the Committee will provide some direct assistance to the people of Nuuuli. Mr. Chairman, ten years is a long time to wait while the shores of your village slowly disappear, and I hope the members of this Committee will give favorable consideration to this request from some 3,000 residents of this village.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to conclude with a Samoan proverb: A tu lili o le tai, e gaioioi figota o le a'au. The literal translation of these words is: "Like a paddle lying on the outrigger". The best translation I can provide in English is: "My thoughts are merely given for your consideration, but your decision is final."

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Faleomavaega**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, in the testimony that was brought last week by officials of our Government when they issued requests that were presented to this committee, I publicly supported that request, and I do so now again. I do that, Mr. Chairman, because, unlike last year's request, this request was prepared by the Executive branch of the Government and approved by the Legislative branch in the budget resolution.

Mr. Chairman, I do support the priorities and the recommendations that were offered by our territorial leaders, and I just have one additional request, if I may. In addition there is a request of the people who live in the village of Nuuuli. Mr. Chairman, the village of Nuuuli is slowly being eroded away. For ten years now, the elected and traditional leaders of Nuuuli have been requesting a sea wall. Unfortunately——

Mr. **Yates**. How much will that cost?

Mr. **Faleomavaega**. About $750,000, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay.

Mr. **Faleomavaega**. And that's all I'm asking.

Mr. **Yates**. Is that all?

Mr. **Faleomavaega**. That's all.

Mr. **Yates**. For the village of Nuuuli.

Mr. **Faleomavaega**. For the village of Nuuuli.

Mr. **Yates**. We will try to take care of the village of Nunnli. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Faleomavaega**. That really takes care of my request, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. All right.

Mr. **Faleomavaega**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Yates**. Nunnli, I will remember that. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Faleomavaega**. Thank you.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

DELAWARE CANAL; NPS; FS

WITNESS

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. **Yates**.

Mr. **Yates**. Peter Kostmayer. Come on up.

Mr. **Kostmayer**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Stallings asked that I get his funds.

Mr. **Yates**. Did he really? All right, glad to have you appearing for both. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Kostmayer**. But it's all to go into my district.

Mr. **Yates**. Oh. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Kostmayer**. Mr. Chairman, I'll be very brief, very, very brief. I'll do this in a minute.

Mr. **Yates**. Good, we appreciate it. We'll place your full statement in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kostmayer follows:]

Statement of
THE HONORABLE PETER H. KOSTMAYER

before the
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you and the other members of the Subcommittee this morning on the Fiscal 1991 Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

I have asked to appear before the Subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, for two reasons. First, to request funding for several important projects in Southeastern Pennsylvania, part of which I represent, and second, to propose solutions to two situations I have examined in my capacity as Chairman of the House Interior Committee's Subcommittee on General Oversight and investigations.

My first request is for funding to continue implementation of the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1988 (PL 100-692). Mr. Chairman, as you will remember, your subcommittee last year approved the first of five $350,000 annual installments for rehabilitation and preservation of the canal as authorized under the provisions of the Act. Wisely, the Senate concurred in your action and Congress approved the appropriation as part of P.L. 101-121.

I am happy to report that in March of this year, Secretary Lujan officially finalized appointments to the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission as created by the Act. During two meetings in April, the Commission began obligating the federal money made available to it, committing $210,000 of the federal share.

Of that amount, roughly $100,000 has been provided to the National Park Service for technical assistance for Commission orientation and organization, temporary staff support, assistance in procurement, contracting and cooperative agreement actions, organization of the Commission's planning project and assistance in designing interpretive materials. Another $50,000 has been obligated to provide the necessary match for a $150,000 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania grant for preparation of a management action plan for the Canal Corridor. The Commission has also obligated $45,000 to the Historic American Engineering Record for the study and documentation of the three most important historic buildings on the Bethlehem Steel site in Bethlehem, PA. Lastly, the Commission has obligated $15,000 to match funds and services provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce and other sources for production of a promotional brochure on the Corridor.

I would hasten to add, Mr. Chairman, that the Commission has also made tentative plans on how the remaining $135,000 will be obligated in the months before the end of the fiscal year.

The Commission projects spending roughly $10,000 for the remainder of the year for payment of an interim executive director. Another $7,000 will be needed for office expenses, according to Commission projections, although arrangements have already been made for donation of office space and office furniture. The Commission projects spending $40,000 in the remainder of this fiscal year to pay for consultant services. Finally, the Commission projects $77,000 for work in assessing cultural, natural, recreational, institutional and economic resources in the corridor. The Commission's strategic plan for preservation, interpretation and promotion of the Corridor will be based on the results of these assessments.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the authorized amount of $350,000, I am also requesting today that the Subcommittee provide an additional $75,000 under the Operation of the National Park System account in order to provide for continued technical assistance by the National Park Service. It is clear to all who have followed the implementation of the Canal Corridor program that the help of the Park System has been an invaluable tool. Additional funding would allow this aid to continue without unduly depleting the already scarce funds available to the Canal Commission.

My second request would also directly benefit Southeastern Pennsylvania. More important, however, I think the program could act as a model for other areas around the country that are becoming more urbanized.

Over the last year and a half, my Subcommittee has held a series of hearings to investigate development in areas surrounding America's great cities. The answers we have found are not encouraging. Increasingly, there is a depressing sameness to America's countryside. As a nation, we have for the most part neglected to examine the haphazard way in which America handles her growth -- we have failed to ask, let alone answer, the question of how we should balance our genuine need for economic development and growth with the equally important task of preserving and protecting our country's natural and historic legacy, in short, its countryside.

The appropriation I am asking for today would for the first time would utilize the resources and expertise of the National Park Service in helping to stem the loss of open space and cultural resources on a regional basis.

I would request that the Subcommittee add $100,000 over and above the anticipated appropriation to NPS' State and Local River and Trails Technical Assistance Program to fund a model cooperative project to develop a metropolitan open space corridor strategy for the Delaware Valley.

The Park Service would coordinate efforts of governmental entities and private organizations to create a "green belt" around the Philadelphia metropolitan region. The Park Service will work with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, State of New Jersey, City of Philadelphia, Environmental Protection Agency, Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission and key private organizations to assess significant resources, increase public awareness of open space issues, and develop strategies for more effective future conservation and management efforts.

The funds I am requesting today would be used by the Park Service for any or all of the following specific tasks: to identify significant natural, recreational, and cultural resources and opportunities in the Delaware Valley; to develop strategies for conservation and management of open space; to increase public awareness of opportunities for preservation of these resources; to organize an open space protection network; and to identify regional priorities for open space conservation actions.

The goal of this effort would be to enhance existing public and private efforts to protect open space and greenway resources, to provide additional opportunities for recreation, quality of life, and ecological protection and management.

My third request also relates to preservation of open space in heavily urbanized areas of the eastern United States. On October 2 of last year my Subcommittee held a hearing on the proposed development of the Sterling Forest area which stretches through Orange County, New York, and Passaic County, New Jersey. Sterling Forest represents the last substantial tract of undeveloped land within a hundred miles of New York City.

After a thorough review, it is my belief that a study of the resources of the entire region should be completed so that decisions regarding preservation and development can be made in an informed fashion.

My request for $250,000 to complete this study is in keeping with legislation (H.R. 3803 and H.R. 3804) which I introduced last year. I am confident that one of these measures will be signed into law before the end of this session. However, given that development of the area is imminent unless we act immediately, I would ask that the Subcommittee not wait until next year to appropriate funds for this important project. Such an action would be in keeping with your funding of the so-called "Northern

Forests Lands Study" currently being completed by the National Forest Service.

My final request, Mr. Chairman, is based on another hearing and investigation carried out by my Subcommittee. Last October 30, I held a hearing to commemorate the fifth anniversary of legislation I sponsored which created Pennsylvania's only federally designated Wilderness. During the hearing, I was distressed to learn that the Forest Service was moving toward the construction of a motel-restaurant complex in the Allegheny National Forest. This decision was made despite the fact that public comments on the Forest Service's draft environmental impact statement ran seventy percent in opposition to development of a motel in the forest.

Mr. Chairman, the State of Pennsylvania has but one national forest. Public purchase of this land in 1923 was designed to prevent development of this land and ensure its preservation for the future.

After thorough review of the EIS, I found it flawed in several respects, most notably in its failure to seriously address a "no development" alternative. Additionally, a recent examination of state parks in Pennsylvania revealed almost unanimous public opposition to the existence of developed recreational facilities inside Pennsylvania's parks.

As a result of these findings, I would ask that the Subcommittee include language in its FY 1991 bill forbidding the Forest Service from using any funds to complete the permitting process for this development.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify and will make available to your staff further details regarding the requests I have made today.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. I know you're busy, and this is a task for you. I'm asking for four things. Two are in Southeastern Pennsylvania and two I come to you to request in my capacity as chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on Oversite Investigations.

For Southeastern Pennsylvania, I'm asking again that you appropriate as you very kindly did last year, $350,000 for the Delaware Canal. As you know, the authorization provides for five years of $350,000 each. You kindly funded the program last year; I'm asking that you do it again. The commission is going great guns; they've spent a good deal of the money. The commission is set up. Mr. Lujan has appointed it. It is very, very, successful.

In addition to that $350,000, I'm asking that you put another $75,000 into it which will go to the Park Service to allow them to continue to provide their wonderful technical help and advice.

Mr. YATES. All right.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. That's the first project in Southeastern Pennsylvania.

The second request I am making for my part of the State is $100,000 to the Park Service to continue to help with something we've already started, but are going to have to stop unless we can get some money. That is a plan to develop a green belt, as there is in London, around the city of Philadelphia, working with the Park Service and all the local governments. We've had a half dozen meetings of several hours each where the Park Service has said, "We want to help you develop this green belt, and work with all municipalities, but we've got to have a little money." So I'm asking for that.

The third issue is the first of the two in my capacity as subcommittee chairman. On October 2 of last year, I went up to Westchester County in suburban New York City, Orange County, to visit the Sterling forest. That is 18,000 acres of open land, Mr. Chairman, the largest remaining area of privately-owned open land in metropolitan New York. They're going to develop it. They're going to cover it with shopping centers, houses, traffic lanes, and all the rest.

This is a study for $250,000 to develop ways that we can prevent that and preserve that land as open land. I don't know whether we'll ever do it short of buying it, but the study will, I think, slow them down and help us.

The very last thing, Mr. Chairman, is not a request for money. I held a hearing last October at the Allegheny National Forest, the only national forest in Pennsylvania. In fact, when I was here in 1978, I introduced a bill to take about 9,000 acres of that forest and make it wilderness. It was signed by President Carter and it's now law.

Now, the Forest Service has given permission to a private developer to build a hotel/motel complex resort in the national forest. We do not want our national forest developed in Pennsylvania, thank you very much. We only have one.

Mr. YATES. Is there a contract?

Mr. KOSTMAYER. There is not a contract yet, but what we're trying to get you——

Mr. YATES. You want a moratorium on it?

Mr. Kostmayer. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Leave our national forest alone. The department of parks in my State conducted a study, coincidentally, and found that over 90 percent of the people in my State don't want development in the parks. Please leave our parks alone. We don't want any motels in our parks. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much.

Mr. Yates. Thank you. All right.

Mr. Kostmayer. Sorry to take so long.

Mr. Yates. You were great.

Mr. Kostmayer. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

LWCF; SAWTOOTH NRA; FWS; BIA

WITNESS

HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Mr. Yates. Mr. Stallings, your testimony has been received already.

Mr. Stallings. You mean I missed it?

Mr. Yates. Peter Kostmayer came in and said he was speaking for you and for him. He was going to take all your money. [Laughter.]

Sit down.

Mr. Stallings. I appreciate his doing that.

Mr. Yates. That's all right. Your statement may be received in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stallings follows:]

Statement of the

Honorable Richard H. Stallings

OPENING COMMENTS

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. I am here to speak in support of several projects that are very important to me and many of my constituents.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

This year marks the 25th Anniversary of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Our responsibility to protect our natural resources is becoming more critical with each passing year. This excellent program, Mr. Chairman, has helped fund many worthwhile park and recreational projects throughout the nation and Idaho. I wish to express my thanks for your leadership in supporting this excellent program.

A special centennial celebration is taking place in Idaho this year. One of my goals this session has been to help focus attention on and safeguard our natural resource heritage. The Land and Water Conservation Fund has played an important role in this effort.

STATE GRANTS PROGRAM DESERVES ADDITIONAL MONEY

First, let me highlight the importance of the state grants program. I strongly believe the need is greater than the past appropriated level. The state program deserves additional money. As you know, the Administration budget includes no funding for such state grants. The past three years the appropriated level has remained at about $20.0 million. This compares to a high of $370 million back in 1979. Between 1980 and 1987, the state program has experienced an 88 percent reduction in funding.

I recommend that the Subcommittee provide at least $100 million to match and help expand the recreation investments of state and local governments. Many states, including Idaho, do not have adequate resources to meet its recreation needs. I urge you to give state and local funding under the Land and Water Conservation program a higher priority.

FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION PRIORITIES FOR IDAHO

Mr. Chairman, I also want to offer my recommendations for funding for several projects on the federal acquisition side. I have carefully reviewed the Administration's request and have heard from many Idahoans on their priority projects.

Attached is an Appendix which outlines my specific recommendations and includes additional details on each project. I have tried to identify those priority areas that deserve special protection and management attention.

The three projects include the South Fork of the Snake River, the Big Wood River, and the Targhee National Forest. Acquisition of these areas will preserve and protect critical wildlife habitat, blue ribbon trout streams, and recreational access.

I respectfully request that the Committee appropriate funds to acquire the scenic easements or fee title for these three projects. Funding also has been requested by the Administration for these projects.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MONITORING PROGRAM

Another issue of importance to me is a national biomonitoring program being developed jointly by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). I recently became aware of this project and would like to share my thoughts with you.

The Fish and Wildlife Service began monitoring contaminants in 1965 to determine if pesticides were accumulating in our fish and wildlife resources. Beginning in 1987, the Service received funding to develop and test a strategy for long-term contaminant biomonitoring on National Wildlife Refuges. Congress has requested that the National Contaminant Biomonitoring Program be revised to improve its ability to assess the impact of man's activities on fish and wildlife.

The Service has been working with the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory on this effort for the last three years. Approximately $2.7 million is needed in the 1991 budget to continue development of this important program. The money would be used to test this program and to finalize the overall monitoring plan.

The INEL has developed a monitoring strategy that is supported by the Fish and Wildlife Service. However, no funds were requested by the Service in the 1991 budget because agreement on the strategy was not reached until after the budget request was submitted. It is my understanding that there is intent on the part of the Service to put a monitoring request into the 1992 budget.

The Fish and Wildlife Service and INEL officials recently briefed your staff on this program. I feel it is important to continue this effort in order to efficiently develop a monitoring program that will provide valuable information on contaminant effects on our fish and wildlife resources.

SAWTOOTH NRA: A NATIONAL TREASURE

Arguably the most spectacular scenery in Idaho, the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA) is truly one of our national treasures. It also is the most heavily used area in the state for both dispersed and developed outdoor recreation.

Unfortunately, funding for the SNRA remains insufficient to provide the level of management necessary to live up to the Forest Service's goal for what the agency calls "Showcase Management". Nor has funding for dispersed recreation or fish and wildlife management been adequate to protect and enhance these resources.

I request that the Committee earmark the following funds for the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

Backcountry Management	$30,000
Wildlife Management	
Wolverine Study	$90,000
Wildlife Budget	$80,000
Fisheries Management	$40,000
TOTAL REQUEST	$240,000

Attached is a letter signed by three major Idaho conservation groups which provides additional background information and justification for this request. I share their concerns and strongly believe money should be earmarked for these specific programs.

ZEO-PHOS FERTILIZER PROGRAM

Finally, I would like to express my support for an exciting project being jointly proposed by the Ogala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation -- the Zeo-Phos Fertilizer Program.

Zeolite from the Pine Ridge Reservation is mixed with phosphate mill shale from the Fort Hall Reservation to create an efficient fertilizer that protects underlying groundwater from nitrogen pollution. In contrast to most fertilizers, one made from zeolite acts as an ionic sponge, slowing releasing nitrogen to the plants over an extended period of time. Because of this property, it is not readily leached into the groundwater and is capable of absorbing nitrogen added to a field at a later time.

Zeo-Phos fertilizer offers the potential for nitrate pollution abatement; increased size, weight, and yield of vegetable products; and significant economic benefits for two Indian tribes. But additional research is needed to determine the most efficient manufacturing and production process. A pilot plan would require funding of approximately $1.8 million.

Attached is a background paper which outlines my specific recommendations and provides additional details on this project. I encourage you to review this information.

The Ogala Sioux and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes are at the leading edge of this new technology. They are working to overcome economic adversity and improve their lives. By providing seed money for this project, we help them fully utilize their natural resources to help in this effort. I believe this program deserves your support.

CLOSING COMMENTS

In closing, I appreciate the opportunity to be here today and look forward to working with the Committee on issues of concern to the people of Idaho.

Mr. Yates. Tell us what it is you want. I see you have Sawtooth down there.

Mr. Stallings. I do. In fact, I have two or three important projects that I appreciate the committee considering. I have a written statement that I'd ask to be made part of the record.

Mr. Yates. That may go into the record.

Mr. Stallings. Actually, I have four projects that I'd like you to consider, Mr. Chairman. The first deals with Land and Water Conservation funds. This marks, as you're well aware, the 25th anniversary of the program, and I really appreciate your leadership in the program. It has been extremely helpful.

The one area, I think, that has been overlooked, and I know that you've tried to remedy it, of course, is the State grants program. We have some projects, and I know for a fact we have a real significant backlog of projects in Idaho that have not been funded. I know the Administration has not proposed any funds for the State grants. We think $100 million would be the ideal amount. Now whether there's those kinds of dollars in the budget or not, of course, remains to be seen, but have an investment of the future at stake here. You're very much aware.

On the other side of it are the Federal land acquisitions. Really there are three priority projects. We've gone through the Administration's recommendations and tried to prioritize those that we thought were important.

There is some land in the Targhee National Forest, valued at about $2.6 million, that would be a great buy for the American people; several properties on the South Fork of the Snake River that could be developed. We're going to have housing and we're going to have to deal with septic tanks, and we've had a problem reaching into the South Fork if nothing is done. That's worth about $1.3 million, and then a couple thousand dollars, $200,000 to be exact, on the Big Wood River which is not far from the Sun Valley area. Acquisition of these areas would be extremely helpful in protecting habitat for both fish, and wildlife.

The second project is one that deals with fish and wildlife monitoring. We're trying to establish a national biomonitoring program, being jointly developed by the Fish and Wildlife Service and by the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. Right now, there is no consistent monitoring either throughout the country or worldwide. The idea is to propose a monitoring program, give us some ideas of level of contaminants and the impact that has on fish and wildlife. The cost of this is about $2.7 million to complete the effort.

We briefed your staff on it, and if you take a moment to look into it, I think you will see the merits.

One project you mentioned as I came in is funding for the Sawtooth National Recreational Area. This has been identified as one of the Forest Service's showcase management areas. Obviously, it's one of the most spectacular areas in Idaho, and it is one that has some tremendous potential. Unfortunately, funding for the Sawtooth NRA remains woefully inadequate. I request the committee to earmark $240,000 for three specific projects and I'll submit a letter in the future that will provide you additional information and justification for this request.

And, finally, one that I'm quite excited about is known as the Zeo-Phos fertilizer program. A couple of Indian tribes—one, the Shoshone-Bannock in Idaho and one of the tribes in South Dakota, the Oglalla Sioux—have come up with an idea that really provides some rather exciting potential. The notion is to put together a different type of fertilizer. A pilot plan will cost about $1.8 million in 1991.

The technology here is tremendous. The fact is that we've got a couple of Indian tribes that are losing economic gains that they realized a decade or so ago. Both the tribes are in serious trouble. There are problems on the reservations. They're losing their populations and this is the chance to reverse that. These folks have got some real incentives and some great ideas, a good product. I think they need a little bit of help. So, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the time.

Mr. YATES. All right, we're glad to have you come in. We'll certainly give some consideration to it.

Mr. STALLINGS. I understand. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

HABITAT CONSERVATION; INKS DAM NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY; LBJ PARK; FOSSIL ENERGY

WITNESS

HON. J. J. PICKLE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. YATES. Mr. Pickle. Jake, glad to see you. Your statement may go into the record at this point.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pickle follows:]

Testimony of the Honorable J.J. Pickle
before the Subcommittee on the Interior
House Appropriations Committee
May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be here today to testify before your Committee on several items of importance to my District. I come to you today with a full plate and I want to explain at the outset why the Federal government has an important role to play in protecting and promoting environmental resources in Central Texas -- one of the most environmentally sensitive areas in the country.

Austin, Texas lies on what is known as the Great Balcones divide, a fault line which separates the plains of East Texas from the Hill Country of Central Texas. This fault line has created some of the most beautiful landscape not only in Texas, but in all of the United States. People in Texas -- and beyond -- value the beauty of Central Texas and the recreational opportunities it offers. And they also know that the natural beauty of Central Texas is closely related to its environmental sensitivity. Texans know that they can't enjoy their environment unless they work to protect it.

There is much to protect. Central Texas is home to a variety of endangered and threatened species which are entitled to protection under the Endangered Species Act. Among the Endangered Species are the black-capped vireo, a small songbird which nests in the Hill Country and several cave-dwelling invertebrates -- small bugs. Another songbird, the golden-cheeked warbler, just last week was given an emergency listing as an endangered species. In addition, there are several plants being studied for listing as endangered species. To accomodate development with protection of these endangered species, Austin is working on a habitat conservation plan, which I will discuss.

Central Texas also has some of the most majestic live oak trees in Texas, but they are presently threatened by a fungus known as "oak wilt." And Central Texas is home to the highland lakes, which support several fish hatchery programs which supply fish for much of the Southwest and are on the leading edge of research in warm water and other technologies related to fish hatcheries. And Central Texas is home of the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, which serves the many visitors to Johnson City, Texas who wish to learn more about President Johnson. The LBJ Park presently has an inadequate visitors center, and I will discuss today a common-sense way to improve the visitors center at the LBJ Park. And of course Central Texas is home to the University of Texas, whose Geoscience Institute for Oil and Gas Research advances knowledge in the field of geology, for the benefit of Texas and the nation.

All the programs I will discuss are ones which Texans actively support, both through hard work and financial contributions. They are all programs which carry out missions either mandated by the federal government or of benefit to the nation. And they are all programs which cannot be effective without a significant federal funding role.

Let me first discuss Austin's Regional Habitat Conservation Plan (RHCP). As members of this committee know, the Endangered Species Act prohibits construction and development activities which may result in the "take" of endangered species. "Take" means the harming, harassing, and most distressingly, the killing of species listed by the Department of Interior as endangered. Under section 10(a) of the Act, non-federal entities can apply for permits for land development which may result only in "incidental takes" of endangered species. An incidental take might result in a reduction in a listed species, but not a reduction which may harm the long-term viability of the species. Localities follow through with the Section 10(a) process by acquiring land for a regional habitat conservation plan (RHCP) so that endangered species can thrive in land set aside for them.

Mr. Chairman, there has been an impressive and cooperative effort by a diverse group of people in Central Texas to develop a good RHCP. The plan which people in my district are working on will balance the need to protect endangered species with the need to allow the public to enjoy the recreational and development opportunities in the Austin area. Groups such as the Texas Nature Conservancy, the Lower Colorado River Authority, the City of Austin, Travis County, and several private developers have joined forces to develop a plan consistent with Section 10(A) of the Endangered Species Act. These groups have spent $403,000 of their own money in planning for the RHCP. This $403,000 has been used by a biological advisory team to map out what areas will be most suitable as habitats for the endangered species. This team has determined that 125,000 acres of land will be needed to protect the various endangered species adequately.

Now, even by Texas standards 125,000 acres is a lot of land. I don't know that all that land will be needed when all is said and done. But I do know that we will need much of that land. And I know that buying it up will cost money. This year, the Fish and Wildlife Service will need $2 million to assist the Austin RHCP -- called the Balcones Canyonlands Habitat Plan by FWS -- in acquiring the land necessary for the habitat. And the Fish and Wildlife's Fort Worth office will need $200,000 for expenses associated with the federal environmental impact statement that this program requires.

Mr. Chairman, the presence of so many endangered species in my district has created a great deal of uncertainty about land use for everyone, from the average homeowner, to developers, to school districts needing to build more schools. We need the federal government's support to move our habitat plan forward and establish some stability about future land use in Central Texas. I request that this Committee support these appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service for fiscal year 1991.

Let me turn to a program which this Committee saw fit to support last year and I hope will support again this year. I refer to money for the Forest Service's Cooperative Pest Suppression fund to fight oak wilt, as well as research dollars to study ways to prevent and cure oak wilt. Oak wilt is a fungal disease which kills live oaks, red oaks, and spanish oaks. Oak wilt has wiped out thousands of trees in my state -- most of them in my District. With this Committee's support, we have made progress fighting oak wilt, but my Texas state foresters tell me that the fungus is spreading -- it has recently been spotted in the San Antonio area.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have to tell this Committee how important forests are, not just to the overall health of our environment, but to the American people. Last summer, the national press took great note of the poisoning of the Treaty Oak in Austin, Texas, a 500 year old tree under which, legend has it, Stephen F. Austin signed a peace treaty with Native Americans in the early 1800s.

In my judgment, this became such a press story because of the outpouring of affection Texans have shown for that tree. People have prayed for the Treaty Oak, put their lucky charms next to the Treaty Oak, and spent money trying to save it. Well, it's sad to say that it doesn't look like the Treaty Oak is going to make it.

But I raise this example because it shows how strongly the people of Central Texas feel about their environment -- how the environment is to be valued not only for its beauty but also for its tradition. Just as they have fought to save the Treaty Oak, they have fought to save trees suffering from oak wilt. Last year, this Committee earmarked $10.57 million for oak wilt from the Cooperative Suppression fund. $416,000 of that money made it to Texas for oak wilt suppression, money matched by homeowners trying to save their trees.

My state foresters report that progress is being made in the fight against oak wilt. Last year, federal funds saved numerous trees by digging 62,000 feet of trenches around infected trees, which is part of the oak wilt suppression method. My foresters tell me that there is a promising new fungicide which helps to stop the spread of oak wilt fungus. They've named it "Alamo" and the Texas Department of Agriculture just last week aproved it for use. But that fungicide only stops oak wilt in the branches, not in the roots, so the trenches must still be dug in order to fight oak wilt. That is the expensive part of oak wilt treatment. It is for that reason that I join my state foresters in recommending an increase in the Cooperative Suppression fund to $14 million this year. The cost is a little greater this year, but the results promise to be better.

I also ask this Committee to continue funding for research to find ways to prevent and cure oak wilt. I understand that the President's budget has proposed no funding for the Stoneville, Mississippi lab which conducts oak wilt research. I would ask this committee to restore this lab's funding to $300,000 for FY 1991 so that oak wilt research can continue.

Mr. Chairman, let me emphasize that for each federal dollar devoted to oak wilt suppression, homeowners put up another dollar to fight oak wilt. The federal government is playing a valuable role in an effective program, one with impressive private support. I ask that this Committee continue its support for the fight against oak wilt.

I now would like to discuss the fish hatcheries programs in my district. We have the San Marcos National Fish Hatchery and Technology Center and the Inks Dam National Fish Hatchery, both of which continue to be valuable parts of the Fish and Wildlife Service's fish hatcheries program.

The Inks Dam National Fish Hatchery supplies fish for federal reserviors throughout Texas and the Southwest. Presently, Inks Dam has much greater demand for fish for federal reservoirs than it is presently able to supply. Fish and Wildlife folks at Inks Dam have been looking for creative ways to meet this increased demand. Recently, Inks Dam entered into a 50 year lease with the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) for land which will be used for additional fish ponds. It is estimated that these new ponds will produce 50,000 catfish, an increase of capacity for the Inks Dam fish hatchery of one-third. But construction of these ponds is going to cost money -- an estimated $415,000. I am requesting that this Committee include the necessary funds in Fish and Wildlife's budget to build these ponds.

The research program at San Marcos also deserves and needs federal support. The San Marcos facility is the only warm water technology center in the United States and presently needs to expand its research into aquaculture methods, fish disease investigations, genetics, and other areas. The San Marcos facility needs to undertake a careful planning effort to decide how to expand and needs $300,000 to complete a plan. I ask this Committee to support funding for this plan.

Now, let me discuss a project about which I have written to this Committee before. I refer to the construction of a new visitors center for the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park in Johnson City, Texas. Presently, the LBJ park has a very small visitors center which occupies a leased space on the back porch of a house in Johnson City. Just a block or so away, there is the old Johnson City Hospital building, which has not been used in several years and is presently owned by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). What the Park Service would like to do is convert this abandoned hospital building into a new visitors center for folks coming to the LBJ park. This new visitors center would not only serve the public, but it would also enable Park Service employees presently housed in the post office building finally to have their own office facilities. And the post office, which needs more space, would have it.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good, common-sense way to solve a problem for the visitors to the LBJ park, the Park Service, and the post office. And it would put an abandoned federal building to use. This project is the top priority among new projects in the Park Services's southwest region. It is listed 12th (twelfth) nationally among the Park Service's new projects.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken with Secretary Lujan about this project several times. He has assured me of the Interior Department's support for this plan and has written to OMB requesting approval of the transfer of the building's title to Interior. That process should be completed shortly. Once that is done, the Park Service will need approximately $4.5 million in FY 91 to develop the plans and do the construction work to turn the hospital building into a visitors center. I ask the committee to provide the necessary funds to the Park Service to move this project forward.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss the Energy Department's proposed joint industry-university oil and gas research consortia initiative. The President's FY 91 budget includes a $17 million line for DOE's fossil energy program in support of joint industry-university consortia.

The Geoscience Institute for Oil and Gas Recovery Research, which is headquartered at the University of Texas at Austin, has recommended specific language for your Committee's consideration. I want you to know that I fully support the University's position. Under this approach, Geoscience Oil and Gas Recovery Research would be conducted on a competitive basis and would require each consortia to provide a 50 percent match for federal funds.

I have attached a copy of the recommended language for your consideration and will be back in touch with your concerning this matter.

Mr. Chairman, I promised you a full plate when I began, and I imagine I haven't let you down. These are good programs I have talked about today. They are all supported by the people of my District, through words, deeds, and money. But federal funds are needed to make these programs complete and effective. I thank you for the time before this committee to discuss these projects and I will be happy to provide whatever additional information you may need.

"JOINT INDUSTRY-UNIVERSITY GEOSCIENCE CONSORTIA: The Committee recommends $17,000,000 be designated for competitive support of joint industry-university geoscience oil and gas recovery research consortia including the Geoscence Institute for Oil and Gas Recovery Research. Under this recommended approach, geoscience oil and gas recovery research will be conducted on a competitive basis by consortia consisting of industry, state, and leading universities. A nationally based oil and gas recovery research consortia program will ensure that coordinated university and state-based research focuses on substantial and high priority needs of industry end-users. Participation in the program will be on a competitive basis and requires each consortia to provide a 50 percent cost-share match from nonfederal funds. Up to 50 percent fo the cost-share can be like-in-kind contributions.

The new consortia program approach will enhance cost-sharing of the Department's projects, ensure effective technology transfer, cost leverage available program support, and provides for active industry participation. The Committee recommends the following distribution of support for the joint industry-university consortia effort within Fossil Energy's existing program structure as follows: $3,000,000 for Extraction and Process Technology; $10,000,000 for Enhanced Oil Recovery, and $4,000,000 for Unconventional Gas Recovery."

Mr. YATES. It looks like you just came from the gym. Your hair is combed.

Mr. PICKLE. The library, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. Oh, the library. You were studying? I see. All right.

Mr. PICKLE. But I'm glad you're very observant.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have five different subjects I want to mention to you briefly today. Let me first say to you one reason I'm doing this is because we in Austin, Texas, the tenth district, have some of the best land in all the United States and the world. We're located at what we call the Balcones fault line.

Many centuries ago the earth separated, and all the land to the south or east became the flat, lush land of beautiful east Texas. To the west it's a hill country scene. We have some of the prettiest land in all the world, and we have to try to protect the environment. We are interested in doing that.

Our appeal to you today is to help us put together a regional habitat plan in the city so we can proceed. As you know now, land can be acquired for a habitat if there is a plan from which you can work. We need to have a regional habitat plan. Our local people have contributed something like $400,000 of their funds to advance the plan. We've gone far. We need some extra money to finish the plan. I think we have the full support of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Interior Department that they want us to proceed with that.

So we would need some $200,000 to finish the plan.

In addition, we're asking for $2 million for land acquisition. As you know, an exception to prohibitions to development can be made under Section 10(A) of the Endangered Species Act if we have a plan in place.

Mr. YATES. Is that for the beautiful flat land or the hill country?

Mr. PICKLE. That's for the hill country.

Mr. YATES. Oh.

Mr. PICKLE. That's where we have a lot of the endangered species. Mr. Chairman, we've got the golden cheeked warbler and the black-capped vireo, and several varieties of cave spiders and you name it, we've got them in this very unique territory.

Mr. YATES. I'd rather have the vireos than the spiders.

Mr. PICKLE. Well, we've got them all.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. PICKLE. Now, we have had several meetings trying to get a plan together. Some species have already been put on the endangered list. Last week they put the golden- cheeked warbler on the list, and that literally, together with the other species on the list, has stopped all developers in the northwest quadrant of Austin and Travis County—a complete standstill. That affects schools, that affects hospitals, that affects homes, that affects construction projects. We need to do something.

Putting the warbler on the list has caused a great deal of confusion, but mainly uncertainty because of what the list means. We need to have that clarified. The Fish and Wildlife people are coming to Austin tomorrow in a meeting with developers and city and county officials to see if they can clear up what that designation means and to seek cooperation.

I'm saying to you, Mr. Chairman, we need to work together, city and county, the business interests and developers, and the Federal Government to come up with a plan. I don't think there are but two habitat regions in the country now. If we can put together a habitat plan, we would be the third. We're asking for, and they have recommended tentatively, 125,000 acres. Now, Mr. Chairman, even by Texas standards that's a lot of land.

Mr. YATES. Really?

Mr. PICKLE. I don't know whether we can use it all.

Mr. YATES. Only 125,000 acres.

Mr. PICKLE. I hate to put this on the record, but it's still a lot of land. If we can get a good plan together, perhaps we can get by for less, but we're asking for $2 million to begin land acquisition. What we need, though, is such funding as you have in the category for habitat to designate $2 million to Travis.

Now, as we go along, if the plan is approved, we will use these funds; if a plan isn't in place, of course the money wouldn't be spent. But we think it's a good thing and it's very much needed, so we ask for you to consider that.

Secondly, last year your committee was very favorable towards funds for the oak wilt. That doesn't excite a lot of people, but in my district alone, Mr. Chairman, last year I lost over 10,000 oak trees—10,000. I may lose that much again this year. That's red oak, live oak, Spanish oak. Now, the only way we can combat oak wilt now is to use entrenchment—digging trenches all around infected trees. We do that.

For every dollar, though, that the Federal Government had put up, the local people in my city have got to put up another dollar. It's a matching fund program. It's worked well. We've done well. Now, we're asking for $14 million for oak wilt suppression for the program. We also hope very much that you again will put in some $300,000 for some research. I'm afraid the present budget didn't put in any money for the research.

Mr. YATES. Well——

Mr. PICKLE. That's terribly important. Now, we're making progress. Texas A & M University tells me that they now have a fungicide that can be put on oak tree branches and maybe stop the wilt, but that affects only branches; it doesn't affect the roots. So we need a continued oak wilt program, and we need that research money.

You gave us that money last year for the local programs. It's terribly needed. It's not anything that is emotional, but I tell you when you see a 300-year-old Oak tree dying, that causes great anguish to the average person.

Mr. YATES. Well, I'm sure.

Mr. PICKLE. It looks like we may have lost one oak tree in Austin, you know, the mighty Treaty Oak where Sam Houston is supposed to have signed the treaty with the Indians or maybe it's Steven F. Austin. It was because of oak wilt. We treasure our trees, and we hope you can continue that program.

Thirdly, the fish hatcheries, I've always enjoyed talking to you about the fish hatchery.

Mr. YATES. Jake, all right, what's the next item?

Mr. PICKLE. Well, I've got two. Let me just say we need funding for the Inks Dam National Fish Hatchery primarily because the Lower Colorado River Authority has given us about 40 acres of land, and we are going to build a new pond because we can't halfway supply the amount of fish that's needed.

And, secondly, we have a research facility in San Marcos—that's President Johnson's alma mater—it is the only warm fish laboratory in the United States, and we need that $300,000 for that program.

Next we have a request of funds for the LBJ National Visitors' Center project. We need a national visitor center so our Park Service people can use it as a central office. Right now, they work on the back end of a porch in Johnson City, the boyhood home. We have a hospital in Johnson City that's been abandoned. It was a good hospital put there years ago. The community has not been able to support it. It's a good limestone building, but they haven't been able to pay for it.

HUD owns the mortgage on the property. HUD agreed in the few instances to give up title to it and forego the mortgage on it, and they will transfer the title of the building to the National Park Service. We very much—they very much want it. The National Park Service in my region has said it was their No. 1 priority of things to be accomplished.

Secondly, it is the twelfth item of priority throughout the United States, so the Park Service wants it and has requested that it be done. Secretary Lujan had written to OMB to officially process the paper and get it done. We're asking for $4.5 million to actually build and renovate this facility.

We've already done feasibility studies on it, asbestos studies, advertised for the homeless. We advertised it for other agencies. It's just sitting there. A good hospital facility can be converted. I come to you, personally, at the request of Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, hoping that this facility can be built so we can have a first class visitor center there for Johnson City.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mr. PICKLE. And, lastly——

Mr. YATES. Oh, I thought that was the last one.

Mr. PICKLE. Well, Mr. Chairman, I have one more item. The last item is on the Geoscience Oil and Gas Research Center. Now, let me follow my script on this, make sure I'm correct on it. The present budget includes $17 million for the DOE's fossil energy program in support of a joint industry on gas consortia for research. That program is underway now. We're asking you for new language which will be a matching fund and would be on a competitive basis.

We have talked to your staff so they will understand. We think it will work much better if we go the consortia route, and we're asking again that that be renewed with some language to make it a little more practical.

Now, Mr. Chairman, those are the items I have.

Mr. YATES. I know that there are five items, and I know, Jake, that they will get the same kind of fair treatment you've always received. I don't know if that's adequate or not.

Mr. PICKLE. Well, I don't know that I want fair treatment——

Mr. YATES. All you want is a fair advantage.

Mr. PICKLE. Before I leave, let me say the committee has always been very understanding and very helpful.

Mr. YATES. I appreciate your personal testimony. Thank you, Jake. I appreciate you coming in.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

INDIAN WATER SETTLEMENTS

WITNESS

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Rhodes, we're glad to see you.

Mr. RHODES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. You have Indian water settlements you want to talk to us about.

Mr. RHODES. Yes, sir. And I've got——

Mr. YATES. Your statement may go into the record.

Mr. RHODES. Thank you, and attached to the statement are a pair of letters, one from the committee that deals with some generalized Indian issues, one from Chairman Udall and myself on some Indian issues.

Mr. YATES. They may be submitted to the Committee.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rhodes follows.]

TESTIMONY OF JOHN J. RHODES, III
FIRST DISTRICT - ARIZONA
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
CONCERNING THE FY 1991 BUDGET

MAY 10, 1990

Thank you for the opportunity to appear in support of issues which are important to my Arizona constituents and to the programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the House Interior Committee, on which I serve.

Attached to my written statement are two letters, signed jointly by Chairman Udall and by me, which set forth several recommended appropriation requests. I would like to highlight just a few of the requests which merit special attention.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Water Rights Settlement Act (P.L. 100-512)

The President's FY 91 budget request to Congress includes a request for $23.8 million to meet the total remaining United States obligation incurred by the enactment of P.L. 100-512. I am strongly committed to the full implementation of this water settlement act and support the funding level requested for this program. Satisfaction of federal obligations under P.L. 100-512 represent fulfillment of a federal trust obligation to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Tribe with respect to their water rights.

San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act (P.L. 100-675)

The five Mission Indian Bands in southern California are the Indian beneficiaries of the Tribal Development Fund established in P.L. 100-675, and they are the charter members of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority acknowledged in the Act. They have requested a provision in the FY 91 Appropriations Bill that would allow the Secretary of the Treasury to make available $1,500,000.00 from the interest accrued on the Fund to enable the Indian Water Authority to fulfill its responsibilities under the Act.

Access to the Fund is currently prevented because the Act requires the parties to finalize the settlement agreement, court judgments and related documents prior to disbursement by the Secretary. Up to now, the Bands have relied on program funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Administration for Native Americans to assist them in settlement implementation. These sources have been exhausted.

I support this request for the following reasons:

- the Act intended for the Fund to be used to enable the Indian Water Authority to fulfill its responsibilities under the Act;
- the Indian Water Authority has provided documentation and an official business resolution that justify and confirm the request;
- the parties to the settlement act have been working diligently toward conclusion of the agreements and court judgments required under the Act, and have made substantial progress. This effort will be impaired if the Indian Water Authority is not allowed to access the accrued interest in the Fund;
- the Administration does not appear to oppose this approach;

Indian Health Service Programs

I have growing concerns about the fact that over the last decade, the Indian Health Service appropriations have not kept pace with inflation. The service population for IHS has increased, health care costs have increased, and yet the IHS budget has not increased comparably. Chairman Udall and I have suggested an appropriate level of funding for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund ($17 million), as well as the Contract Health Care Program ($20 million), which would help to alleviate my growing concerns.

IHS has done wonders to combat infectious diseases in Indian country, and has made major strides in improving infant mortality among Indians. However, studies and figures generated by IHS reveal the need to focus efforts in additional health care arenas---e.g., enhanced mental health care programs that are both interdisciplinary and community-based; fetal alcohol syndrome programs to address tragic, preventable birth defects; and sanitation and solid waste programs to ensure a clean and healthy community and home environment. Chairman Udall and I have suggested an appropriate level of funding to begin addressing the needs in these areas (increase mental health by $1.5 million); support IHS request of $1.1 million for fetal alcohol syndrome prevention programs; and an add-on of $30 million to address unmet needs in sanitation facilities program).

Thank you.

Mr. RHODES. Let me just talk to you about three specific things. First, one I know you're familiar with, that's the Salt River Pima-Maricopa American water rights settlement. We funded about half of the total share of the Federal settlement last year. We've got in the budget request for $23.8 million to complete funding in this year.

I should remind you of what you already know, which is under the terms of the settlement and of the legislation, we have to complete funding this fiscal year or the entire settlement is gone.

Mr. YATES. Oh, really. Well, we'll look at it with that in mind.

Mr. RHODES. And I appreciate your help last year, and your understanding the problem that we have to complete the settlement.

Mr. YATES. Twenty-three million dollars is a lot of money, but we'll look at it and see.

Mr. RHODES. I appreciate that.

The second one relates to another water rights settlement from the 100th Congress. This is the San Luis Rey settlement in California. And what we've asked is for you to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to make available a million and a half out of the interest that has accrued on the settlement fund to the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority.

They have exhausted program funds, and they need to continue the operations to implement the settlement, but under the terms of the settlement and under the terms of the legislation, they can't have access to the fund until all the court cases and settlement documents have been completed. And they have not. Getting this thing out of court has proven to be more complicated than originally anticipated. They're working on it. The parties are in harmony on it. They're going to get it done, but they haven't got it done. In order for the authority to continue its work, they need to have access to these funds.

Now this interest that has accrued is not money, new money, from the treasury. The fund has been created and has been accruing interest. We'd like to be able to withdraw a million and a half on that.

And, finally, on Indian Health Service programs, I know you know that appropriations for IHS haven't kept pace with inflation.

Mr. YATES. Yes, that's true.

Mr. RHODES. IHS has done really good work with what they've had available to them. This is a joint request from Chairman Udall and myself. We request increased attention to the Indian health care improvement fund and the contract health care program to the tune of $17 million for the first and $20 million to the contract health program.

There are just so many unaddressed problems that IHS can't get to.

Mr. YATES. All right.

Mr. RHODES. I think it's time we start to catch up on it.

Mr. YATES. No question.

Mr. RHODES. I appreciate your concern, and your interest, and your attention.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mr. RHODES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

OCS MORATORIUM SOUTH OF 26 DEGREES

WITNESSES

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

HON. ANDY IRELAND, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Lehman and Mr. Ireland, you both want the same thing.

Mr. LEHMAN. You have any money left?

Mr. YATES. Not after Mr. Rhodes got through. Between Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Pickle, we don't have any money left.

Mr. LEHMAN. Got here just in time, didn't we?

Mr. YATES. Yes. Your statements may go into the record. Thank you.

Mr. LEHMAN. I have a statement for you.

Mr. YATES. It's already in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lehman follows.]

May 10, 1990

Testimony of the Honorable William Lehman before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your giving me this opportunity to testify before your Subcommittee. You and your distinguished Subcommittee Members, and outstanding staff, have always been extremely helpful and sensitive to our special situation in South Florida, and I wanted first to thank you for all of your past assistance.

Last year your Subcommittee included language in the fiscal year 1990 Interior Appropriations bill placing another one-year moratorium on leasing and drilling in the area south of 26 degrees north latitude in the eastern Gulf of Mexico. I would like to request that your Subcommittee include this same language in your fiscal year 1991 bill.

There are press reports and rumors that the President will announce his decision on drilling in this and other environmentally sensitive areas in the very near future. Although the Presidential Task Force established in January, 1989 to study the California and Florida moratoria issues completed its report some months ago, we have not been given the opportunity to review it for ourselves, nor do we have any indication of what the details of the President's policy will be.

We cannot afford to wait complacently for the President to make his decision. We know that the environmental sensitivity of the area off the Everglades and the Keys has not diminished - it still includes extensive live bottom communities, coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds. This is why I am asking for the continuation of the moratorium language.

We also recognize the need to establish permanent protection from oil drilling for this fragile area, and we are working to accomplish it. You will be pleased to know that several of my Florida colleagues and I introduced legislation, H.R. 2945, to permanently ban oil drilling south of 26 degrees north latitude. This bill has the support of the entire Florida delegation and Governor Martinez. Chairman George Miller has already held hearings in Florida on this bill, and you can be sure of my continued efforts to push for early enactment of this legislation.

Any long-term solution will require that the holders of leases in the moratorium area will need to be compensated. Our bill includes provisions requiring the Secretary of the Interior to issue guidelines for buying back existing oil and gas leases. If the President's new policy is truly to protect the area, it too will have to provide for compensation of leaseholders. I am also requesting you address this issue by appropriating funds to begin the process.

Like you, I am anxiously awaiting the announcement by the President with respect to these leases off the Florida Keys. I must point out that it is only because this Subcommittee was willing in the past to extend leasing and drilling moratoria to this area, that President Bush now has the luxury of taking a second look at it. If drilling were already occurring in this area, President Bush would not have the flexibility of changing policy.

Mr. Chairman, our Florida delegation, Democrats and Republicans alike, as well as our governor, are all united in the opinion that it was a mistake ever to permit leasing in such an environmentally fragile area as the Gulf Coast off the Everglades and the Keys. We all know that further study will not change the need for permanent protection. Through the years, this Subcommittee has stood for reasoned, responsible protection of one of our nation's truly unique resources. I am therefore asking this Subcommittee to keep the leasing and drilling moratorim in place until we are sure that it is no longer needed, and to support permanent protection by moving forward the buyback of the leases.

Again, thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify. I appreciate all of the past efforts of your Subcommittee, and look forward to your continued assistance.

Mr. **Lehman**. Anyway you're quite familiar with offshore oil drilling.

Mr. **Yates**. Yes.

Mr. **Lehman**. I just have two points to make. One is I hope that you can extend the moratorium for one more year, and the second is to help make this problem go away, you're going to have to appropriate some money eventually to buy back these oil leases. As long as the oil lease is out there, the problem will continue, so I hope that you'll be able to find some funding to begin to buy back the oil leases that exist, and that's the balance of it.

Mr. **Yates**. Thank you, Bill.

Mr. **Ireland**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would only add, in underlining what Bill says, to let you know that I am joined by my fellow Floridians and have introduced legislation to make permanent a ban on the OCS drilling operation south of 26 degrees N. latitude.

Mr. **Yates**. Do you know of any members of the Florida delegation who are opposed to the moratorium?

Mr. **Ireland**. No.

Mr. **Yates**. Everybody supports it?

Mr. **Ireland**. We wear that as a badge when we talk to our California colleagues.

Mr. **Yates**. I see.

Mr. **Ireland**. I would add one or two other small things. The Department of the Interior seems to be moving away from areawide leasing, and in some recent hearings they were talking about the lease sale known as 137. I would suggest and urge that, because of this change in the plan, and the remaining unresolved issues regarding the existing program in our eastern gulf, and environmental concerns related to those areas, it doesn't make sense to proceed at this time with Lease Sale 137.

And, I take one final shot, something that Bill and I are familiar with, and that's last year there was $5 million that made it all the way through House and Senate, but didn't make it through the conference report. Five million dollars for land acquisition for that stretch of Florida beach where the Loggerhead turtle population comes in to breed.

Mr. **Yates**. Oh, we ought to take care of that.

Mr. **Ireland**. That slipped out last year in the commotion. Maybe we could do that once again.

Mr. **Yates**. All right.

Mr. **Lehman**. Have a good weekend. Thank you for coming.

Mr. **Yates**. All right, thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

LWCF; NPS; CHANNEL ISLANDS

WITNESS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Lagomarsino.

Mr. **Lagomarsino**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, you have my statement in the record.

Mr. YATES. Your statement may go into the record; that's right.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lagomarsino follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR
OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MAY 10, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO PROVIDE MY VIEWS ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1991 BUDGET FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. MY REMARKS ARE DRAWN FROM MY EXPERIENCE AS THE VICE CHAIRMAN FOR NATIONAL PARKS ON THE PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE. THIS AFTERNOON, I WILL CONFINE MY REMARKS TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BUDGET.

I WOULD FIRST LIKE TO EXPRESS MY STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE RECENT ACTIONS OF THE HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE WHICH RECOMMENDED THAT THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF) BE FUNDED AT THE $500 MILLION LEVEL IN FISCAL YEAR 1990. AS YOU KNOW, THERE IS CURRENTLY A LAND ACQUISITION BACKLOG IN EXCESS OF $1.5 BILLION IN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ALONE. THESE FUNDS ARE REQUIRED TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF PERSONS WHOSE LAND HAS BEEN INCORPORATED WITHIN PARK AREAS, BUT HAVE BEEN UNCOMPENSATED FOR AS MUCH AS 10 OR MORE YEARS.

I SUPPORT ALLOCATION OF A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THESE FUNDS TO THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS; THIS INCLUDES BOTH THE STATESIDE OF THE LWCF AND THE URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM. AS THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON AMERICAN OUTDOORS FOUND, THERE IS A TREMENDOUS NEED FOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AT THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVEL. IN MY STATE OF CALIFORNIA, THE NEED FOR RECREATION-RELATED CAPITOL IMPROVEMENTS AT THE STATE LEVEL IS $380.4 MILLION. LAST YEAR, ONLY $1.19 MILLION WAS ALLOCATED FROM LWCF TO MEET THAT NEED. IT IS LIKELY THAT THE CURRENTLY UNQUANTIFIED NEED AT THE LOCAL LEVEL IS EVEN GREATER. BECAUSE LWCF FUNDS ALLOCATED TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE MATCHED DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR BY NON-FEDERAL MONIES THEY REPRESENT A TRUE PARTNERSHIP AMONG THE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS. THESE TYPES OF PARTNERSHIPS MUST BE ENCOURAGED.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO RESTATE THE REPUBLICAN VIEWS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT TO THE BUDGET COMMITTEE REGARDING

THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION PROGRAM. IN THAT REPORT, THE REPUBLICANS RECOMMENDED FULL RESTORATION OF THIS PROGRAM TO THE FY90 FUNDING LEVEL. SPECIFICALLY, THAT WOULD PROVIDE FOR AN INCREASE OF $5.8 MILLION TO THE AMOUNT REQUESTED BY THE ADMINISTRATION. THE BULK OF THIS FUNDING, $3.9 MILLION, WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR THE RIVERS AND TRAILS CONSERVATION PROGRAMS. I BELIEVE THAT THESE ARE CRITICAL, AND VERY COST-EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS WHICH SHOULD BE CONTINUED. FAILURE TO RESTORE THESE FUNDS WILL PRECLUDE THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FROM MEETING ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS AND NATIONAL TRAIL SYSTEM ACTS. THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS IS CONSIDERING A NUMBER OF BILLS UNDER THESE PROGRAMS AND THEIR CONTINUED SUPPORT IS VERY IMPORTANT.

ANOTHER PROGRAM AREA WHICH WAS ADDRESSED IN THE REPUBLICAN VIEWS IS THE RECREATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. THE FISCAL YEAR 91 BUDGET REQUEST CONTAINS $12 MILLION FOR VISITOR RECREATION MANAGEMENT. THIS LEVEL OF FUNDING IS THE SAME AS LAST YEAR. WHILE IT IS DIFFICULT TO COMPARE FUNDING LEVELS AMONG AGENCIES DUE TO BOOKKEEPING DIFFERENCES, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THIS LEVEL OF FUNDING FOR RECREATION MANAGEMENT IS VERY LOW IN COMPARISON WITH FUNDING PROVIDED BY SUCH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES AS THE FOREST SERVICE, BLM AND EVEN THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS. PROVIDING FOR VISITOR USE IS ONE OF TWO BASIC MANDATES OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. BY COMPARISON, THE OTHER BASIC MANDATE, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION IS FUNDED AT $132 MILLION IN FISCAL YEAR 1991. WE ENCOURAGE THE COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE OVERALL FUNDING FOR RECREATION MANAGEMENT IN THE NPS AND MAKE THE CHANGES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE A MORE BALANCED CONSIDERATION OF THIS IMPORTANT PARK PURPOSE.

I AM VERY PLEASED TO SEE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS REQUESTED CONTINUATION OF THE SERVICEWIDE HOUSING PROGRAM AT THE $10 MILLION DOLLAR LEVEL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991. I PERSONALLY BELIEVE THAT THIS IS THE MINIMUM NECESSARY TO ENSURE A CONTINUATION OF THIS IMPORTANT PROGRAM. I KNOW THAT YOU ARE VERY AWARE OF THE CRITICAL NEEDS OF THIS PROGRAM. AT A RECENT HEARING OF OUR SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL NEEDS IN THE LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES, WE HEARD

FROM MANY PERSONS THAT HOUSING IS A MAJOR NEED THROUGHOUT THE AGENCY.

IN MY OWN DISTRICT, AT CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK, PARK HOUSING RANGES FROM A CONVERTED GARAGE TO A WORLD WAR II QUONSET HUT TO A CARGO BOX FROM AN OCEAN GOING FREIGHT SHIP. IT IS HARD TO IMAGINE THAT THE NPS IS ABLE TO FIND ANYONE WILLING TO LIVE IN THESE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT CONDITIONS DURING THEIR 10-DAY DUTY SHIFTS WHEN THEY MAY SEE NO ONE AT ALL, BUT ARE ON CALL 24 HOURS A DAY.

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO MENTION THE LAND ACQUISITION FUNDING FOR CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK. I HAVE COME BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE DURING THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS SEEKING FUNDS TO COMPLETE THE ACQUISITION OF THE LANDS WHICH CONGRESS INCLUDED IN AN EXPANDED NATIONAL PARK 10 YEARS AGO. SINCE THE AREA WAS ESTABLISHED, WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN PURCHASING ALL OF THE 53,000-ACRE SANTA ROSA ISLAND AND A PORTION OF THE 6,400-ACRE GHERINI PROPERTY ON SANTA CRUZ ISLAND. TODAY, I AM HERE TO EXPRESS MY EXTREME GRATIFICATION TO THE MEMBERS OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE, ESPECIALLY THE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MINORITY MEMBER FOR THEIR CONTINUED SUPPORT IN THE EFFORTS TO ACQUIRE THESE NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS. WITH YOUR SUPPORT, NPS WAS ABLE TO COMPLETE ACQUISITION OF THE FIRST ONE QUARTER INTEREST ON SANTA CRUZ ISLAND SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

NOW THE FINAL PIECE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS LAND ACQUISITION PUZZLE IS CONTAINED IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST FOR 1991. WITH THE $14.5 MILLION, AS PROPOSED, THE NPS WILL BE ABLE TO FINISH ACQUISITION OF ALL PRIVATE LANDS IN THE PARK. IN ADDITION TO PROTECTING OUTSTANDING RESOURCE VALUES, ACQUISITION OF SANTA CRUZ ISLAND WILL PROVIDE INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC USE, THEREBY RELIEVING THE VISITOR IMPACTS ON THE HEAVILY-VISITED ANACAPA ISLAND. I URGE YOU TO RETAIN THE FUNDING IN ITS ENTIRETY SO THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO COMPLETE THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ACQUISITION IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. I'd like to first express my strong support for the recent action of the House Budget Committee which recommended the Land and Water Conservation Fund be funded at $500 million, or as close to that as you think you can do. I understand you have all kinds of problems.

I support allocation of a significant portion of those funds to State and local levels. This includes both the State side of the LWCF and the urban parks and recreation recovery program. For example, in California the need for recreation-related capital improvements at the State level is, they tell me, $380 million—$380.5 million. Last year $1.19 million was allocated to meet that need, so obviously there's a great gap there.

I'd like to also state, Mr. Chairman, the Republican views contained in the report to the Budget Committee regarding the national recreation and preservation program. In that report, the Republicans on the Interior Committee recommended full restoration of this program to the fiscal year 1990 funding level. That would provide for an increase of $5.8 million to the amount requested by the Administration. Most of that funding, $3.9 million, would be available for the rivers and trails conservation program.

Another program area we addressed in our views is the recreation management program. The fiscal year 1991 budget request contains $12 million for visitor recreation management, the same as last year. Providing for visitor use is one of the two basic mandates of the National Park Service. By comparison, the other basic mandate, natural and cultural resource protections, is funded at $132 million in fiscal year 1991. So we would encourage the committee to review the overall funding for recreation management and make the changes necessary to achieve a more balanced consideration of this important park purpose as well.

And I'm very pleased, Mr. Chairman, to see that the Administration has requested continuation of the servicewide housing program at the $10 million level for fiscal year 1991—not enough, but at least a bare minimum necessary to insure a continuation of this important program.

In my own district at Channel Islands—I'm going to talk more about that in a moment—park housing ranges from a converted garage to a World War II quonset hut to a cargo box from an oceangoing freight ship. It's hard to imagine that the NPS is able to find anyone willing to live in these extremely difficult conditions, but they do, and they're eager to do that, but it's still not fair. I think we do have to look at that.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to mention—no surprise to you, I'm sure, because I've done it many times before—the land acquisition funding for Channel Islands National Park.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. I've been before this committee many, many times over the years. I remember one time, more than one time, saying we had a problem because one of the owners might die, and, indeed, that happened. Since the area was established 10 years ago, we have succeeded in purchasing all of Santa Rosa Island and now, with your help and that of members of your subcommittee, we have acquired one-quarter interest in the eastern part of Santa Cruz Island. Three-quarters of that remains to be acquired. The

President has requested $14.5 million to do that, and I would urge, Mr. Chairman, that the funding be retained so that we can finish this off, get done with it, and get on not only with paying the landowners what they deserve to get, but make that property available for the park use.

I want to again thank you, Mr. Chairman, specifically for your help.

Mr. YATES. Thank you for coming in.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

OREGON TRAIL INTERPRETIVE CENTER

WITNESS

HON. ROBERT F. SMITH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mr. YATES. All right, we're glad to see Mr. Smith of Oregon here. Your statement may go into the record, sir.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith of Oregon follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH
MAY 10, 1990
APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

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Thank you Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to come before the subcommittee today to outline the merits of a Bureau of Land Management project that is important to Oregon, and I believe, the nation.

This project is the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center in Baker City, Oregon.

As a major artery for the greatest overland migration in history, I believe the Oregon Trail is one of the most valuable historical resources we have in the West.

For almost eighty years, the saga of this country's westward expansion was written along this 2,000 mile stretch of wilderness.

A steady flow of explorers, missionaries, soldiers, trappers, miners, farmers and cattlemen traveled the road seeking their fortunes on the nation's western frontier.

A few miles west of the Snake River and what is now the Oregon-Idaho border, the pioneer travelers passed by a rocky bluff -- now called Flagstaff Hill -- and into the Powder River Valley below.

The segment of the Trail adjacent to Flagstaff Hill was an important milestone for the emigrants.

There they passed from the harsh, arid canyons of the Snake and Burnt rivers to the fertile, green valleys of Oregon.

The effort to have this center established on Flagstaff Hill near Baker City has been pursued by county and state government officials, business leaders, history buffs, and trail enthusiasts.

Some central exhibit themes at the Interpretive Center will include:

- Emigrant Life along the Trail (daily life)
- Mining and Settlement of Northeast Oregon (Gold Fever)
- Pre-Emigrant Trail Travelers (fur trade)
- Native Americans (collision of cultures)
- Natural History (wilderness of the 1800's)

Funding will come from federal sources, private contributions, and county and state government.

Center supporters expect 200,000 visitors per year by 1993, which will be the 150th anniversary of the beginning of westward emigration of the trail.

This committee appropriated $1.3 million in FY 1989 for planning and design;

$100,000 was appropriated in FY 1990 for continued planning; and early this fall, contracts for construction are expected.

The Center will require $4.7 million in FY 1991 for construction and project management. This amount was deleted from the President's budget request.

Mr. Chairman, this project has the enthusiastic and unwavering support of the Oregon delegation.

I appreciate the committee's support of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center in the past.

This project is very important in a region of the country where good news about the use of our natural resources is harder and harder to come by.

Thank you for your time, and thank you for your consideration of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center.

Mr. **Smith** of Oregon. I'll just briefly outline it without reading it.

Mr. **Yates**. Good, good.

Mr. **Smith** of Oregon. Thank you for this opportunity. I appreciate this barrage of Members that line up and come down here for you to listen to. You're very patient.

I'm here to advocate the funding of a Bureau of Land Management project which has already begun: the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center in Baker City, Oregon. It's a national interpretive center. It falls on the line of the great migration west, of those romantic days of the old west and gold rushes and fighting Indians, and those stories we read about; about our forefathers, westerners particularly, who fought all the elements and found their way finally into the fertile valleys of Oregon through very desperate conditions and desperate kinds of circumstances. It's our way of preserving this young country's history. Surely that is one of the most interesting parts of western history, this great migration.

So, the interpretive center was formalized about three years ago. There is local support, of course, and local money supplied, State money. We're asking funding from the Federal Government. In 1989, there was a $1.3 million program funded for the interpretive center, followed in 1990 by $100,000 for the continued planning. The planning process is over. The center will require an additional $4.7 million in appropriations. It is not in the President's budget, however, which I understand is a problem. Yet, there has already been money expended, and we believe it's going to not only be a great historic program for our part of the country, but for the Nation as well. We think it will enhance the historic value of our great past. I would ask you to consider it carefully.

Mr. **Yates**. We'll be very glad to consider it carefully, and thank you for coming in.

Mr. **Smith** of Oregon. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

CHATTOOGA NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER; BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY; NPS; FS

WITNESS

HON. JAMES McCLURE CLARKE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Clarke.

Mr. **Clarke**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Hi, Mr. Clarke. Glad to see you.

Mr. **Clarke**. Glad to be here.

Mr. **Yates**. Your statement may go into the record, Mr. Clarke.

Mr. **Clarke**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Clarke follows:]

JAMES McCLURE CLARKE
11TH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

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STATEMENT OF
CONGRESSMAN JAMES MCCLURE CLARKE
OF NORTH CAROLINA
BEFORE THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
Thursday, May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to testify here today. I would like to request your consideration of several projects which are important to me and my district as you continue deliberations on the Fiscal Year 1991 Interior Appropriations bill.

The first matter I ~~would like you~~ to consider is a splendid land acquisition opportunity in the headwaters of the Chattooga National Wild and Scenic River. This property, formerly owned by Mrs. Martha Crouch, will make an outstanding addition to the Nantahala National Forest. Acquisition will not only provide important protection for the headwaters of the Chattooga River, but will also preserve an area with exceptional scenic qualities and opportunities for recreation. The tract contains the beautiful and striking granite formation known as the Devil's Courthouse. It has trails that connect to the Whitesides Mountain National Recreation Trail and several clear mountain streams that cascade down steep wooded slopes.

I recently visited the Crouch property and was strongly impressed by its scenic beauty and natural qualities. It is particularly important that this area be protected now because of the extensive amount of development that is occurring in communities just to the east and west. Funding for the purchase is included in the Administration's budget. This property is listed as the top land acquisition priority for the Forest Service nationwide. An appraisal is being completed to determine the current market value of the tract, which is estimated at about $2.8 million. I hope that the Subcommittee will approve an appropriation of this amount so that the property may be acquired in FY '91.

I very much appreciate the support of the Subcommittee last year to begin planning for construction of a headquarters facility and visitor center for the Blue Ridge Parkway near Asheville. As you may know, the Blue Ridge Parkway is a major recreation provider for the people of Western North Carolina and it brings thousands of visitors to our mountain area each year. This is a very important project for my district and will permit us to achieve a long-sought objective of providing a permanent headquarters facility for the Parkway.

For Fiscal Year '91 I would like to request an appropriation of $430,000 to complete the planning process and prepare the final design work for construction of the headquarters building. In 1986 the Subcommittee approved an appropriation of $659,000 to purchase the land for the site. Last year $560,000 was provided for advanced planning and the development of architectural and engineering designs. The additional planning money I am requesting now, is based upon a revised estimate prepared in conjunction with the recently completed development concept plan for the project. I understand that the National Park Service has received bids for the architectural and engineering contract to carry out the rest of the design phase for the project.

A third matter that I hope the Subcommittee will consider is the completion of the proposed collocation of the staff of the National Forests in North Carolina with the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station. Essentially this involves expansion of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station's building. Last year I was very pleased that the Subcommittee approved an appropriation of $83,000 for planning and design. I hope that you will consider providing additional funding in this year's bill for the construction phase of the project. The costs for the construction phase are estimated at $2,342,000.

Completion of the collocation project will permit consolidation of administrative support services, elimination of $187,000 in leasing cost per year, improved use of other shared government resources, better coordination of work between the Forest Service operating and research personnel, and improved public access. It is estimated that the project will pay for itself in four years.

A fourth issue I would like to address is funding for the second phase of planning for the Oconaluftee Visitor Center near the North Carolina entrance to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. In FY '89 the Congress provided funding for comprehensive design and archaeological review for the project. This first phase should be completed sometime in this calendar year. The cost for the second phase, consisting of detailed project planning and exhibit design, is estimated at $1,102,000.

Construction of this facility is necessary in order to have an adequate visitor center at the North Carolina entrance to the Park which frequently serves several thousand people per day. Park development plans in 1936 provided for the construction of major visitor centers near the Gatlinburg and Cherokee entrances to the Park. A visitor center near the Gatlinburg, Tennessee, entrance was constructed in 1960. However, the long-standing commitment to build a comparable facility on the North Carolina side of the Park has yet to be met and continues to be a sensitive issue. The current general management plan for the Park provides for the construction of the visitor center. This project is a high priority for me and is strongly supported by the people of Western North Carolina.

Another matter of importance to the people of Western North Carolina is the continuation of work on the Deep Creek and Laurel Branch Developments in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Congress was able to provide some money for these projects in the FY '89 appropriations bill. Plans for the Laurel Branch area call for the development of a picnic area and interpretive trails with needed supporting facilities. The improvements to the Deep Creek campground will include a visitor information center, interpretive displays, an amphitheater and other facilities. Both of these projects are high priorities for the Park's management and would make much-needed improvements in the recreational facilities on the North Carolina side of the Park. The second phase of project planning and exhibit design will cost approximately $1,564,000.

I would also like to mention the continued acquisition of land along the Appalachian Trail in the National Forests. More than one-eighth of the entire Appalachian Trail is located in my District, most of it within the boundaries of the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests. There is still a need to acquire approximately 60 tracts of land in Western North Carolina to ensure the right-of-way for the Trail and provide a protected corridor. In order to meet the land acquisition goals that have been set by the Forest Service in cooperation with the Appalachian Trail Conference, I hope that the Subcommittee will recommend appropriating $4 million for Appalachian Trail land acquisition in the National Forest System.

Finally, I was pleased to see that the Budget Committee, in keeping with the recommendations of the Interior Committee, has proposed expenditures of $500 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) in FY '91. I would like to encourage your Subcommittee to approve a similar LWCF funding level, including $150 million in state and local matching grants as recommended by the Interior Committee.

In my own state of North Carolina there are currently some $125 million in outdoor recreation capital investment needs. I am sure that many other states throughout the country have similar funding needs. As you know, postponing the task of providing adequate park and recreation resources almost always makes the job more difficult or impossible. To the extent that we can develop an extensive system of state and local parks it will help to relieve the pressures on our National Parks and National Forests.

Thank you for the splendid support the Subcommittee has shown for funding projects in Western North Carolina in recent years and for the opportunity to testify before you today.

Mr. Clarke. Mr. Chairman, I'll just summarize it very briefly.

Mr. Yates. Thank you.

Mr. Clarke. First of all, thank you for the chance to testify and express my thanks for the work, for the splendid support this subcommittee has given projects in my district. I'd like to ask you, first, to consider a land acquisition on the headwaters of the Chattooga National Wild and Scenic River in Jackson County, North Carolina. This property has exceptional scenic qualities. It provides important protection for the headwaters of the Chattooga River.

It's particularly important to acquire it now because of the extensive development occurring on both sides of the tract. An appraisal is being made to determine the current market value which is estimated at about $2.8 million. This is the No. 1 land acquisition priority for the Forest Service in the U.S. this year.

I appreciate the help of the subcommittee last year to plan constructing a headquarters for the Blue Ridge Parkway and visitors' center. This will give us a permanent headquarters for the Blue Ridge Parkway, which it has never had in its entire history. For fiscal year 1991, I'd like to ask $430,000 to complete the planning process and prepare the final design work.

A third matter, I'd like to ask the subcommittee to consider completing the co-location of the National Forests in North Carolina with the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station. This will put the operating branch of the Forest Service together with the research arm.

Last year you approved $83,000 for planning and design. I hope you will consider additional funding to get construction started on this project. It's expected to pay for itself in four years.

I'd like to ask the subcommittee to consider help to the Oconaluftee Visitor Center on the southeastern side of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. North Carolina has never had an adequate visitors' center on our side of the park. In fiscal year 1989, Congress provided funds to start planning for this visitors' center. We'd like to go ahead with detailed planning and exhibit design this year at an estimated cost of $1.1 million.

Finally, I'd like to ask the subcommittee to consider funding to continue work on the Deep Creek and Laurel Branch developments in the Great Smoky Park. These projects will make much-needed improvements in the recreational facilities on the North Carolina side of the park. The second phase of project planning and exhibit design are estimated to cost $1.5 million.

Thanks again for your help.

Mr. Yates. We appreciate your coming in. We'll give it every consideration.

Mr. Clarke. Thank you very much.

Mr. Yates. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

RAMP; GYPSY MOTH; FS RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA; ALLEGHENY FOREST

WITNESS

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. YATES. Hi. We're glad to have Mr. Clinger before us today. Your statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Clinger follows:]

STATEMENT

BY

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

Chairman Yates, Members of the Subcommittee, I want to thank you for providing me with the opportunity to testify today. While there are many programs and activities under the jurisdiction of this Subcommittee which I support, I will limit my comments to a handful of those programs today.

I am particularly concerned about funding for U.S. Forest Service programs and activities, the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP) and the Weatherization Program.

U.S. Forest Service Programs and Activities

A. U.S. Forest Service Research Station

Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the proposed funding cuts for U.S. Forest Service research. Although I cannot speak from personal knowledge about all the research efforts being undertaken at Forest Service Research Stations in the Northeast, if the programs being undertaken at The Pennsylvania State University at University Park are any indication, I would recommend your support for all Forest Service research efforts being undertaken in the Northeast, but I want to stress my support for the research with which I am most familiar. The Forest Service research at University Park is crucial to our understanding of impacts associated with acid rain on municipal watersheds and the role of urban trees in promoting energy conservation. The $269,000 in Fiscal Year 1990 funding supported seven full-time employees at the University Park center, including two scientists.

The watershed work is particularly timely as is it measures the impacts of acid rain and gypsy moth defoliation on community water supplies and urban watersheds. As gypsy moth infestation spreads and our concern over acid rain continues to grow, the information gathered and analyzed at the Penn State research station becomes ever more significant. (I would be remiss if I did not highlight the fact that with regard to gypsy moth infestation and acid rain, Penn State is in the midst of an area affected by both. Although neither problem is welcome, Penn State is certainly well placed to monitor the impacts of these blights.) It is my understanding that the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources plans to employ the watershed management techniques currently being developed as a result of this program.

The research work investigating the effect of trees on reducing residential heating and cooling costs is equally important. Not only will the information assist community residents across the country in reducing their electric bills, but by conserving energy we burn less fuel. Understandably, this research has implications as scientists begin to consider global warming and means to combat this phenomenon.

The Forest Service's research facility is co-located with Penn State's School of Forest Resources which is beneficial to both Penn State faculty members and Forest Service researchers. The synergistic effect has proved particularly beneficial in the area of acid rain research. Closing down the Forest Service's Penn State operation would be devastating. Your efforts to maintain this funding would be greatly appreciated.

B. Allegheny National Forest

There are three projects on the Allegheny National Forest for which I am requesting the Subcommittee's assistance. These projects are: the Pavement Rehabilitation Projects, the Penoke Wetland Enhancement Project, and the Barrier-Free Trails Project. I will discuss each of these in that order.

The 12,000-acre Allegheny Reservoir on the Allegheny National

Forest (ANF) is a focal point for developed recreation and serves as the largest concentrated area of developed public recreation in northwest Pennsylvania. During the 1989 season, developed and dispersed recreation opportunities provided nearly 700,000 Recreation Visitor Days (RVD) in the reservoir area including camping (452,000), hiking (164,000), fishing (51,000) and hunting (31,000). Demand on camping facilities has increased 15% each year for the last two years. Primary developed facilities around the reservoir include two swimming beaches, 11 campgrounds, five picnic areas, scenic overlooks, a full service marina, and a number of hiking trails. In addition to these activities, there is an estimated 200,000 visitor days spent touring and viewing the reservoir area by automobile. One of the roads that provides these additional opportunities is Longhouse Scenic Drive. This same road is a major part of the proposed 29-mile Longhouse Scenic Byway system. Construction of these facilities was completed in 1967. The asphalt on the roads and parking lots that serve these facilities have far outlived their expected useful life. The concern that I have is that unless needed repairs and reconditioning are made quickly on the four primary campgrounds with their extensive asphalt road and parking systems, major reconstruction at significantly higher cost will be required. I am therefore requesting that $735,000 be directed to preserving this investment so that the growing public demand on the Allegheny Reservoir and the ANF might be met. In sum, these funds will allow the Forest Service to recondition over 11 miles of road and close to 40,000 square yards of parking area in 1991.

I am also requesting that $60,000 be appropriated for the Penoke Wetland Enhancement Project in the ANF. As you know, wetlands are a valuable public natural resource. Wetlands serve important natural biological functions which include maintenance of a complex food chain that supports diverse populations of plants and animals. Nesting, spawning, brood rearing and resting habitat is provided for numerous aquatic and land species. In short, we need wetlands to assure that these many values are retained, like recharging of ground water supplies, improving water quality and helping maintain stream flows. Currently, the wetlands resource on the ANF is limited, but, as a co-operator in implementing the North American Waterfowl Plan, the Forest Service has identified Penoke Run to construct five impoundments. With the first impoundment scheduled for construction this year, the $60,000 I am proposing would be used to construct the second impoundment. Together, these two ponds will provide habitat for resident and migrating species such as Canada geese, mallards, teal and other water-dependent wildlife. The true beneficiaries of these impoundments will be the forest visitors who engage in viewing scenery, studying nature and hunting waterfowl. The combined annual presence of these types of ANF visitors is 150,000 RVD's. When fully implemented, the Penoke Run wetlands enhancement project will add to these recreation opportunities.

The final ANF project for which I am requesting your support is the Barrier-Free Trail Project. First proposed in the Allegheny's 1986 Forest Plan, the two trails for which I am seeking funding will serve all users, and be of particular interest to anglers and hikers. The expected use of these trails is estimated to be 3,000 to 5,000 RVD's. While opportunities to hike along the reservoir's 61-mile shoreline are very limited, the opportunities are non-existent for the physically disabled. It is for this reason that I am requesting $202,000 to construct these two trails. Together, the trails will amount to three-quarters of a mile and include several fishing piers, benches, interpretative signing and toilet modifications at one boat launch. Once constructed, the trails will also reduce the safety and erosion problems now caused by the lack of appropriate access. Although scenery viewing, nature study, hiking and fishing generate in excess of 500,000 RVD's annually, it is vital that recreation facilities on our National Forests provide barrier- free access and accessible facilities to the meet the needs of disabled Americans. I would urge the Subcommittee to appropriate the $202,000 required to assist our physically disabled recreationists.

C. Cooperative Pest Suppression Program

As the Chairman and Members of this Subcommittee are no doubt aware, the President's Fiscal Year 1991 Budget calls for no funding for gypsy moth control efforts beyond treatment on our National Forests. And while the Allegheny National Forest is experiencing less of an impact this year due to a natural cyclical downturn, the same cannot be said for the forested Pennsylvania counties to the south and southwest of the Allegheny National Forest. According to reports that I have received from scientists, residents and county commissioners in the region, gypsy moth infestation is on the rise.

Historically, the Federal government has assisted States and Local governments combat gypsy moth infestation through the Cooperative Pest Suppression Program. In Fiscal Year 1990, that program was appropriated $10,572,000. Unfortunately, as I mentioned earlier the Administration has zero-budgeted this valuable program for Fiscal Year 1991.

Frankly, I believe, and I hope Mr. Chairman that you and the Members of this Subcommittee will agree, that this is a terrible oversight. One need only read the Washington Post to realize that the gypsy moth problem is growing. As a recent article points out, gypsy moths have been migrating south and southwest from the original New England infestation. And while the impact in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area will not be as severe this year as in other sections of the country, the problem is nonetheless real and spreading. (I have enclosed a copy of the recent Post article.) The true significance of the article is that it demonstrates that slowly but surely, county by county, and state by state gypsy moth infestation is becoming less of a regional problem and more and more of a national problem.

Controlling gypsy moth populations is critical to protecting against tree defoliation. Without protection, acres of hemlocks, pines, spruces and other evergreens can be obliterated in just one year. Even resilient trees like oaks, maples and aspens can fall victim if gypsy moth is permitted to feast unchecked for three years.

Under this cooperative program more than 18,000 acres in my district will be treated for gypsy moths. Although this pales in comparison to the approximate 1,000,000 acres that will be treated nationally under this program, this program is crucial to my constituents.

I would like to take this opportunity to also urge the Subcommittee to consider providing the Chief of the Forest Service the authority in emergency situations to direct funds from other programs to combat pest infestation during those years when gypsy moth and other pest populations are unexpectedly high. Since the window of opportunity for controlling pests is often very small (in the case of the gypsy moth it is a two-week window during the Spring) there is a need to provide the Chief with the flexibility to react quickly during an emergency. I envision providing the Chief with the authority to borrow from other Forest Service programs during emergency situations. The funds would then be restored to those programs from funds in the suppression program in years when infestation is down.

Keeping tree defoliation to a minimum is vital to protecting our nation's forests, whether they be on National, State, Local or privately owned forestlands. The cost-shared, Cooperative Pest Suppression Program, has proven to be a successful and cost-effective program. I would urge the Subcommittee to maintain funding for this valuable program and provide some needed flexibility to funding the program during emergency infestation situations.

Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP)

As in the past, I am here today to also request funding for the Rural Abandoned Mine Program, a program of critical importance to my constituents and thousands of citizens nationwide. As you know, SMCRA provides that up to 20 percent of the Abandoned Mine Land revenues collected on a "per ton" basis from surface and deep mined coal may be appropriated to RAMP. Actual appropriations have averaged roughly just five percent.

For Fiscal Year 1991, the Administration has requested slightly more than $2,000,000. While that amount is an improvement over the Administration's zero funding request for Fiscal Year 1990, it is still wholly inadequate. As funding deliberations progress, we should recall the vital role played by RAMP in helping rural communities around the country eliminate hazardous conditions posed by abandoned mine lands. With RAMP funds, high walls have been regraded, soil erosion controlled and polluted waters ameliorated. In turn, lives are saved and the environment restored.

I would urge the Subcommittee to examine the backlog of hundreds of RAMP projects under consideration in more than a dozen states. In my district alone, there are 8 RAMP projects in the planning and application stages. The cost just to reclaim these sites is estimated at $4.4 million dollars. These numbers pale in comparison to the 134 RAMP projects estimated at $28.3 million statewide in Pennsylvania. (The cost of reclaiming the 900 RAMP projects that have been identified nation-wide has been estimated at $175 million.) As reclamation costs continue to escalate, I am convinced that we can either pay now, or we can pay a lot more later. Accordingly, I urge the Subcommittee to fund the program at $15 million for Fiscal Year 1991, $3 million above the Fiscal Year 1990 level.

Weatherization Assistance Program

A final matter which I would like to touch upon briefly is the Weatherization Assistance Program. I am sure that I do not have to remind the Members of this Subcommittee how important this program is to low-income Americans, particularly the elderly and the handicapped. By "weatherproofing" low-income dwellings, we not only protect these citizens from the ravages of winter cold and summer heat and illnesses associated with those seasons, but we reduce electric bills for these citizens; thus breaking a downward spiral that locks these citizens into poverty. Communities throughout my Congressional District, throughout Pennsylvania and across the nation are in desparate need of these funds. I would urge the Subcommittee to fund this important program at $200 million for Fiscal Year 1991.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, that concludes my testimony. I would be happy to respond to any questions that you might have.

Wednesday, May 2, 1990

The Washington Post

METRO

Wider War Planned on Gypsy Moth

Steps Set to Counter Record Infestation

By D'Vera Cohn
Washington Post Staff Writer

When homeowner associations began calling last October to arrange for gypsy moth spraying—three months earlier than they had the year before, helicopter pilot Richard Swiat knew that 1990 was going to be a big, bad spring.

"Let's put it this way: I turned away more acres than I got," said Swiat, who was able to spray only a small part of Fairfax County last week before being grounded by rain. He spent much of Monday in his Gaithersburg hotel room.

Tree leaves are unfurling, caterpillars are hatching, and the Washington area's annual spring spraying season, triggered by both, is just getting under way. The infestation of the leaf-eating gypsy moth is expected to reach record levels this year in the mid-Atlantic states, and most area jurisdictions plan to expand the acreage they will spray, in some cases doubling last year's totals.

For the first time this year, Fairfax County will spray some lightly populated areas using a DC-3, a warhorse transport plane that can cover territory more quickly than a helicopter. "To see that monster flying a few feet over the tops of trees may startle a few people," said Robert J. Doyle, who runs the county's gypsy moth program. "We have alerted the 911 folks."

Increasingly, with government approval, homeowners associations are hiring their own pilots to spray areas their local or state governments do not have the money to treat. Swiat's company, East Coast Helicopters of Gettysburg, Pa., is able to fill its schedule with private business, at an average of $60 an acre.

The gypsy moth, a European import, escaped during a scientific experiment in Massachusetts in 1869 and has been slowly chewing its way south since then, leaving bare, weakened and sometimes dying hardwood trees in its wake. The moth, which eats leaves during its caterpillar stage, did its first major damage in Maryland nine years ago, moving on to the District and Virginia shortly thereafter.

"The pest has not peaked here," said Mark Taylor, gypsy moth coordinator in the Maryland Department of Agriculture. "Every year we turn around, there's a little more infestation in new areas. It's still going to be here for quite a while. We're never going to get rid of it. We're just going to have to

See MOTHS, B4, Col. 4

MOTHS, From B1

keep it to the lowest level where they don't kill our trees."

In the wild, the moth population peaks and fades in eight-year cycles, but experts say that rhythm may not apply in suburbs and cities because of spray programs and different land-use patterns.

The caterpillars hatch in the spring, grow to full leaf-eating maturity by June, crawl down from trees looking for food and hiding places by July, then turn into moths. The female moths lay eggs in yellow-brown masses from July to mid-August on trees, boards, lawn furniture and elsewhere.

The District was first with its spraying program this year, completing the initial round last week. Several other jurisdictions had planned to begin Monday but were rained out; the pesticide would have washed right off the leaves the caterpillars eat. Yesterday, some spraying was delayed by morning fog and afternoon winds. Spraying programs take several weeks to complete.

The region's gypsy moth program directors are nervously watching the weather forecast. The dotted caterpillars are growing fast, and if they get big enough before they are sprayed, the pesticides will be less effective.

"If we can get good weather conditions for three, four, five days, we can make some good progress," said Jim Pierce of Environmental Action Foundation, which monitors local spraying efforts. "If you lose two weeks, the caterpillars have a head start on you . . . . What happens this week is critical."

Last year, it rained for 13 of the first 15 days of May, and Pierce says that cut into the success of local spraying programs.

Unlike past years, there has been little local outcry this spring over the use of Dimilin, a chemical widely used to control the gypsy moth. Some environmental groups say it could be harmful, and favor use of Bt, a naturally occurring strain of bacteria toxic to the gypsy moth if properly applied. Dimilin's advocates say the pesticide is cheaper and more effective, although it is not supposed to be sprayed near water because it is toxic to invertebrates such as crab and shrimp.

Land owned by people objecting to Dimilin is not sprayed with the pesticide, nor is property around it.

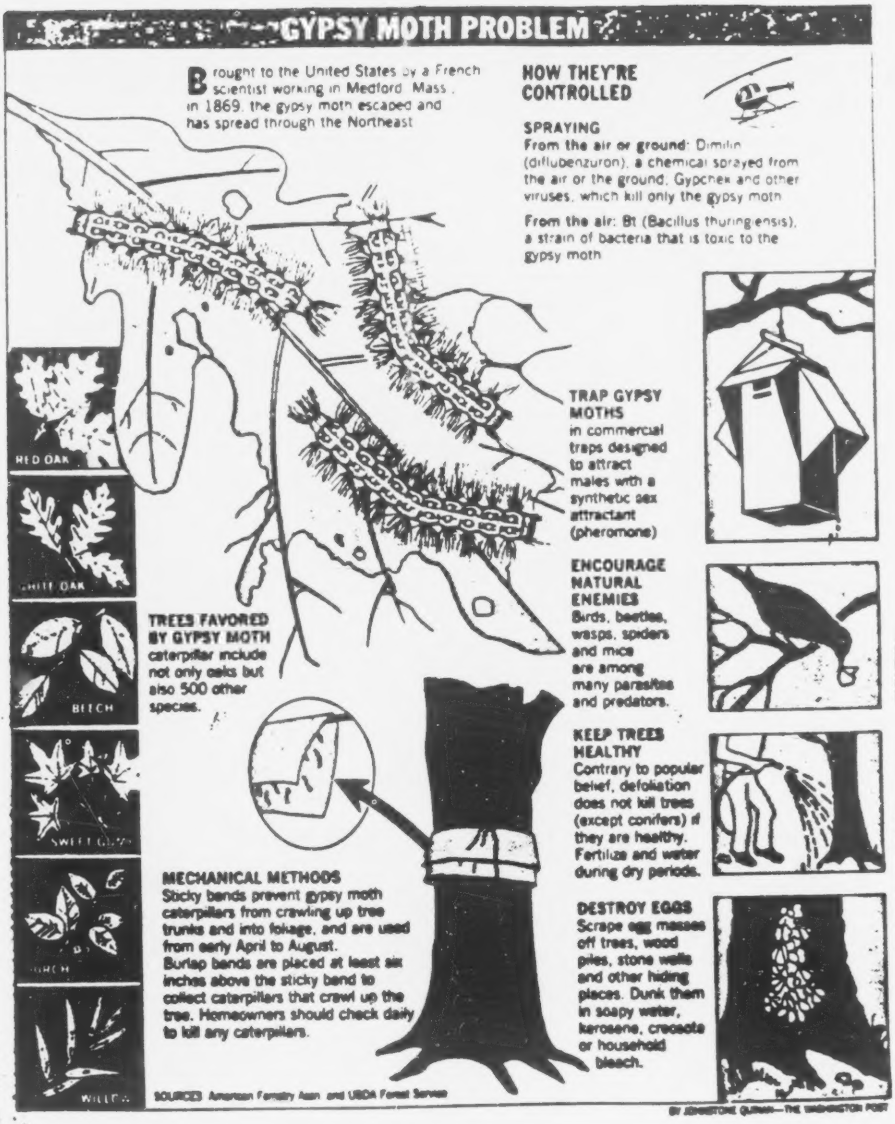
Pierce, whose group favors Bt, said that because tree damage from the gypsy moth has swelled so dramatically in the last two years that some people worry about incurring their neighbors' disapproval by opposing Dimilin. "There's a tendency on the part of people who otherwise would object to say, 'Oh, I'm not going to stick my neck out,' " he said.

Maryland has increased the amount of Dimilin it uses this year in its state-funded spraying, although it still uses more Bt overall. But Anne Arundel County, which began a spraying program this year to supplement state efforts, will use Bt exclusively to avoid controversy, officials said.

Area jurisdictions also are releasing thousands of parasites that kill gypsy moths and encouraging property owners to band their trees with sticky cloth to trap the pests. The National Park Service, which sprays with Bt, also is continuing to use Gypchek, a virus that kills gypsy moth caterpillars, in one area of Prince William Forest Park.

Gypsy moth techniques do not kill the tent caterpillar, which hatches slightly earlier than the gypsy moth caterpillar and hides in white shrouds on tree branches. The tent caterpillar is a "minor pest" that eats leaves but does not usually kill trees, so measures as strong as those used in attacking the gypsy moth are not needed, said Bob Stewart, Prince George's County extension agent.

Tree owners who want to kill tent caterpillars, Stewart said, should do so in early April, when the eggs hatch.



GYPSY MOTH PROBLEM

Brought to the United States by a French scientist working in Medford, Mass., in 1869, the gypsy moth escaped and has spread through the Northeast

TREES FAVORED BY GYPSY MOTH caterpillar include not only oaks but also 500 other species.

MECHANICAL METHODS
Sticky bands prevent gypsy moth caterpillars from crawling up tree trunks and into foliage, and are used from early April to August.
Burlap bands are placed at least six inches above the sticky band to collect caterpillars that crawl up the tree. Homeowners should check daily to kill any caterpillars.

HOW THEY'RE CONTROLLED

SPRAYING
From the air or ground: Dimilin (diflubenzuron), a chemical sprayed from the air or the ground. Gypchek and other viruses, which kill only the gypsy moth

From the air: Bt (Bacillus thuringiensis), a strain of bacteria that is toxic to the gypsy moth

TRAP GYPSY MOTHS in commercial traps designed to attract males with a synthetic sex attractant (pheromone)

ENCOURAGE NATURAL ENEMIES Birds, beetles, wasps, spiders and mice are among many parasites and predators.

KEEP TREES HEALTHY Contrary to popular belief, defoliation does not kill trees (except conifers) if they are healthy. Fertilize and water during dry periods.

DESTROY EGGS Scrape egg masses off trees, wood piles, stone walls and other hiding places. Dunk them in soapy water, kerosene, creosote or household bleach.

SOURCES: American Forestry Assn. and USDA Forest Service

BY JOHNSTONE QUINAN—THE WASHINGTON POST

Mr. CLINGER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate that. I would just like to touch on a couple of points that are included in my full statement.

Mr. YATES. All right, you may touch.

Mr. CLINGER. Basically, to talk about some U.S. Forest Service programs. one of the proposals in the Administration's budget would be to close a Forest Service Research Center at University Park, Penn State University. I would just urge the subcommittee to try to provide level funding for that. I realize that your pressures are enormous and competing interests are enormous.

Mr. YATES. If we can do it, we'll do it.

Mr. CLINGER. Basically, the service does two things. It is studying the impact of acid rain and gypsy moth defoliation on municipal watersheds, which is important work. And, secondly, they're doing valuable research work on the role that trees can play in the urban setting to conserve energy, particularly important when global warming and the need to conserve energy are involved.

The Allegheny National Forest, a forest of about 520,000 acres, is entirely within my congressional district. It is a very important recreational area for a lot of the people in the eastern part of the United States. They had about 700,000 recreation visitor days last year and more than 450,000 visitor days spent camping.

So there are a number of projects that I am supporting which would hopefully increase the recreational opportunities for the area, make it a more vital part of the whole recreational scene. The first would be a pavement rehabilitation project. There are four campgrounds in the area where most of the work was done some 25 or 30 years ago, and they've never been repaved. This would, in effect, provide them with repaving of the parking system. The roads and maintenance, the cost of that is $735,000. If we delay it much further, it's going to be a lot more expensive obviously as time goes on.

The second item, again in the Allegheny National Forest, would be a project called the Penoke wetlands enhancement project. This is a development of very valuable wetland. They're seeking $60,000 to build two of five impoundments. The purpose is to attract waterfowl and support for wildlife habitat. It would benefit about 150,000 visitors who enjoy studying nature as well as waterfowl hunters.

The third is the barrier-free trails project, for $202,000, to build two trails which would benefit about 3,000 to 5,000 hikers. This project is particularly important because it would provide access to the physically disabled, people who are not presently able to use the forests.

I just would like to speak in favor of the cooperative pest suppressive program, which I think is a State-shared program.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. CLINGER. I think it's very vital to urge flexibility in that program. We support the RAMP program, the weatherization assistance program.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Mr. Clinger, and thank you for your brevity. It's appreciated.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

SANTA FE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL: OGALLALA AQUIFER

WITNESS

HON. PAT ROBERTS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. YATES. Mr. Roberts.

Mr. ROBERTS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Glad to see you, Mr. Roberts. We're delighted you're here.

Mr. ROBERTS. Thank you, and I will try to be brief. I know your time schedule, and it's late in the afternoon.

Mr. YATES. Your statement may go into the record.

Mr. ROBERTS. I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Roberts follows:]

HONORABLE PAT ROBERTS
OF KANSAS

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

MAY 10, 1990

Chairman Yates, Congressman Regula, and other members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, thank you for allowing me an opportunity to testify today before your subcommittee.

I understand the tightness of the subcommittee's schedule and the large number of members who wish to testify today. For that reason, I will try to keep my comments brief.

SANTE FE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

First, I wish to express to the subcommittee the concern and confusion that has developed in Kansas, the result of the Park Service's decisions regarding the designation of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail and the need for the subcommittee to correct this situation.

As the members of this committee may recall, in 1987 the Congress acted to designate a trail of roughly 950 miles from Missouri through Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, to New Mexico to be the Sante Fe National Historic Trail.

I, and many other Kansans, were pleased when this national monument was granted this historical recognition. However, we were unaware of the difficulties that could arise when the Park Service began to designate the official trail to be recognized.

As various designation plans were put forward, it became clear that the National Park Service had not included an important link in the Sante Fe Trail commonly known as "Duncan's Crossing."

This connecting trail between Fort Dodge and Fort Hays, cutting across part of Kansas's First Congressional District, was the region's primary troop and supply trail from 1867 to 1876. It was the settlement and communication link of western Kansas.

Knowing the importance of this particular trail to Kansas history, local and state officials have previously held ceremonies to commemorate its past.

In respect to those who have worked to hard to get proper recognition of Duncan's Crossing, I am requesting that the subcommittee act to recognize this particular trail segment within the Sante Fe National Historic Trail.

It is important to know that the federal cost to identify the Duncan's Crossing within the national trail is nominal at best. This trail is simply identified and marked by the Park Service. The Park Service's involvement after this is mainly the dissemination of historic information on the trail.

The recognition of Duncan Crossing should not add to or take from the Park Service's current responsibilities regarding the national trail.

I am providing the committee with possible bill or report language regarding Duncan's Crossing and would appreciate the committee acting to clarify this situation for Kansas.

WATER RESEARCH ACT

As well, I believe this committee should take appropriate action to fund various water research efforts around the nation.

Today, under the Water Research Act of 1984, 54 water institutes receive special research and water development grants, including Kansas State University at Manhattan.

The President's budget proposals for fiscal year 1991 have suggested a dramatic reduction in these programs, and most of the grants authorized under the Water Research Act would have to be eliminated if adopted.

I am confident that careful examination by the subcommittee of the success of these programs would show their continued funding to be wise. I am confident that the committee will be looking at this situation very closely when determining the FY91 funding level.

I would hope the committee could continue the funding activities authorized by the Water Resources Act.

OGALLALA AQUIFER RESEARCH

Finally, I believe there is a need to fund the Ogallala Aquifer Research and Development Program.

The Ogallala aquifer is one of our nation's largest water resources, lying beneath more than six percent of the nation's land surface in eight states (KS, SD, NE, NM, TX, CO, OK, WY). This groundwater source supports over 15 percent of US wheat, corn, sorghum, and cotton production. As well, 38 percent of our nation's cattle production is located in this region.

Public Law 99-662 authorizes the expenditure of federal funds for research and demonstration programs associated with managing the Ogallala aquifer. In 1986, Congress authorized the creation of this groundwater protection and management program. This was done in light of the significant dangers facing the future exploitation of the Ogallala Aquifer.

This research initiative was the result of years of efforts by individuals throughout the '70s and '80s such as my former boss and colleague, the-late Congressman Keith Sebelius. The Ogallala Aquifer Regional Study conducted in the late-'70s and early '80s clearly showed the need for research.

However, to date, NO FEDERAL FUNDING has been provided to carry out these activities.

Today, the study and research of one of our nation's largest water resources is still to be done. Without proper research and understanding of this resource, its proper management is truly in jeopardy.

Public Law 99-662 provides that $6.5 million in federal funding annually for Ogallala aquifer groundwater management and research. In addition, the law authorizes the re-establishment of the High Plain Study Council and up to $5.3 million annually for water-management demonstration projects.

I wish to have the report, "Ogallala Aquifer Research and Development Program," placed in the record following my statement.

Thank you again for allowing me to appear today. Your attention and consideration of these three requests is appreciated. Should the committee have any questions, I would be happy to try to address them.

--end--

SANTE FE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL
DRAFT BILL/REPORT LANGUAGE

The committee recognizes the importance of the Sante Fe National Historic Trail and the efforts of the National Park Service to identify, mark, and administer the national park according to the National Trails System Act, as amended. The Committee is aware that the trail commonly known as Duncan's Crossing, located in western Kansas between Fort Dodge and Fort Hays, was not identified by the National Park Service as part of the Sante Fe National Historic Trail.

The committee directs the National Park Service to recognize Duncan's Crossing as part of the Sante Fe Historic National Trail and administer it as such.

Mr. ROBERTS. I think you may recall in 1987 that the Congress acted to designate a trail of roughly 950 miles from Missouri through Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado to New Mexico. It's the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

We were very pleased when this was designated, but we were unaware of the difficulties that could arise when the Park Service began to designate the official trail to be recognized. As various designation plans were put forward, it became clear to us that the Park Service did not include a very important link in the Santa Fe Trail commonly known as Duncan's Crossing. I am most familiar with Duncan's Crossing. Cliff Hope, Sr., my "fourth" predecessor, was the first speaker at that crossing. My immediate predecessor and our colleague Keith Sebelius, was most supportive of this effort and I commemorated the 100-year centennial observation.

This is the trail that went between Ft. Dodge and Ft. Hays. This is in my district, and it was the primary link we had at that particular time to civilization on the frontier.

In respect to those who have worked very hard to get the proper recognition of Duncan's Crossing, I am requesting that the subcommittee act to recognize this particular trail segment within the Santa Fe National Historic Trail system. The cost, I would think, would be very minimal at best. This trail is simply identified and marked by the Park Service. It's already identified by private interests. We've already done that. The involvement after this is mainly the dissemination of the information in regard to history on the trail.

There's just no way that the recognition of this crossing should not add or take from the Park Service's current responsibility. I am providing the subcommittee, with due respect, a possible bill or report language in regard to this crossing and certainly would appreciate any consideration that you could give us.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. ROBERTS. The Water Research Act, Mr. Chairman. Under the Water Research Act of 1984, as you know, 54 water institutes do receive special research and water development grants, including Kansas State University at Manhattan. The President's budget proposals for fiscal year 1991 have suggested a dramatic reduction in these programs, and most grants authorized under the Water Research Act will have to be actually eliminated if that were adopted. I am very confident that the careful examination by the subcommittee of the success of these programs will show their continued funding to be wise.

There is one final point, Mr. Chairman, and it is in regard to the Ogallala aquifer research. We have felt for some time in Kansas—and I, again, am referring to my predecessors' comments, Mr. Sebelius, and Senator Dole when he was a Congressman, et cetera, et cetera. The aquifer is one of our Nation's largest water resources. It lies beneath more than 6 percent of the Nation's land surface in eight States: Kansas, South Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

We have more water in the Ogallala aquifer, Mr. Chairman, than is in Lake Superior. It is a tremendous resource.

Public Law 99-662 authorizes the expenditure of Federal funds for research and demonstration programs associated with really managing our water supplies in the aquifer. In 1986, we authorized the creation of the groundwater protection and management program. It was done in face of the significant dangers as the aquifer drops and higher utilization of the water increases for our crops. We're talking about a great amount of production in wheat, corn and sorghum. Thirty-eight percent of the country's cattle is also involved.

But, to date, no Federal funding has been provided to carry out these activities. It seems to me that the study and the research of one of our Nation's largest water resources is still to be done. We have viable water research being done in the obvious areas, but this is an aquifer that, if we continue to mine it without the proper communication, without the proper research, without the proper sharing of what are we to do about this, it seems to me we're going to endanger a vital national resource.

Mr. YATES. May I ask you a question?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. In other areas of the country, the use of chemicals for farm crops usually results in some elements of pollution. Do we know whether the aquifer is being polluted by the use of chemicals?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is one of the top considerations that we have determined, Mr. Chairman. Being a member of the House Agriculture Committee, we are dealing with food safety, pesticide residue and pesticide assessment, and where we are in that respect is going to be a crucial matter. We have a food safety bill that is very comprehensive, that tries to address this.

We just dealt with the ag research section as of today in the full committee. We committed more funds to determine this on the part of the USDA and the EPA, but this kind of study would dovetail into that very important work. The EPA is going to release, as of this September, the status of a water quality study, not only for agricultural use, but in our small communities all around the country. We simply don't have that assessment and we don't have the means. This kind of study, this kind of funding would help us address that, sir.

Mr. YATES. Okay, all right, that's important.

Mr. ROBERTS. We are talking about $6.5 million in Federal funding annually for the aquifer groundwater management and research. In addition, the law authorizes the re-establishment of the High Plains Study Council and up to $5.3 million annually for the water management demonstration projects.

I would urge your consideration.

Mr. YATES. To whom does the $6.5 million go?

Mr. ROBERTS. Groundwater management and research—let me—

Mr. YATES. The Geologic Survey?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, that survey, and I think that Kansas State is involved in that, aren't they? And other area universities.

Mr. YATES. Good enough. Thank you very much, Mr. Roberts.

Mr. ROBERTS. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

LWCF; NPS; FS

WITNESS

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Shumway, we're glad to see you.

Mr. SHUMWAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. All right, you have several projects. Your written statement may go into the record at this point.

Mr. SHUMWAY. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Shumway follows:]

THE TESTIMONY OF
THE HONORABLE NORMAN D. SHUMWAY
BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
MAY 10, 1990

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman, the Honorable Sidney Yates, for providing me the opportunity to convey my thoughts on Forest Service, Land and Water Conservation Fund, and Historic Preservation Fund appropriation matters which affect our public lands and rural areas in FY 1991.

For the continued protection of public land areas which have enjoyed great recreational popularity with the public, I urge the Subcommittee to provide LWCF funding for three essential Forest Service Land and Water Conservation Fund acquisitions in California. The first LWCF proposed purchase concerns an ongoing project in Hope Valley with which the Subcommittee is familiar due to earlier appropriations on this project. The other acquisitions, located in the Tahoe National Forest, involve both an ongoing project in the Castle Peak area of the Pacific Crest Trail, as well as a new project, known as Grouse Lakes, which I sincerely believe deserves the Subcommittee's complete support.

A long-term project of the Subcommittee has been Hope Valley, located in the Toiyabe National Forest. Hope Valley has been a high-priority acquisition project because it will protect spectacular wildflower meadows, mountain lakes, trout streams, and beautiful alpine scenery located only 12 miles from urbanized South Lake Tahoe.

Since 1987, the Forest Service has acquired over 9,000 acres through exchanges and LWCF appropriations. The Forest Service acquisition of the available ownership in Hope Valley is endorsed by such national groups as the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society, as well as the Alpine County Board of Supervisors, the Alpine County Chamber of Commerce, the League to Save Lake Tahoe, California Trout, and the Alpine County based Friends of Hope Valley. Furthermore, in a cooperative effort, the State of California has obligated over $7.5 million in the area.

In order to acquire the remaining 6,400 acres in Hope Valley that are available in FY1991 through option agreements, I am requesting an appropriation of $7 million. This will substantially complete the Hope Valley preservation effort begun in FY 1988.

A second proposed LWCF acquisition that I would like to introduce to the Subcommittee is the scenic Grouse Lakes area, with a proposed acquisition of 8,822 acres. The Grouse Lakes area lies within easy reach of San Francisco, Sacramento, and Reno, and because of its outstanding scenic landscape, gentle terrain, and well developed trail system, the area is uniquely capable of offering diverse recreational opportunities for those who might not otherwise be able to enjoy such activities. For instance, people attracted to this area not only include such traditional groups as hikers, campers, equestrians, anglers, and hunters, but also encompass groups which may have special needs, such as senior citizens and the disabled community.

In addition to the above listed benefits, the acquisition of this checkerboard ownership will consolidate an area encompassing over 30 square mile of public ownership and will permanently protect the important, and uniquely accessible, public recreational opportunities of Grouse Lakes. Therefore, I am urging an appropriation of $6.4 million for this new project.

The third proposed acquisition includes 4392 acres adjacent to the Tahoe National Forest, representing the last remaining timber company owned land along the Pacific Crest Trail in the Castle Peak area.

In its 2,620 mile course from the Mexican to the Canadian border, the PCT winds from the California desert and the cool Sierra peaks to the Northwest's forests, the spectacular Columbia Gorge, and the snow-capped Cascades. Because of the Subcommittee's leadership, FY 1990 appropriations for the Sierra Crest section of the PCT were made to acquire historic Carson Pass and to begin the purchase of 6,232 acres owned by timber companies in the Castle Peak area, just north of Donner Summit on Interstate 80. Because of last year's appropriation by the Subcommittee, Phase I of Castle Peak has been acquired, and the remaining 4,392 acres are available under option agreements in FY 1991.

With excellent access from one of the most highly developed and heavily used PCT trailheads and parking areas in the Sierras, the granite peaks, old-growth fir and pine forests, free-flowing creeks, and clear mountain lakes of this area attract over 50,000 hikers, skiers, and fishermen each year. These lands provide essential habitat for black bear, golden beaver, bobcat, red fox, and pine marten. Abundant bird life includes the endangered bald eagle and peregrine falcon.

Because of the area's checkerboard ownership, activities on these private lands have a profound effect on recreation and adjacent public land. Logging has been temporarily halted to allow for public acquisition of these resources, but extensive logging near the PCT is planned if Castle Peak lands are not acquired. Therefore, I am requesting $5.13 million so that the remainder of the available timber company owned land in the Castle Peak area can be acquired and permanently protected.

Another appropriation that this Subcommittee has consistently supported in the past is the protection of the Lake Tahoe Basin through the Burton-Santini program. The Forest Service anticipates a FY 1991 program that would include the acquisition of upwards of 400 parcels. Rapidly increasing land values and development pressures threaten many of these parcels slated for acquisition. Unless adequate funding is provided for continued acquisition, private development rights will be exercised, leading to adverse impacts on water quality, public land access, wildlife habitat, and the scenic quality of Lake Tahoe. Therefore, I urge the Subcommittee to appropriate $17.9 million to carry out existing acquisitions, as well as those proposed for FY 1991. Assuming this can be accomplished, the Forest Service estimates that only 300 to 400 parcels will remain to be acquired beyond FY 1991.

Another public asset at Lake Tahoe which deserves protection and restoration, Mr. Chairman, is the Tahoe Tallac Historic Site located on the South Shore. Purchased by the Forest Service in the 1960s and presently managed by the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, the 74 acre Tahoe Tallac Historic Site is comprised of three historic estates that date as far back as 1887. The site, which includes 19 structures and three quarters of a mile of beach front on Lake Tahoe, is visited by over 120,000 visitors each summer who come to enjoy cultural arts programs, concerts, and other exhibits.

In order to rehabilitate and restore this site, which is included in the National Registry of Historic Sites, a bi-state non-profit organization was formed in 1980 to work cooperatively with the Forest Service. A master plan has been developed and approximately $450,000 has been spent in this joint project to stabilize the site. The Tahoe Tallac Association has documented the need for $1 million in

Recreation Construction funds to augment the Forest Service operations in the Basin. These funds would be used to rehabilitate and improve a theatre, boathouse, nautical museum, concert hall, and parking on this site. Given the project's public usage and local cooperative support, I urge the Subcommittee's review of this Recreation Construction request by the Tahoe Tallac Association.

Another public asset that I believe deserves the attention of the Subcommittee is the need for better visitor facilities within the Lassen Volcanic National Park. In 1974, the visitor center at the Park was closed due to potential avalanche danger in the surrounding area, leaving Lassen Park the only National Park in the contiguous forty eight States without a permanent visitor center. At present, the Park's half million visitors annually view Park exhibits at a small A-frame at the Park's northern entrance. The proposed visitor facility is supported by the various segments of the local community, including local government, civic groups, business and industry, and environmentalists.

The non-profit Lassen Volcanic National Park Foundation was created in 1985 in an effort spearheaded by former Park Superintendent Bill Stephenson. In addition to construction of the Park Visitor Center, the Foundation's goals include assisting Park staff in interpretive activities, trail restoration, wildlife research, and other educational activities. In 1986, the Foundation selected a spectacular site for the proposed center near the Manzanita Lake region of the park, with views of five of the Park's major peaks. On Forest Service land at the Park boundary, the site will be a multiple-use facility for both the Forest Service and the Park Service. Furthermore, the Foundation developed a memorandum of understanding between the two agencies in 1986, and has been working to raise funds from the community and materials from corporate donors to augment any government aid received for the project.

Therefore, I hope the Subcommittee will consider an appropriation of $2.5 million in FY 1991 for the construction of a visitor center at Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Finally, with respect to FY 1991 Forest Service funding levels, I would like to take a moment to acknowledge to the Subcommittee certain circumstances with regard to this issue. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the western United States is facing the fourth consecutive year of drought. Within parts of Region Five of the Forest Service, the amount of stress and shock on timber stands has been devastating, leaving many trees defenseless in the face of infestation by bark beetles. The area that I represent has experienced a tremendous build-up of dead timber, and conditions are so extremely dry, leaving trees even more unable to defend themselves, that experts are projecting that this summer the bark beetles may experience an additional lifecycle, which would increase their populations and the destruction they cause exponentially.

I have been advised that the amount of dead or dying timber, as a result of the ongoing drought, is approaching 1 billion board feet in Region Five alone. In fact, some estimates indicate that more salvageable timber exists today than directly after the devastating fires of 1987.

It is for this reason that I believe the sale program in Region Five should concentrate on salvage sales. To do so would lessen the potential for the same type of wholesale fires experienced in 1987, as well as slowing the growing infestation of bark beetles throughout the region.

Likewise, I feel that the FY 1991 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill should provide adequate funding for Region Five for the preparation and execution of harvest levels of 1.8 billion board feet. This level is warranted when the need for timber salvage, as well as the need to meet the demand for timber products, are combined. Historically, Region Five has produced harvest levels far in excess of this figure. However, the amount of timber production in the region has steadily declined. If this problem is not rectified, I am fearful that the present harvest levels, as well as timber sales that are still in "pipeline" and will not be available for three to five years, will neither be adequate to meet the strong demand for forest products, nor will be adequate to support the communities that are dependant on this industry for their very existence.

Again, I thank the Subcommittee for its assistance last year on several critically important situations on Forest Service lands in California. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your and the entire panel's thoughtful consideration of my views. Thank you.

Mr. SHUMWAY. It may appear that I'm hitting you with a barrage of requests, but my district in California is in the high Sierras and it's a district that is somewhat unique among California's 45 districts. It just so happens that many of the subjects within this subcommittee's jurisdiction lie within my district. So I am coming on pretty heavy.

Mr. YATES. All right.

Mr. SHUMWAY. I'm seeking funding for the Forest Service Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Recreation Construction Fund, as well as the Burton-Santini program at Lake Tahoe.

First, with reference to the Land and Water Conservation Fund——

Mr. YATES. Where is your district with reference to Vic Fazio's?

Mr. SHUMWAY. Well, I'm to the——

Mr. YATES. He comes in for money for Tahoe, too.

Mr. SHUMWAY. Yes, but he doesn't represent Tahoe, and I do. He's interested in Tahoe.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. SHUMWAY. I actually represent the California side of the Lake.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. SHUMWAY. So, first, on the Land and Water Conservation Fund, I'm anxious that we be able to acquire the remaining 6400 acres which are available in the Hope Valley area. I'm sure you'll remember that, Mr. Chairman, because we've already begun the acquisition of land. We've acquired almost 4,400 acres already. We'd like to complete that land acquisition.

This is an area which is in the Toiyabe National Forest. It's an area that I've hiked through and have a real personal appreciation for. It's characterized by wild flower meadows and mountain lakes and trout streams and beautiful Alpine scenery. It's only about 12 miles from the very urbanized South Shore of Lake Tahoe. So it's a beautiful piece of country——

Mr. YATES. It sounds wonderful.

Mr. SHUMWAY [CONTINUING]. And one that we need to acquire. I'd like to see that process completed, and that's why we're asking for that sum of money.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. SHUMWAY. It has been a priority project because it does have those unique qualities. I think I said 4,400. We've already acquired 9,000 acres through both land exchanges as well as the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Secondly, from that same fund, I'm asking for $5.13 million for the Pacific Crest Trail, which would acquire the last remaining timber company-owned land. This also is adjacent to the Tahoe National Forest. This land is part of that checkerboard pattern. If we don't acquire it, it will eventually be used for timber purposes. It's now largely in private ownership. It's a very unique area and the Pacific West Trail also is very unique. Again, I think it would be a very fitting acquisition to proceed with that project.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. SHUMWAY. Also, I'd like to introduce the Grouse Lakes project. This is one that I've not asked for funding before, but this is a project that lies within easy reach of Sacramento, San Francisco, and Reno. It's characterized by a very gentle terrain and, therefore, it seems to me that it would provide a spectacular recreational opportunity for those who might be handicapped and not have access into other areas, and those that have physical disabilities.

Therefore, I'm asking for $6.4 million which would permanently protect a 30-square-mile area in the Grouse Lakes project. I think that's worthy of the committee's consideration.

Mr. YATES. Okay, good enough.

Mr. SHUMWAY. Let me just conclude by saying I'd like to thank you for your past support of the Burton-Santini program. It's been very helpful to us in protecting the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Forest Service anticipates that a fiscal year 1991 program would allow us to acquire more than 400 parcels and essentially bring that program to an end. We've made great progress there in preserving sensitive land, and this would allow us to continue.

Also at the Lake is a historic site called the Tahoe-Tallac Historic Site. This is included in the National Registry of Historical Sites. It's a site that is very heavily used by the public, and there is a great deal of local cooperation in this regard. They are asking for funding to complete their acquisition.

Mr. Chairman, I would just mention the need for a visitor center at Lassen Volcanic National Park. In 1974, they closed the visitor center because of the threat of an avalanche. It has never been replaced. Lassen, therefore, is the only National Park within the contiguous 48 States that does not have a visitor center. There's a foundation working very hard to raise money locally. We're asking for $2.5 million that would allow us to complete the funding for that.

Then, finally, I would just point out again that the Forest Service has a very key role to play in my district in terms of timber sales. As you well know, Mr. Chairman, this year we're facing the fourth consecutive year of drought. Roughly, a billion board feet of timber is either dead or dying in Region 5 alone, and so I hope that as you consider timber sale programs this year, that you would concentrate on salvage sales. We have a fire problem, as we always do this time of the year, and we also are facing infestation by bark beetles. I hope that you will see your way free to provide funding for the sale of 1.8 billion board feet of timber within that region.

Mr. YATES. Okay, thank you very much.

Mr. SHUMWAY. Thank you very much.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

BUFFALO BILL DAM, SUBLETTE MEADOWS; BUFFALO VALLEY; SHOSHONE NF

WITNESS

HON. CRAIG THOMAS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. YATES. Mr. Thomas.

Mr. THOMAS. Thank you, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I see a number of Members here.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. I will go very quickly.

Mr. YATES. Your statement may go into the record, Mr. Thomas.

Mr. THOMAS. Thank you. I appreciate that.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Thomas follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN CRAIG THOMAS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATION
CHAIRMAN SIDNEY R. YATES
MAY 10, 1990

Chairman Yates: Good afternoon and thank you for this opportunity to highlight several projects of importance to me and the State of Wyoming.

As a State half owned by the federal government, these Interior Department appropriations are pivotal to the operations, environment and economy of Wyoming.

I want to stress the importance of $3.3 million to purchase 8,700 acres of the Kirwin Mining District/Sunshine Ranch for the Shoshone National Forest in the President's Fiscal Year 1991 Budget. These lands are rich with history and are known migration paths for elk as well as range for the mule deer, bighorn sheep, moose and grizzly bear.

The $2.8 million for the purchase of 560 acres of land in the Buffalo Valley for the Bridger-Teton National Forest is also included in the President's Budget. This is the gateway to the Teton wilderness with the rugged Grand Teton mountains rising abruptly 7,000 feet. Acquisition will eliminate the immediate threat of incompatible use and development and will assure proper habitat for wildlife. In fact, the largest elk herd in the United States migrates here. It is also essential habitat for grizzlies.

The $2 million for Sublette Meadows National Wildlife Refuge in this budget supports a project that I worked on in my tenure in the Wyoming House of Representatives with the now Director of Fish and Wildlife, John Turner. Sublette Meadows is a wetlands project vital for rare wildlife habitat in the intermountain west. I strongly support these three conservation projects for their national, environmental and scenic value. They will enhance the enjoyment of the outdoors and wildlife for many Americans.

Other projects in the 1991 Budget include the great need for $12 million for Buffalo Bill Dam modifications; $280,000 for design and planning of a greatly needed new visitors center at Devils Tower, the first national monument; $900,000 for Grand Teton National Park to purchase trail grooming equipment, signs and winterize employee housing; $750,000 for winter operations in Yellowstone National Park and $1.2 million for fire research in Yellowstone National Park.

The total funding request for fiscal year 1991 for the Ogallala Aquifer's water resource management for an eight state area is $8.6 million. The Ogallala Aquifer Research and Development Program was authorized under Title III of the Water

Research Act of 1986 to improve water management and sustain economic vitality for those eight states. A few of these research projects will be conducted at the University of Wyoming. The University's contribution will include identification and development of improved crop species, a study of aquifer hydraulic properties for water management, improved irrigation techniques, in addition to others.

An additional $4.27 million for the U.S. Geological Survey to continue important data collection on streamflows in a federal-state gauging program is of great importance.

An additional $500,000 is also necessary for the Bureau of Land Management to cover federal coal leasing activities for new and unanticipated coal leasing applications.

I support continued funding for Bureau of Land Management's Colorado River salinity control as an addition to the Upper Colorado River endangered fish recovery program.

In addition to support for the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget request, the Wyoming delegation is requesting a one time line item of $2 million for an Indian chemical dependency treatment center, Thunder Child, that will be matched by $2 million in private funds. This BIA portion would go to a needed Native American project. Finally, I am requesting $1 million in non-reimbursable funds for a soils inventory on the Wind River

Reservation in Wyoming.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your full consideration of these Wyoming projects.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me just highlight a couple of items and then I'll get out of the way.

One is, of course, the fact that Wyoming is owned one-half by the Federal Government. So these kinds of programs will become very important to us and are much a part of our economy.

There are three areas, Mr. Chairman, under the Land and Water Conservation Fund that are proposed—one is adjacent to Teton Park. It's the Buffalo Valley area, 560 acres that brings that portion together. There's another that's an in-holding in the Shoshone Forest called Kirwin Mining District. The third is actually a bird refuge, a wildlife habitat. My friend John Turner, who is now Director of Fish and Wildlife, was in the Wyoming legislature when we approved that. Those are three areas that we are very much interested in.

Mr. YATES. We'll keep that in mind.

Mr. THOMAS. Buffalo Bill Dam—that's a dam at Coty, Mr. Chairman, that's about 75 percent complete. It takes about 12 million. This is a cost-sharing between the State and the Federal Government. It's unique in that respect.

I have to tell you that we are working on the authorization in the Interior Committee, but I think we will succeed with that. If we don't get both the authorization and the budget this year, I think it will cause them to stop construction. So Buffalo Bill is very important to us.

Another one—and I'll scoot through—is Devil's Tower. It's really one of the unique things. Devil's Tower's facilities are quite old, and there is a request for $280,000 to begin some planning on some facilities there.

Mr. YATES. We'll keep that in mind.

Mr. THOMAS. There are a number of things in here, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. YATES. Well, we will be reading your statement.

Mr. THOMAS. Some of them have to do with Indians. I appreciate your taking some time in your consideration. Thank you so much.

Mr. YATES. All right. Thanks for coming in.

Mr. THOMAS. Surely.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

LAKE MEREDITH NRA

WITNESS

HON. BILL SARPALIUS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. YATES. Is Mr. Sarpalius here?

Your prepared statement will go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sarpalius follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE BILL SARPALIUS
13TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS

MAY 10, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO THANK YOU AND YOUR ESTEEMED COLLEAGUES ON THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR ALLOWING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY, SO THAT I MAY OFFER TESTIMONY OF SUPPORT FOR TWO PROJECTS IMPORTANT TO MY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

THE FIRST HAS TO DO WITH LAKE MEREDITH, WHICH IS LOCATED NORTHEAST OF AMARILLO AND IS THE LARGEST LAKE IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE. IT WAS CONSTRUCTED BY THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION TO SERVE AS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF SURFACE WATER FOR MANY OF THE COMMUNITIES ON THE TEXAS HIGH PLAINS. SINCE ITS COMPLETION, THE LAKE HAS BEEN OPERATED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE -- UNDER A MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WITH THE BUREAU -- AND HAS BECOME A TREASURED RECREATION AREA FOR MANY, MANY FAMILIES IN THE 13TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. I AM, BY THE WAY, FILING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD MAKE LAKE MEREDITH A NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

POPULAR AS THE LAKE HAS BECOME, MR. CHAIRMAN, IT REMAINS AN UNDERUTILIZED RESEROUCE. FULLY DEVELOPED, LAKE MEREDITH COULD BECOME A TREMENDOUS TOOL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE 13TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. PARK SERVICE OFFICIALS HAVE PREPARED A VERY MODEST REQUEST TO HELP LAKE MEREDITH REACH ITS FULL POTENTIAL. THEY ARE SEEKING $1 MILLION IN NEW FUNDING FOR FY '91. $650,000 OF THE REQUEST WOULD GO

TOWARD ADVANCE PLANNING AND DESIGN FOR FOUR REHABILITATION AND NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AT THE LAKE. AN ADDITIONAL $350,000 WOULD BE EARMARKED FOR INCREASED OPERATING COSTS IN FY '91. APPROVAL OF THIS FUNDING WOULD HELP THE 13TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REAP UNTOLD ECONOMIC BENEFITS FOR YEARS TO COME.

ALSO MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO ADD MY SUPPORT -- AND THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS -- TO THE 8-STATE EFFORT TO GAIN $8.6 MILLION IN FY91 ASSISTANCE FOR THE OGALLALA AQUIFER RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 99-662). THE OGALLALA AQUIFER LIES BENEATH, AND PROVIDES NEEDED WATER TO THIS NATION'S HIGH PLAINS REGION. COLORADO, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, AND WYOMING ALL DEPEND ON THE OGALLALA AQUIFER FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL CONSUMPTION, AGRICULTURE IRRIGATION, AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. FUNDING FOR THE OGALLALA AQUIFER RESEARCH PROGRAM WILL HELP THE PEOPLE OF THE HIGH PLAINS REGION TO BETTER MANAGE THIS VALUABLE RESOURCE SO THAT THEY CAN DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN A STABLE ECONOMY FOR GENERATIONS TO COME.

MR. CHAIRMAN, FUNDING FOR LAKE MEREDITH AND THE OGALLALA AQUIFER ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE I HAVE BEEN ELECTED TO REPRESENT. THEY BOTH HAVE MERIT AND DESERVE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE. I URGE YOU AND YOUR COMMITTEE TO GIVE THEM YOUR FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION.

Mr. **Sarpalius**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll be very brief.

I represent 37 counties in the Texas Panhandle, the top part of Texas. In the middle of the Texas Panhandle is our large lake, Lake Meredith, which is a water supply for 13 cities, including the city of Amarillo and the city of Lubbock. We're celebrating our 25th anniversary this year of that lake.

When they constructed that lake 25 years ago, they found right next to it what is known as Alabates Quarry. It can be documented that this has been in existence for up to about 12,000 years, where Indians have been mining this flint. It was very, very valuable to the Indians throughout the United States. It is the only national monument that the State of Texas has.

So, at the time when they constructed the lake, they built the lake and they made the national monument there at the same time. But in that period of time, they have not done much to develop the Alabates Quarry. There's a small trailerhouse there that is their visitors' center. We have thousands of people that come by and see it.

For some reason, in the past several years there hasn't been much of an effort to improve that facility as well as Lake Meredith. What we are requesting is a million dollars, of which $650,000 would be used to conduct a study to see about a new visitors' center, a road coming into the Alabates Quarry, and some improvements there on the lake as well.

The additional $350,000 would be earmarked to increase their operating costs that they have with the lake. Our tourism has increased substantially. There have not been any improvements made on this lake in several years. As a new Member of Congress, this project means an awful lot to me.

Mr. **Yates**. We'll keep that in mind.

Mr. **Sarpalius**. I would appreciate your consideration.

Mr. **Yates**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Sarpalius**. Thank you.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

GREAT KILLS PARK

WITNESS

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. **Yates**. All right, Ms. Molinari. Hi, Ms. Molinari.

Ms. **Molinari**. Good afternoon.

Mr. **Yates**. Are you related to Guy?

Ms. **Molinari**. I sure am.

Mr. **Yates**. Distantly—you're what, the youngest child?

Ms. **Molinari**. I'm the only child.

Mr. **Yates**. Oh, I see.

Ms. **Molinari**. And, therefore, the favorite child.

Mr. **Yates**. Of course. I can see why.

Ms. **Molinari**. Thank you.

Mr. **Yates**. Your statement may go into the record.

Ms. **Molinari**. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Molinari follows:]

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSWOMAN SUSAN MOLINARI
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
MAY 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify before your subcommittee today. I am here to speak about Great Kills Park in Staten Island, New York. As I am sure you remember, my predecessor, Congressman Guy Molinari, testified before this subcommittee many times in the past. As a result of the subcommittee's cooperation and past appropriations a new boat ramp is almost completed as is the reconstruction of the sea wall.

Today I want to direct your attention to the serious condition of the bathhouse at Great Kills park. Let me first say, the term bathhouse is a misnomer. This building provides a vital service in the operation of the park. First, the conference/meeting room is used by the community and school groups for environmental education. Lifeguards and first aid operations, the United States Park Police Staten Island substation is located in the building, and finally it houses the Great Kills maintenance facility--a large, complex operation including shops, equipment repair, and storage and maintenance for large beach cleaning and moving equipment.

The situation at the Great Kills Bathhouse has reached a critical stage. As you can see from the attached photos, erosion has pushed further under the structure calling into question its stability and continued access. Funds are urgently needed to provide replacement facilities. With an appropriation from this subcommittee in FY89, advance planning and design of the new structure are currently underway. The cost estimate for the new facilities is $6 million.

I appreciate the cooperation this subcommittee has given Great Kills in the past. This area is a valuable natural resource that we cannot neglect.

Ms. **Molinari**. To be extremely brief, because I know that you have been—

Mr. **Yates**. You're absolutely correct.

Ms. **Molinari** [continuing]. Very kind to all of us today.

Mr. **Yates**. I would say that brevity aids to a favorable consideration. [Laughter.]

Ms. **Molinari**. Thank you very much. $6 million. See you. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. For what?

Ms. **Molinari**. Oh, okay. You have been kind enough in the past to give my predecessor monies toward the recreation of our Department of Interior park on Staten Island. These pictures will show you and prove the point of my testimony. We are in bad need of a new bath house. What the bath house really is is not where people bathe, but in fact it's the administrative offices where we can have community groups, school groups, environmental matters. The beach erosion is taking it to a point where it is no longer feasible for the Department of the Interior to reconstruct it, but rather to demolish it and build anew. Therefore, they have asked us to come on their behalf for an appropriation of $6 million toward the completion of new beach house for Great Kills Park.

Mr. **Yates**. Thank you very much. Give my regards to your dad.

Ms. **Molinari**. I sure will. Thank you very much.

Did you want to keep the pictures for the record?

Mr. **Yates**. We can keep them in our file, yes. It might be helpful.

Ms. **Molinari**. Thank you.

Mr. **Yates**. Thank you for coming in.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

WITNESS

HON. JOSEPH E. BRENNAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MAINE

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Brennan. Hi, Mr. Brennan. Glad to see you.

You have several projects, it says. Your statement may go into the record, your written statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brennan follows:]

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN
JOSEPH E. BRENNAN

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

MAY 10, 1990

THANK YOU MR. CHAIRMAN, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY BEFORE YOU TODAY. I WOULD LIKE TO BRING TO YOUR ATTENTION THREE ITEMS WHICH I BELIEVE DESERVE STRONG SUPPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE: ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, THE RACHEL CARSON NATIONAL WILDLIFE PRESERVE, AND THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL PROGRAM.

I WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE PARTICULARLY THE NEED FOR ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, LOCATED ON AND AROUND MT. DESERT ISLAND, ON THE MAINE COAST. SOME OF YOU MAY BE FAMILIAR WITH THIS MAGNIFICENT PARK, WHICH IS THE ONLY NATIONAL PARK IN THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES.

ACADIA IS A PARK OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE -- IT IS THE SECOND MOST-VISITED PARK IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM, HOSTING 4.7 MILLION VISITORS IN 1988, UP FROM 3.1 MILLION IN 1978. VISITATION IS EXPECTED TO RISE TO MORE THAN 6 MILLION -- THREE TIMES THE STATE OF MAINE'S POPULATION -- BY THE YEAR 2000.

NONE OF THESE MILLIONS OF VISITORS WILL BE ABLE TO FORGET ACADIA: ITS LONG STRETCHES OF LONELY SHORELINE, ITS QUIET HARBORS, AND THE UNIQUE VISION OF CADILLAC MOUNTAIN RISING UP OUT OF THE ATLANTIC FOG. BUT ACADIA HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN. IT HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN BY THE PARK SERVICE, BY THE ADMINISTRATION, AND REGRETABLY, BY CONGRESS.

IN THE ADMINSTRATION'S PROPOSED 1991 BUDGET, ACADIA FACES A SHORTFALL OF MORE THAN 1.7 MILLION DOLLARS. AND THIS SHORTFALL IS JUST THE LATEST BUDGET CRUNCH FOR ACADIA. CHRONIC SHORTFALLS IN YEARS PAST HAVE ENDANGERED ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, PRESERVATION, AND PUBLIC SERVICE OPERATIONS.

ACCORDING TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FIGURES, ACADIA IS SHORTCHANGED AT EVERY TURN. ACADIA'S MEAGRE BUDGET ALLOWS IT TO SPEND ONLY 46 CENTS PER VISITOR, COMPARED WITH A PARKWIDE AVERAGE OF $1.19 PER VISITOR. WHEN COMPARED WITH PARKS OF SIMILAR ACREAGE, ACADIA'S BUDGET LOOKS EVEN MORE SPARTAN: 46 CENTS PER VISITOR COMPARED TO $4.52 PER VISITOR AT OTHER PARKS. AND WHEN COMPARED WITH PARKS WITH SIMILAR BUDGETS, WHICH SPEND AN AVERAGE OF $6.96 PER VISITOR, ACADIA IS TRULY A POOR RELATION.

THE BOTTOM LINE IS THAT ACADIA MUST STRETCH EVERY DOLLAR UP TO FIFTEEN TIMES FURTHER THAN OTHER PARKS IN THE SYSTEM. THE RESULT IS A PARK INCREASINGLY UNABLE TO PERFORM ITS BASIC DUTIES: TO MAINTAIN ITS SCENIC QUALITY, PROTECT ITS NATURAL RESOURCES, AND PROVIDE SAFE RECREATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR ITS MILLIONS OF VISITORS.

ALMOST EVERY PROGRAM AT ACADIA IS THREATENED BY THE BUDGET SHORTFALL: PARK STAFFING, LAW ENFORCEMENT, MAINTENANCE OF THE PARK'S 136 BUILDINGS, 89 MILES OF ROADS, 43 MILES OF HISTORIC CARRIAGE ROADS, AND 250 MILES OF HIKING TRAILS, AND LAND MANAGEMENT AND ACQUISITION -- ALL THESE BASIC SERVICES ARE THREATENED. THE RESOURCE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT BUDGET LINES ALONE FACE A SHORTFALL OF $897,000 UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSAL.

I REALIZE THAT NO NATIONAL PARK EVER HAS THE FUNDS IT NEEDS, AND THAT THE PARK SERVICE ITSELF SUFFERS FROM A BUDGET CRUNCH. BUT I SUBMIT THAT NO PARK HAS BEEN SO SEVERLY UNDERFUNDED -- SINCE ITS INCEPTION -- THAN ACADIA. THE PARK SERVICE'S BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR ACADIA CAN ONLY RESULT IN THE CONTINUED CRUMBLING AND DESTRUCTION OF ACADIA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES.

I THEREFORE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT THE COMMITTEE SUPPORT AN ADDITIONAL $1,750,000 OVER THE ADMINISTRATION'S 1991 REQUEST FOR ACADIA, SO THAT THE PARK MAY BEGIN TO PUT RIGHT THAT WHICH HAS GONE WRONG.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO STRONGLY SUPPORT CONTINUED FUNDING FOR TWO ADDITIONAL PROJECTS: THE RACHEL CARSON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL PROGRAM.

THE RACHEL CARSON REFUGE SAFEGUARDS 3200 ACRES OF WETLANDS ALONG THE SOUTHERN MAINE COAST, AND PROVIDES LONG-TERM PROTECTION FOR ENDANGERED WATERFOWL, INCLUDING THE PEREGRINE FALCON, THE BALD EAGLE, AND THE LEAST TERN, ALL OF WHICH ARE ENDANGERED SPECIES.

HOWEVER, RACHEL CARSON CONTINUES TO BE THREATENED BY ENCROACHING DEVELOPMENT. IN RECOGNITION OF THIS DANGER, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HAS AUTHORIZED ADDITIONAL PURCHASES OF 7500 ACRES OF CRITICAL EDGE WETLAND. UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED BUDGET, $2 MILLION HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR THE PURCHASE OF AN ADDITIONAL 300 ACRES OF WETLANDS FOR THE REFUGE. I STRONGLY SUPPORT THIS PROPOSAL, AND REQUEST THAT THE COMMITTEE FULLY SUPPORT THIS LINE ITEM.

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO INDICATE MY SUPPORT FOR FUNDING FOR THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM. APPROXIMATELY $19 MILLION IN FISCAL '91 IS NEEDED FOR CONTINUED ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE 2100 MILE APPALACHIAN TRAIL.

SINCE 1985, THE WORK OF THE TRAIL COMMISSION HAS CREATED A SCENIC CORRIDOR ENCOMPASSING MANY OF MAINE'S FINEST NATURAL RESOURCES, PERMANENTLY PROTECTING MORE THAN 131 MILES OF TRAIL, AND BRINGING 31,000 ACRES OF LAND IN THE STATE INTO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN FROM WILLING PRIVATE SELLERS. I THEREFORE COMMEND THE COMMISSION'S BUDGET REQUEST TO THE COMMITTEE'S ATTENTION.

I THANK THE COMMITTEE FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION OF THESE REQUESTS, AND PARTICULARLY FOR YOUR SUPPORT FOR NECESSARY FUNDING FOR ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.

THANK YOU.

Mr. BRENNAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I'll be brief because I want a favorable response. I hear what you say.

Mr. YATES. Good, all right.

Mr. BRENNAN. For two of my requests, the Administration is recommending adequate funding, but the special problem really is Acadia National Park. You may be familiar with the park. It's a park of national significance. It's the second most visited in the national park system.

Mr. YATES. Really?

Mr. BRENNAN. It hosted 4.7 million visitors in 1988.

Mr. YATES. That kind of surprised me. I thought Yellowstone and the others——

Mr. BRENNAN. Well, this is in the preparation for my work here—they'll be fired if I'm not right.

Mr. YATES. Oh, I'm sure you're right.

Mr. BRENNAN. But it's the second most visited, 4.7 million visitors, up from 3.1 million ten years ago. To put it in perspective, we'll have 6 million visitors by the year 2000. That's four times the population of the State of Maine.

Mr. YATES. What's wrong with the park? What is it you want?

Mr. BRENNAN. The problem is people don't forget their visits there, but the park has been forgotten by the Park Service, the Administration, and, regrettably, the Congress. With regard to the budget, it faces a $1.7 million shortfall.

Mr. YATES. For what?

Mr. BRENNAN. In regard to its needs: maintenance, resource. Just to put it in perspective for a minute if I can, according to National Park Service figures, Acadia is shortchanged at every turn. Acadia's meager budget allows it only 46 cents per visitor compared with the parkwide average for all national parks of $1.19 per visitor.

Mr. YATES. It is shortchanged.

Mr. BRENNAN. In regard to its needs: maintenance, and resources. Acadia's budget looks even more spartan: 46 cents a visitor compared to $4.52 per visitor for other parks.

Mr. YATES. We'll certainly talk to the Park Service about this.

Mr. BRENNAN. Well, it really is needed.

Mr. YATES. Friends of mine who've been there say it's just beautiful.

Mr. BRENNAN. It is beautiful.

Mr. YATES. Is it being hit by acid rain at all?

Mr. BRENNAN. There is some concern up there in regard to acid rain. Hopefully, the clean air bill might be helpful in that area, but the net result is a $1.7 million shortfall. It's very important park. I hope you will give it consideration.

Mr. YATES. All right. Thanks, Mr. Brennan.

Mr. BRENNAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

THOMAS STONE NHS

WITNESS

HON. ROY DYSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mr. YATES. Mr. Dyson. Hi, Mr. Dyson. Glad to see you.

Mr. DYSON. How are you today, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. YATES. Well, I'm well. I hope you're well.

Mr. DYSON. I am.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. DYSON. Can I ask you to clarify a point? Did you say if no one spoke long, they would automatically get——

Mr. YATES. That's the way I feel today after a long day.

Mr. DYSON. I know you've had a long day. I would like to discuss with you something that's very close to us.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. DYSON. In fact, you can get in your car—it wouldn't be a good idea to do it right now with the traffic—and can visit the Thomas Stone birth place. That's what my request is all about.

Mr. YATES. Who was Thomas Stone?

Mr. DYSON. Well, he was a signatory to the Declaration of Independence. In fact, his great, great, great grandfather was one of the proprietary governors of Maryland appointed by the king. He was part of the Continental Congress. He was also present at the Philadelphia convention.

He had a beautiful home. In fact, a beautiful site management plan has been prepared by the Park Service in connection with Mr. Stones' home. It's located just outside of LaPlata in Charles County, Maryland. The home which you see right here, which at the time was owned by the Park Service, was wiped out almost entirely by a fire in 1977. The two wings on either side, were a part of it. Some of these wings are still present, but the entire central core is gone. The Park Service has attempted through a management plan to restore it. If you're interested, we'd be glad to give it to you or you can get it through them. But they have a plan, and they tell me $3 million will basically restore that entire home and make bathroom facilities and that sort of thing in Charles County.

As I said, in good traffic you could leave here right now and we could get there in 45 minutes. If you're interested, we'd love to have you come down sometime. Of course, we'd love it more if you'd give us $3 million.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. DYSON. But this is very, very important. As I said, the fire really did tremendous damage to it in 1977.

Mr. YATES. We'll sure keep it in mind.

Mr. DYSON. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

Mr. DYSON. Thank you. Good to see you today.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dyson follows:]

THE HONORABLE ROY DYSON
TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
MAY 9, 1990

GOOD AFTERNOON, MR. CHAIRMAN.

THANK YOU FOR PROVIDING ME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE. I KNOW IT HAS BEEN A LONG DAY AND I WILL BE AS BRIEF AS POSSIBLE.

I AM HERE TODAY TO REQUEST YOUR SUPPORT FOR THE THOMAS STONE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND. THIS NATIONAL PARK SITE IS OF UNIQUE HISTORICAL VALUE AND DESERVES LONG-TERM PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE. THAT IS WHY I AM ASKING YOUR ASSISTANCE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THOMAS STONE PARTICIPATED IN EVERY MAJOR PHASE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AS WE KNOW IT TODAY. I BELIEVE THOMAS STONE DESERVES THIS RECOGNITION AND THIS HISTORIC SITE WOULD HELP PROVIDE IT.

AS THE GREAT-GREAT-GRANDSON OF WILLIAM STONE, THE THIRD PROPRIETARY GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, THOMAS STONE ROSE TO GREAT HEIGHTS.

STONE BECAME A SIGNATORY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, A MEMBER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND WAS ELECTED TO THE 1787 PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

STONE, WHO DIED AT 44, SERVED IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE, SERVED ON THE COMMITTEE THAT CREATED THE EARLY DRAFT OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND IN THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATION IN MARCH 1784.

THAT IS WHY I AM REQUESTING YOU PROVIDE $3 MILLION IN FUNDING TO BEGIN THE REHABILITATION OF HIS HOMESTEAD AND SURROUNDING ACREAGE.THE FUNDING WOULD BE THE FIRST PHASE OF A FOUR-PART DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO RESTORE AND REHABILITATE THE HOMESTEAD OF THOMAS STONE.

THE HOME WAS BUILT IN 1771 AND USED MAINLY AS A FARMING PLANTATION, TYPICAL OF THE AGRARIAN LIFE THAT DOMINATED THE UNITED STATES DURING THAT PERIOD. THE RURAL SETTING HAS CONTINUED TO BE USED IN THE SAME SUCH MANNER SINCE THE 1770S.

HOWEVER, MR. CHAIRMAN, TRAGEDY STUCK THE FORMER THOMAS STONE HOME IN 1977 WHEN FIRE RAVAGED THE STRUCTURE, LEAVING ONLY THE

WINGS, EXTERIOR BRICK WALLS AND THE CHIMNEY OF THE CENTRAL CORE STANDING.

IT IS IMPERATIVE WE STOP ANY FURTHER DEGRADATION TO THIS IMPORTANT, HISTORICAL SITE.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE INTENDS TO REBUILD THE STRUCTURE AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE ORIGINAL THOMAS STONE HOMESTEAD AS IT STOOD IN THE 1700'S AS POSSIBLE. I BELIEVE THAT INTENTION IS THE BEST ALTERNATIVE AND ONE THE COMMUNITY SUPPORTS.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS COMPLETED A THOROUGH, GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN, THE ENTIRE, LOCAL COMMUNITY HAS ACCEPTED IT, AND ALL THAT IS LACKING IS FUNDING FOR THE PROJECT.

I BELIEVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE KEEN HISTORICAL INSIGHT INTO THE AGRARIAN LIFE-STYLES OF COLONIAL AMERICA WOULD BE INVALUABLE TO ALL WALKS OF LIFE IN MY DISTRICT AND SURROUNDING AREA.

THE RESTORED HOME AND ADJOINING NATIONAL PARK WILL SERVE THE BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, D.C. AND RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,-REGION WELL.

THE THOMAS STONE HISTORIC SITE IS WITHIN SIXTY MINUTES OF BOTH RICHMOND, VIRGINIA AND WASHINGTON, D.C., AND WITHIN 90 MILES OF BALTIMORE. YOU WILL BE PLEASED TO KNOW MORE THAN 9 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN THIS AREA, ALL POTENTIAL VISITORS TO THE SITE.

THE ADDITIONAL REVENUE GENERATED BY THIS HISTORIC PARK SITE WILL HELP MAKE THE AREA ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY KNOWN AND WIDELY USED PARKS IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA.

THE $3 MILLION THAT I AM REQUESTING WILL PROVIDE FULL RESTORATION OF THE MANSION HOUSE, LANDSCAPE REHABILITATION AND A PUBLIC FACILITY FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC WILL BE ABLE TO VISIT THE MANSION BY SEPTEMBER OF 1991 AND ENJOY THE BEAUTY OF THE AREA AND LEARN THE HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF THOMAS STONE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I URGE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO APPROPRIATE THESE VITALLY IMPORTANT FUNDS. IF THERE ARE ANY MORE QUESTIONS FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE, I WILL BE HAPPY TO ANSWER THEM.

AGAIN, THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

FS; NPS; TAHOE TALLAC HISTORIC SITE

WITNESS

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA

Mr. **YATES**. Ms. Vucanovich? I know you're here.

Ms. **VUCANOVICH**. I'm here.

Mr. **YATES**. Yes, you are. All right.

Ms. **VUCANOVICH**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **YATES**. Well, we're glad to see you. Your statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Vucanovich follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
HONORABLE BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH
BEFORE THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTER~~IOR AND REL~~ATED AGENCIES
MAY 10, 1990

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman, Mr. Yates, and the Ranking Member, Mr. Regula, for allowing me the opportunity to present to the subcommittee my views on Forest Service, National Park Service, and Historic Preservation Fund appropriation matters which affect our public lands and recreational areas in Fiscal Year 1991.

With respect to the Fiscal Year 1991 Forest Service appropriations, I would like to bring to your attention a proposal by the University of Nevada, Reno, to establish a modern research facility in Little Valley, on the Whittell Forest and Wildlife Area, in a joint agreement with the United States Forest Service. The Little Valley Field Station Facility has many potential benefits for both the University and the Forest Service.

The research station provides the opportunity for the University to assume leadership in the ecology and management of montane and riparian ecosystems located on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Forest Service will benefit from the results of this research, since it will affect issues of vital importance to the management of public lands.

Little Valley is an ideal site for research on issues of vital importance to the Forest Service. Fire hazard reduction and control, problems of development and urban-wildlife interface, ecological processes of old-growth tree stands, and the hydrology of riparian meadows are just a few of the many issues this research station could affectively address.

Little Valley is typical of many areas in the Sierra Nevada that are experiencing increased urbanization and the conflicts that result from the intermingling of the wildlife need and the human need. Ecological research results from studies in Little Valley are also directly applicable to the beautiful Lake Tahoe Basin because soils, climate, vegetation, etc. are very similar.

Clearly, the development of a research facility in Little Valley, through a joint agreement between the University of Nevada, Reno and the United States Forest Service, can yield great benefits toward the preservation of our renewable resources.

Mr. Chairman, this project is important to me and to the State of Nevada. The establishment of the Little Valley Field Station is fully supported by the University of Nevada, Reno, the United States Forest Service, and the entire Nevada delegation. Members of the Committee, I strongly urge you to consider and support full funding for this important project in the amount of $1 million.

Mr. Chairman, another project important to me, the University of Nevada system, and the rest of the Nevada delegation, is the University of Nevada at Las Vegas' Environmental Research Center study of the Lake Mead Recreation Area. The study provides data essential to long-range master planning at the Lake Mead Recreation Area.

The Lake Mead Recreation Area is a 1.5 million acre region of desert, mountains, canyons, and lakes; north-south trending mountain ranges with enclosed basins, Lakes Mead and Mohave with a combined shoreline of over 700 miles, and portions of the Great Basin, Sonoran, and Mohave Deserts. This merging of biological provinces results in a great diversity of plants, animals, and geological formations.

Not surprisingly, visitor use of Lake Mead Recreation Area is growing at a prodigious rate. The National Park Service now has the task of developing a master plan for increased usage while preserving the delicate environment of the area.

Historically, the National Park Service has had almost no funding for environmental studies. Consequently, little is known about the distribution of plants and animals, underground aquifers, soil types, or any of the other fundamental information needed by the the National Park Service for effective management.

Mr. Chairman, in order to begin to provide this vital information, I respectfully request $650,000 for needed research on environmental features of the Lake Mead Recreation Area.

Another public asset in need of funding, Mr. Chairman, is the Tahoe Tallac historic site, located at South Lake Tahoe. Purchased by the Forest Service in the 1960's and presently managed by the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, the 74-acre Tahoe Tallac Historic site is comprised of three historic estates that date from the 1880's. The site, which includes a total of 19 structures and three-quarters of a mile of beach front on Lake Tahoe, is visited by over 120,000 visitors each summer who come to enjoy cultural arts programs, concerts, and other exhibits.

The Tahoe Tallac Historic site has been identified as a major focal point of Tahoe's history. If funding is provided, a nautical museum will be developed and a boathouse will be restored to offer visitors to the site a glimpse of the various ways in which Lake Tahoe was used, not only for recreational pursuits, but also as a major means of transportation during the early years of this century.

In order to rehabilitate and restore this site, which is included in the National Registry of Historic Sites, a bi-state non-profit organization was formed in 1980 to work cooperatively with the Forest Service. A master plan has been developed for the site and approximately $450,000 has been spent in this joint project to stabilize the site.

Private donations

The Tahoe Tallac Association has documented the need for $1 million in historic Preservation funds to supplement the Forest Service operations there, and to rehabilitate and improve a theatre, boathouse, nautical museum, concert hall, and parking on this site.

Mr. Chairman, Tahoe Tallac enjoys, not only a great deal of local support, but the bi-partisan support of many Members from both Chambers, and given the project's public usage and local cooperative effort, I urge the subcommittee's review of this historic preservation request by the Tahoe Tallac Association.

Again, I thank the Subcommittee, and you, Chairman Yates, for allowing me to express my views here today. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your interest, and the entire panel's thoughtful consideration of these requests, which will have great benefits for my district, and all Americans who are interested in preserving and protecting some of our nations most precious natural wonders.

Barbara F. Vucanovich
2nd District, Nevada

Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

Committee on House
Administration

Select Committee on
Children, Youth and Families

Congressional Travel and
Tourism Caucus

Environmental and Energy
Study Conference

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

206 Cannon Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6155

Federal Building
300 Booth Street, Suite 3038
Reno, Nevada 89509
(702) 784-5003

401 Railroad St. #307
Elko, Nevada 89801
(702) 738-4064

2200 Civic Center Drive
Post Office Box A
North Las Vegas, NV 89030-1320
(702) 399-3555

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR CONSIDERATION
HONORABLE BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
MAY 10, 1990

The Little Valley field station is of great importance to me and the University of Nevada, Reno, and will provide needed benefits to the United States Forest Service.

Please find attached additional material detailing the Little Valley Field Station Proposal, including location, a detailed cost analysis, and letters of support.

If you have questions about the Little Valley Field Station, the Lake Mead Recreation Area, or the Tahoe Tallac Historic Preservation, please do not hesitate to contact me or my staff member, Gregory Peek, at 225-6155.

Again, thank you for your consideration.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO

Board of Control
George Whittell Forest and
Wildlife Area

2 March 1990

The Honorable Manuel Lujan
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Dear Secretary Lujan:

I recommend that you approve the proposal to establish the Little Valley Field Station Facility on the Whittell Forest and Wildlife Area as a joint agreement between the U.S. Forest Service and the University of Nevada, Reno.

A modern research facility in Little Valley has many potential benefits for both the Forest Service and the University. The Little Valley Field Station Facility provides the opportunity for the University to assume leadership in the ecology and management of montane and riparian ecosystems located on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The primary benefit to the Forest Service is the results from research on issues of vital importance to the mission of the Forest Service to manage public lands.

Little Valley is an ideal site for research because:
1) *Portions of the valley are relatively pristine.* Livestock grazing, timber harvest, and other management activities on the University property has been minimal for the last 25 years. In addition, an old-growth stand is bisected by the boundary between U.S. Forest Service and University property.
2) *The diversity of conifer species.* Little Valley contains many of the important commercial and noncommercial conifers that are found in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, such as whitebark pine, Western white pine, Jeffrey pine, lodgepole pine, white fir, and red fir.
3) *The diversity of habitat types.* Elevation ranges from 6300 feet at the valley floor to over 9000 feet along the ridges. Habitats include riparian areas, old-growth stands, both young and mature pine stands, and mixed conifer forests.
4) *Large size.* The University property is over 2600 acres, which places the Whittell Forest and Wildlife Area as one of the largest university field stations. Coupled with Forest Service and State of Nevada ownerships, the entire 8000 acre watershed of Little Valley is publicly owned.
5) *An existing data base.* The data base for Little Valley includes remote sensing information such as infrared photography from a U-2 flight and thematic mapper data, detailed weather information, and results from vegetation and wildlife studies conducted by scientists over the last 20 years.

These unique characteristics provide the rare opportunity for controlled research experiments in ecosystems that are not well understood.

Little Valley is one of the best sites in the Western U.S. for field research in at least 5 major areas:
1) *Global climate change.* Although controlled-environment studies will continue to play an important role for climate change research in the short-term, field sites to monitor and experimentally investigate the effects of global climate change is critical in the long-term. Furthermore, many of the species in Little Valley are near their current limits of distribution, and organisms at their limits of tolerance will be the most sensitive to changes in climate. Finally, a large climate change research group that includes scientists from the U.S. Forest Service Research Lab in Reno, the University, and the Desert Research Institute (DRI), is coalescing in Reno.

2) *Problems at the urban-wildland interface.* Many forested areas in the Sierra Nevada Mountains are experiencing increased urbanization and the concomitant problems that occur at the urban-wildland interface. Prominent among these problems is fire hazards. Little Valley is an ideal research site to develop proper management practices to reduce fire hazards.
3) *Nutrient cycling.* Although water quality of Lake Tahoe is undoubtedly impacted by logging and other management activities by the Forest Service, the extent that Forest Service activities impact nutrient influx into Lake Tahoe have not been adequately quantified. Unfortunately, scientific, controlled studies to detail these impacts may themselves have an adverse impact. However, research results on nutrient dynamics in Little Valley would be directly applicable to the Lake Tahoe Basin because soils, vegetation, climate, etc. are similar.
4) *Hydrology.* An adequate supply of culinary water is the most critical need for growth of the Western States, especially California and Nevada. Logging and other management practices can influence the quality and quantity of both surface and groundwater supplies. Little Valley is a clearly defined watershed, and the only major stream in the valley flows through both Forest Service and University property. Thus, effects of forest management on the hydrology of a typical Sierra Nevada watershed can be readily determined.
5) *Ecological processes of old-growth stands.* Maintenance of old-growth stands is necessary to protect endangered species such as the northern spotted owl. Unfortunately, the structure and function of these ecosystems is not completely understood. A thorough understanding of ecological processes within the old-growth as well as effects from management of the surrounding landscape are needed to maintain these stands.

Because of the unique pattern of land ownership in Little Valley, the Whittell Forest and Wildlife Area provides an excellent reference area for research in the ecology and management of renewable resources under natural conditions. The development of the Little Valley Field Station Facility would also consolidate research efforts of the U.S. Forest Service, the University, and DRI. Furthermore, this facility would quickly gain national prominence and place the facility at the forefront of research on many important environmental and social issues. Clearly, the proposed Little Valley Field Station Facility is a "win-win" situation for the Forest Service and the University of Nevada, Reno.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Dr. Robert S. Nowak
Assistant Professor, Range Wildlife and Forestry
and Chair, Whittell Board of Control

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO

Board of Control
George Whittell Forest and
Wildlife Area

1 November 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Robert Dick~~son~~ens, Government Relations, President's Office

FROM: Dr. Robert S. Nowak, Chair, Whittell Board of Control Bob

TOPIC: Joint research facility with U.S. Forest Service

As we discussed over the telephone on Monday, the establishment of a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Forest Service to establish a joint research facility on the Whittell Forest and Wildlife Area in Little Valley has many potential benefits for both parties. A modern research facility in Little Valley provides an opportunity for the University of Nevada, Reno to assume a leading role in the ecology and management of Sierra Nevada ecosystems. Below I have outlined some additional benefits for both UNR and the U.S. Forest Service.

Little Valley provides an excellent reference area for research in the ecology and management of renewable resources under natural field conditions. I have appointed a committee to develop a Coordinated Research Management Plan (CRMP) for the University property in Little Valley by January 1990. The overall goal of the CRMP group is to maintain the Whittell Forest and Wildlife Area in as natural a condition as possible within the constraints of wise land stewardship. Areas that are relatively pristine and also allow research experiments and manipulations of the landscape are very rare in the Sierra's.

Little Valley also is an ideal site for research on issues of vital importance to the U.S. Forest Service, such as fire hazard reduction and control, problems at the urban-wildland interface, ecological processes of old-growth tree stands, and the hydrology of riparian meadows. Little Valley is typical of many areas in the Sierra Nevada's that are experiencing increased urbanization and the concomitant conflicts that occur at the urban-wildland interface. Research results from studies in Little Valley are also directly applicable to the Lake Tahoe Basin because soils, climate, vegetation, etc. are very similar. Initiating similar studies in the Tahoe Basin would be complicated by consideration of potential impacts on the water quality of Lake Tahoe.

The recommendations of an additional committee that I have appointed will also facilitate implementation of a joint research facility. This committee is reviewing the original proposal prepared by Brian Whalen and Don Prusso and will also present recommendations to the Board by January.

I expect that any Memorandum of Understanding between the Forest Service and UNR could easily accommodate the goals and management plans of both parties. I hope that the Whittell Board of Control will have opportunities for input into the negotiations of an MOU, and I am willing to help in any way possible. I look forward to a rapid initiation of the joint research facility.

cc: Dennis Brown, Vice President, Academic Affairs

climate research

VICE PRESIDENT
DEC 28 1987
FOR ACADEMIC AFF

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO

Physical Plant Department
University of Nevada-Reno
Reno, Nevada 89557-0057
(702) 784-6514

December 28, 1987

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dennis Brown, Vice President
Academic Affairs

FROM: Brian J. Whalen, Director
Physical Plant

SUBJECT: Little Valley Field Station Facility

Attached, please find the estimated budget, project justification and related supporting materials for a permanent Field Station in Little Valley.

Total costs would be as follows:

Development	$105,793
Construction	505,800
Equipment	355,457
	$967,050

Brian
Brian J. Whalen

BJW/jg

enclosures

The 2600 acre Whittell Forest and Wildlife Area owned by the University of Nevada consists of a tract of land 1 mile wide and 3 miles long forming a valley at an altitude of 6300 feet on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, 20 miles south of Reno. The southern third of the valley is a grassy mountain meadow extending onto USFS land. The meadow is surrounded by coniferous forest which covers the remaining two-thirds of the valley. Franktown Creek enters the meadow from the south flowing north until it unites with the Ophir Ditch, the combined stream draining into Washoe Valley where the waters are used for irrigation. With the exception of a few private parcels, the University property is surrounded by USFS, NDF and NDP lands. The close proximity to the University, the diversity of vegetation and wildlife makes this biological field station ideally suited for both teaching and research.

Through Continuing Education a series of week-long courses can be offered during the summer to enhance the education of regular students, teachers returning to enhance their teaching areas, and students continuing their education for a veriety of reasons. The diverse community in the Whittell Forest supports such biological courses as Plant Taxonomy, Ornithology, Mammalogy, Mycology, Ichthyology and Limnology, and both plant and animal ecology, by providing a living laboratory. The importance of the eastern Sierra to the mining industry during the days of the Comstock Lode in providing timber and water can form the basis of a course in Nevada History. With Virginia City directly across Washoe Valley from the Whittell Forest, trips between the two areas can emphasize the relationship. There are several native American campsites in the area which can serve as locations for on-site archeological studies and the existence of the Comstock era lumber camps affords other opportunities in that same discipline. The eastern Sierra slope should present material for a Geology course. The beauty and the nature of the valley provides a stimulating setting for Art and Photography sessions. Encroaching Lodgepole pine, adjacent grazing on USFS land, forest pathological organisms should be utilized as the basis of studies in Forest and Wildlife classes. The list can be extended, but these serve to show the diversity of teaching that can utilize the natural attributes of the Whittell Forest.

Since the early 1960's the Whittell Forest has supported the research of both graduate students and faculty. Studies have included Wild Turkey, Beaver, Porcupine, Ground Squirrels, Snow Plant, meadow plants, and bees leading to the production of theses and publications. The most recent research concerns the study of the Black Bear. It is the first indepth study of this animal in Nevada and is jointly supported by the NDF, UNR, and private funds. There are other resident animals that can serve as research stimuli such as deer and coyote, numerous bird species, small mammals, and fish.

With appropriate facilities to house and feed researchers we can explore joint research with faculty of the Sage Hen Creek field station north of Truckee and the station on White Mountain out of Bishop. The Whittell Forest is a member of the Association of Biological Field Stations which affords us the opportunity for widespread advertisement of our facilities. With improved living facilities, increased research equipment, and upgraded research facilities there should follow an increased interest in the area.

The facilities should be able to adequately house and feed 20 students as well as providing laboratory and lecture space. Laboratories should be equipped with adequate compound and dissecting microscopes, incubators, balances, glassware, chemicals, storage space, models, and technical equipment on the order of spectrophotometers, radio telemetry equipment, and microcomputers. Field equipment includes instruments for measuring water characteristics, weather stations, vegetation analysis, small animal trapping, and remote sensing instrumentation. Finally, because of its location at a high altitude accessible by 4-wheel drive vehicle, 4x4 carryall-type vehicles, a 4x4 pickup and snowmobiles are a necessity. Attached is a budget of items deemed necessary for teaching, research, and transportation.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO
LITTLE VALLEY FIELD STATION FACILITY

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Surveys	$ 2,000	
Soils Analysis	3,500	
A&E Fees	53,109	
Plan Checking	1,500	
Fire Code Check	1,000	
		$ 61,109

LAND ACQUISITION

LAND ACQUISITION	0	

CONSTRUCTION COSTS

*a. Construction	$415,800	
b. Sitework - Road	45,000	
c. Solar App.	20,000	
d. Water - Septic	25,000	
		$ 505,800

INSPECTION TESTING

Job Inspection	$ 10,000	
Testing	2,000	
		$ 12,000

MISCELLANEOUS

Contingency	$ 6,000	
Advertising	300	
Furnishings & Equipment	25,984	
		$ 32,284
	TOTAL	$611,193

12/21/87

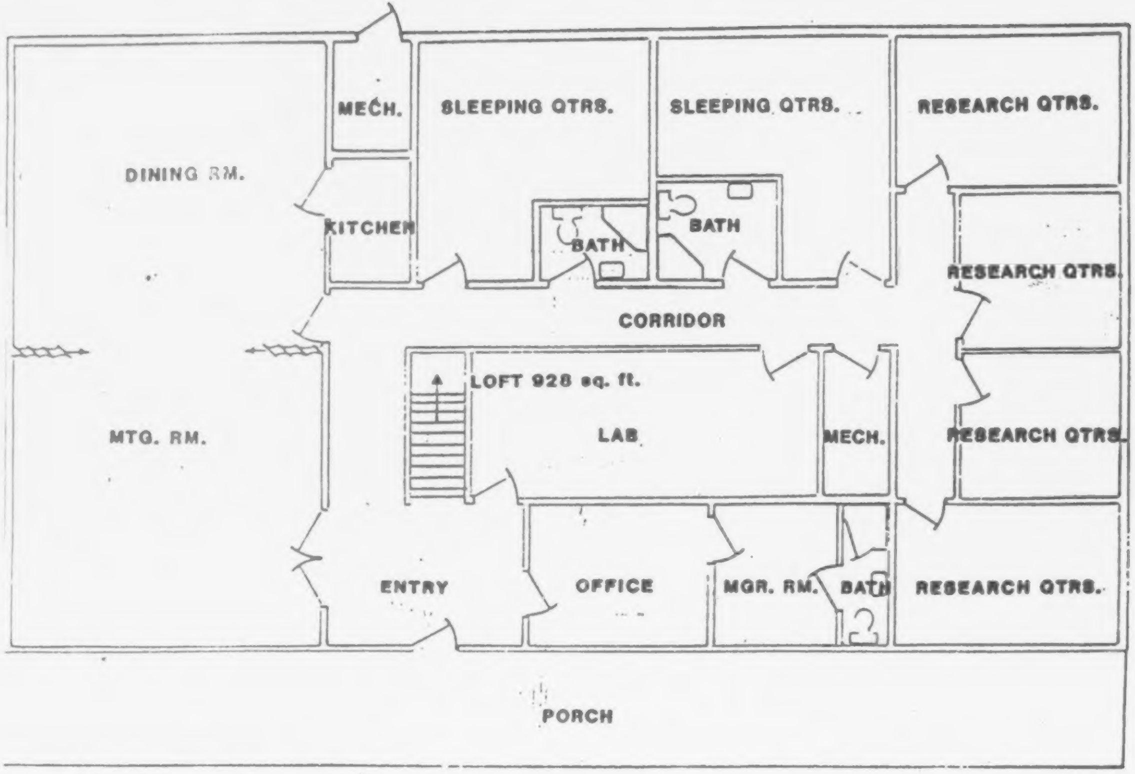
BJW/jg

Laboratory and Field Equipment for Whittell Board in Little Valley

1	4x4 Shortbed Pickup, V-8	$17,000 ea.	$17,000	
2	4x4 7 passenger Carryall	19,000 ea	38,000	
1	SnowMobile	3,500 ea	3,500	
				58,500
2	Chainsaws	650 ea	1,300	
1	300 gal water pump	6,000 ea	6,000	
3	Pack pumps	50 ea	150	
	Assorted Fire fighting tools		350	
				7,800
3	Brunton Com/Pro 90 compasses	149 ea	447	
1	Woodcalypers	52 ea	52	
2	50 M metric tapes	21 ea	42	
2	100 M metric tapes	100 ea	200	
3	Increment borers	193 ea	579	
10	Increment holders	20 ea	200	
1	Wood moisture meter	230 ea	230	
1	Portable electronic balance 0-500 g	750 ea	750	
1	Electronic balance 0-200 g	2,000 ea	2,000	
3	Triple Beam Balances	130 ea	390	
20	Compound Microscopes (student)	1,000 ea	20,000	
2	Compound Microscopes (research)	5,000 ea	10,000	
10	Dissecting Microscopes (student)	500 ea	5,000	
2	Dissecting Microscope (research)	3,000 ea	6,000	
1	IBM PC Computer	2,500 ea	2,500	
1	Laser printer	2,500 ea	2,500	
2	Zenith Laptop Computers	1,500 ea	3,000	
1	Dot Matrix Printer	750 ea	750	
	Soil Analysis Equipment		1,750	
1	Stream Velocity Meter	1,650 ea	1,650	
1	Water level recorder	1,200 ea	1,200	
2	DO Meter	210 ea	420	
3	pH Meters	300 ea	900	
3	Stopwatches	80 ea	240	
2	Core Samplers	64 ea	128	
4	Plankton Nets	260 ea	1,040	
1	Transit	1,000 ea	1,000	
3	Tripods	140 ea	420	
	Misc. Surveying Equipment	750	750	
9	Speciment Cabinets	900 ea	8,100	
	Radio Telemetry Equipment (transmitters, receivers, fixed antennae)		15,000	
	Live Animal Traps, assorted sizes		3,000	
2	Pyranometers	900 ea	1,800	
1	Spectrophotometer	5,500 ea	5,500	
2	Incubators	2,500 ea	5,000	
3	Hygrothermographs	440 ea	1,320	
1	Centrifuge	3,000 ea	3,000	
1	Still and Demineralizer	3,400 ea	3,400	
1	Freezer	1,500 ea	1,500	
1	Shaker	2,500 ea	2,500	
1	Autoclave	33,000 ea	33,000	
1	Cart	300 ea	300	147,558
			Subtotal	213,858

Whittell Bd. Budget continued

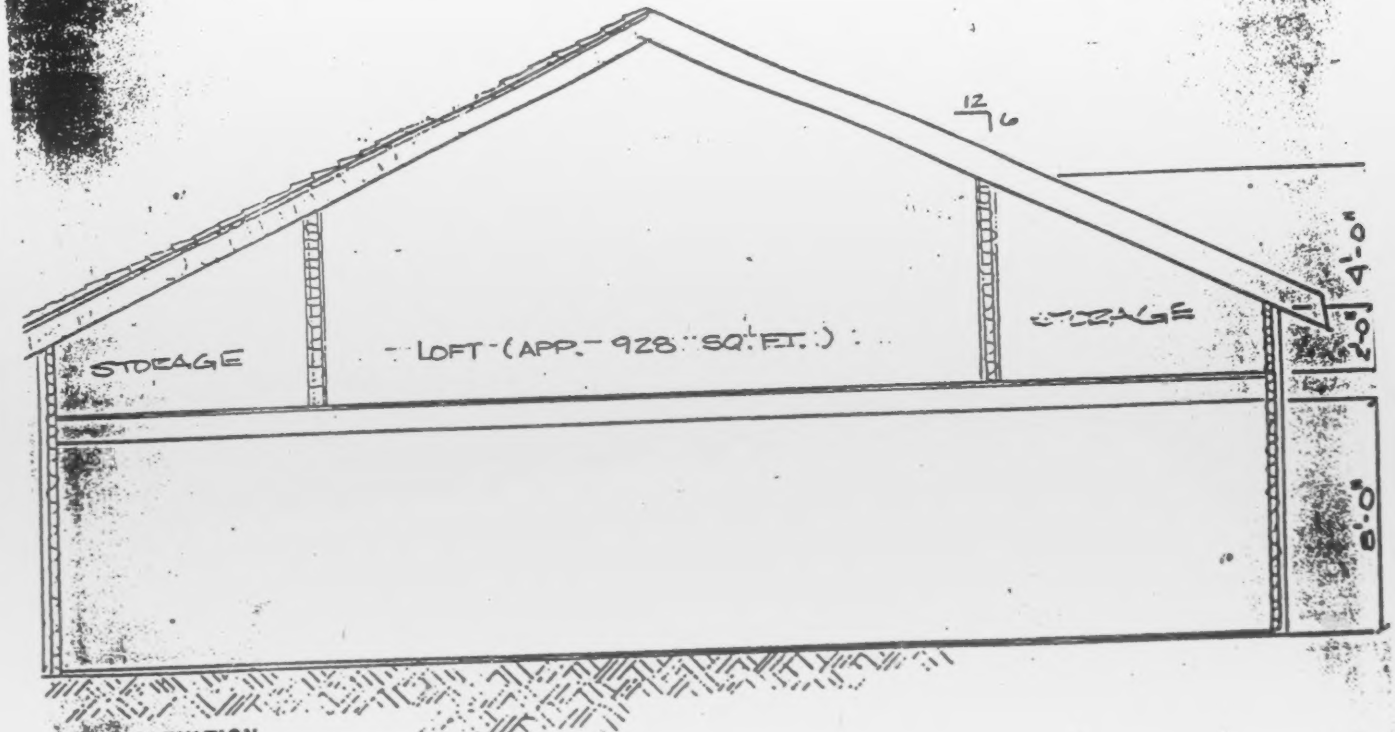
			. forward	$213,858
	Misc. Glassware, Chemicals, etc.		$15,000	
4	Snowshoe prs.	$ 70 pr	280	
3	Walkie-Talkies	500 ea	1,500	
1	Base radio	950 ea	950	
2	Slide projectors	450 ea	900	
12	" holders	20	240	
	Recording Equipment		2,000	
	Bird Banding Equipment		1,100	
3	Automated Weather Stations	2,000 ea	6,000	
3	Portable Monitors 12 station	1,500 ea	4,500	
36	Probes	55 ea	1,980	
10	Hotplate/Stirrers	155 ea	1,550	
1	24 ft Ladder	349 ea	349	
10	8x40 binoculars	150 ea	1,500	
5	Spotting scopes	350 ea	1,750	
	Assorted Shop Tools		1,250	
1	Conductivity Meter	750	750	
				41,599
1	Scanning Electron Microscope and Accessories		100,000	100,000
			Total	$355,457


MECH.
SLEEPING QTRS.
SLEEPING QTRS.
RESEARCH QTRS.
DINING RM.
KITCHEN
BATH
BATH
RESEARCH QTRS.
CORRIDOR
LOFT 928 sq. ft.
MTG. RM.
LAB.
MECH.
RESEARCH QTRS.
ENTRY
OFFICE
MGR. RM.
BATH
RESEARCH QTRS.
PORCH

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA RENO

SCALE 1/8" - 1'- 0"

LITTLE VALLEY FIELD STATION FACILITY

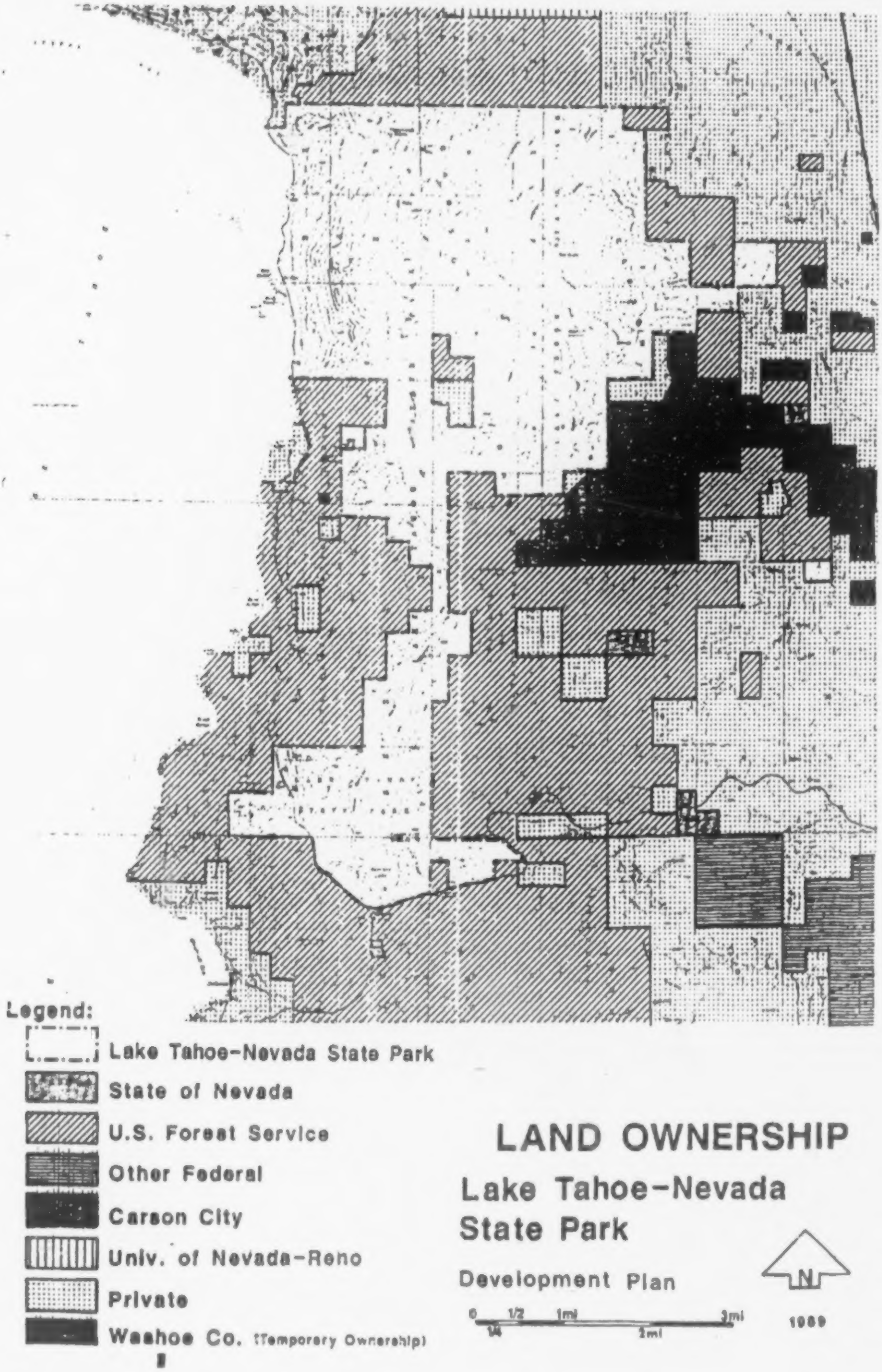

STORAGE
LOFT (APP. 928 SQ. FT.)
STORAGE
12
6
4'-0"
2'-0"
8'-0"

ELEVATION

NO SCALE

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA RENO

ITTLE VALLEY FIELD STATION FACILITY

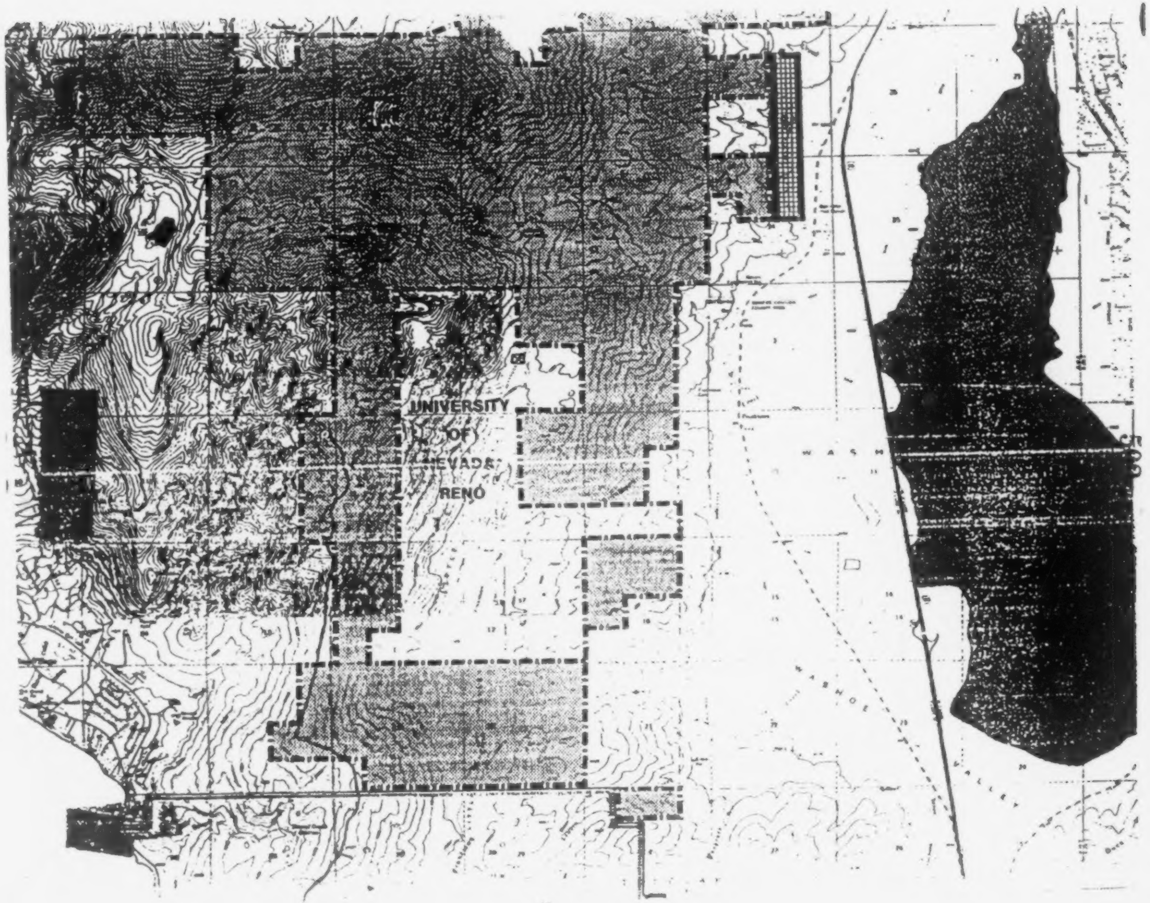


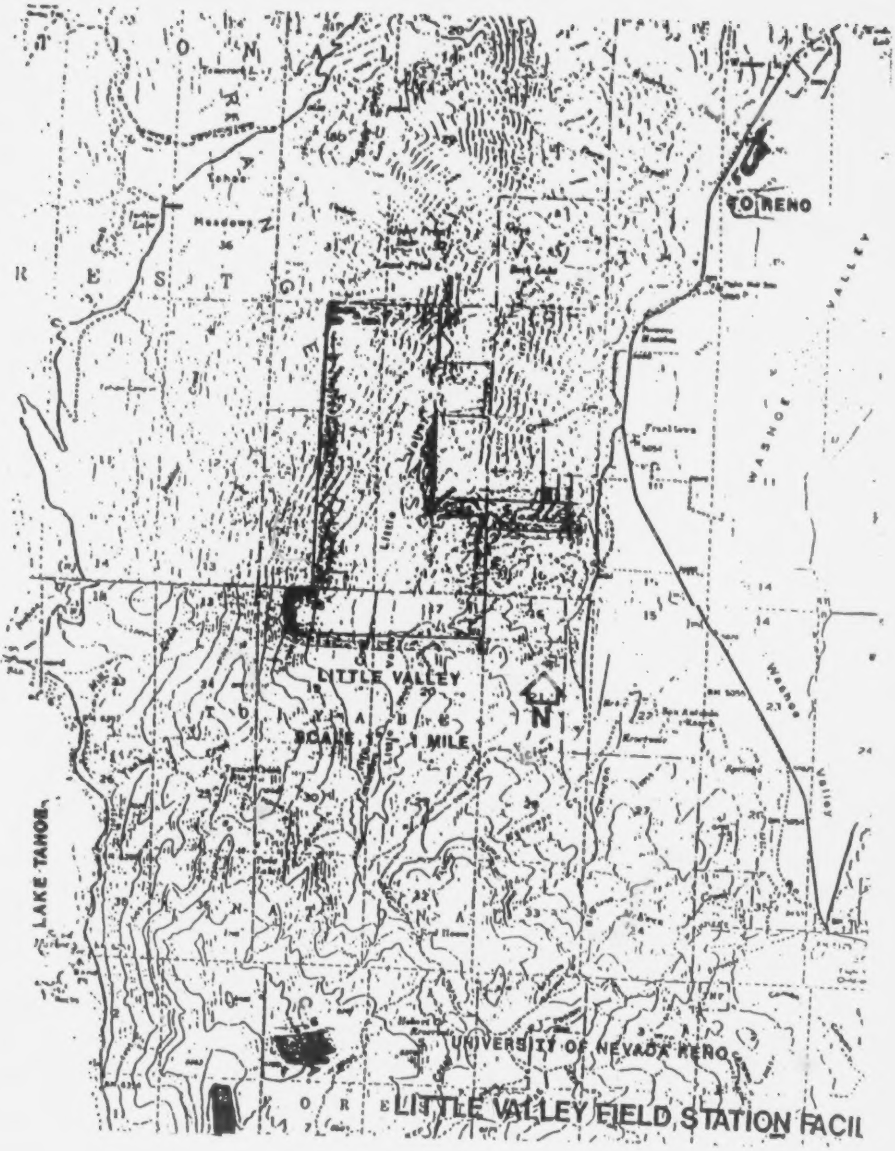
LAND OWNERSHIP

Lake Tahoe-Nevada State Park

Development Plan

Legend:
Lake Tahoe-Nevada State Park
State of Nevada
U.S. Forest Service
Other Federal
Carson City
Univ. of Nevada-Reno
Private
Washoe Co. (Temporary Ownership)
0
1/2
1mi
3mi
1/4
2mi
N
1989


UNIVERSITY
OF
NEVADA
RENO
WASHOE
WASHOE VALLEY


TO RENO
WASHOE VALLEY
LITTLE VALLEY
TOIYABE
SCALE 1" = 1 MILE
N
LAKE TAHOE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA RENO
LITTLE VALLEY FIELD STATION FACIL

Ms. VUCANOVICH. I have a long statement, and I have three requests. I'll just briefly, briefly talk about the first two. I'd like to mention the third one a little more clearly because people who are interested in that have come all the way from my State to hear the presentation.

Mr. YATES. Oh, really.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. I think it's important that I——

Mr. YATES. You take as much time as you want.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. I'll be very brief.

Mr. YATES. Take your allotted time.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Thank you. I hear you.

One of the projects that I'm concerned about is Little Valley which is in my district. We do have a joint agreement with the United States Forest Service, and it has a lot of benefits for both my university and also for the Forest Service. All of my statement will be made part of the record, I understand.

Mr. YATES. It is, it is a part of the record. We will read it carefully.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Thank you.

The second one that I wanted to talk to you about is Lake Mead Recreation Area. Again, this is important to the University of Nevada system, and the rest of our delegation supports it. We're looking for an environmental research center.

But the third one that I do want to talk about—and I think that Congressman Shumway has mentioned it to you, is the Tahoe Tallac Historic Site. I think he just mentioned it. I saw him in here. It's located at south Lake Tahoe.

Congressman Shumway and I share Lake Tahoe.

Mr. YATES. You do?

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Yes, we share some very important issues. We work well together.

Mr. YATES. You have the gambling side?

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Right; I have the place where all the money is. They need money on the California side, though.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. But it is the side that has a total of 19 structures and three-quarters of a mile of beach front, and it's visited by over 120,000 visitors. They come to cultural arts programs and concerts and other exhibits. I think one thing that's important, is that they have developed a master plan. They raised approximately $450,000, privately raised, and they've already spent that to stabilize the site. They really now need another million dollars in historic preservation funds.

I just appreciate your listening to all of us with our concerns. We certainly hope that we can get some positive results from this, and I appreciate very much your listening to us.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much for coming in and testifying.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Thank you. Thank you very much.

Mr. YATES. All right.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

NEA; NEH; IMS

WITNESS

HON. BOB CARR, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Mr. YATES. Bob Carr. Hi, Bob.

Mr. CARR. Hi, how are you, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. YATES. Glad to see you. Your written statement shall go into the record.

Mr. CARR. My annual statement in support of the Endowment for the Arts, the Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute for Museum Services on behalf of the Congressional Arts Caucus.

Mr. YATES. All right.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Carr follows:]

Testimony of

CONGRESSMAN BOB CARR

Mr. Chairman, distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to share my comments regarding the Fiscal Year (FY) 1991 budgets for the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities and the Institute of Museum Services. Before I begin, I would like to commend the Chairman and my Colleagues on this Subcommittee for their continued support of the arts in America.

The Arts in America: An Assessment

For nearly twenty-five years, the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities (NEA and NEH) -- with the addition of the Institute of Museum Services (IMS), created in 1976 -- have symbolized our government's recognition of the importance of the arts and humanities to American society. This federal commitment is an essential part of our Nation's network of cultural support which includes all levels of government, corporations, foundations and individuals. Each of these components is crucial in maintaining America's cultural vitality.

Since 1981, arts and humanities institutions across our country have attempted to maintain programs serving all segments of society in the face of decreasing, or at best stable, assistance from the federal government. These vital programs include educational outreach efforts aimed at extending the arts to the disadvantaged in the community. Active federal participation in the public-private arts support partnership is essential in ensuring the very existence of these programs while allowing arts institutions to present new works and provide a multitude of other services. Yet, financial danger and fiscal preoccupation threatens to outweigh artistic decisions and creative energy. Even though cultural institutions have continued to present innovative works, overwhelmingly high quality performances and important outreach programs, the continual financial struggle jeopardizes the artistic freedom to invent, to experiment, and to present cultural activities to a broad range of our public.

Public interest and participation in the arts has never been greater. A Lou Harris poll, entitled Americans and the Arts shows that "fully one-third of the potential audience for the arts now goes unfulfilled in this country," while nine in ten people believe that "some means should be found to present more performances of music, theater, and dance in all parts of the country so that all Americans have an opportunity to attend."

Indeed, in the nonprofit theatre world, the 1988-89 season set new records for attracting audiences, according to the Theatre Communication Group's most recent report, Theatre Facts: 89. Audiences were presented with more performances of a greater number of productions than ever before. Many productions that had their beginnings in nonprofit theatres, supported by the NEA, gained national recognition and acceptance, such as the Academy Award-winning "Driving Miss Daisy." Yet, nearly one half of those theatres surveyed reported operating deficits. Federal funds accounted for just 3.6 percent of theatre expenses in 1989, the lowest percentage in five years. And, this occurred in a year when theatres' operating expenses rose 11.2 percent, the largest increase in five years. This situation has real, tangible results for these artists. One result is what the report terms the "chronic undercompensation of theatre artists."

There is an irony in this situation, and a tragedy. Americans justifiably take great pride in their artists, and American artists are without doubt among the finest in the world. How else do Americans express their culture and identity but through the arts? They certainly take great pleasure in the performances, concerts, exhibits and films which they attend. Yet, individual artists and American arts organizations must fight for their very survival.

The opera field in the United States has also experienced a renaissance, due to innovative productions attracting younger audiences. An OPERA America survey of 95 companies reports that main season attendance grew 59 percent between FY '84 and FY '88, with a 42 percent rise in the number of main season performances. American opera companies presented 16 world/American premieres in this five year period. Yet, the federal component of overall contributions has remained at just 3 percent. The percentage of companies posting deficits grew from 39 percent for the 1986-87 season to 47 percent for the 1987-88 season; federal assistance rose just 2 percent.

Public interest in and appreciation of dance has skyrocketed, with a 600 percent rise in the number of professional dance companies from 1970 to 1989. Nevertheless, the number of companies reporting deficits is startling. Dance/USA conducted a survey of 50 companies for 1989; 24 of these companies reported deficits. Furthermore, rehearsal space in urban areas has become scarce and threatens the entire field. Nonetheless, federal funding accounted for just 5 percent of total revenue.

America's symphony orchestras are often an integral part of a community's cultural life and continue to dazzle audiences abroad. Yet, the American Symphony Orchestra League reports that, in the 1988-89 season, 30 of the 50 orchestras surveyed ended the year with operating deficits.

Mr. Chairman, American artists are doing their part in contributing to our nation's cultural vitality. We must do ours. We have a successful means of providing American artists, poets, scholars, historians and American museums with this support, and that is through the NEA, NEH and IMS.

FY '91 Budget Request

As this Subcommittee sets the budget figures for our cultural agencies for FY '91, the concerns and needs of the cultural community, the community's continuing contribution to the nation's life, and the vital role the federal arts agencies play in supporting the cultural community must all be kept in mind.

The federal government's share of support, however small, is critical in the public/private partnership and must be maintained. Cultural representatives in my district and throughout the country have stated that many programs, particularly community outreach programs, would simply not exist but for these dollars. These federal dollars act as a catalyst in bringing out business, corporate and other private support.

Of the $119 million in NEA grants made in 1988, over $1.36 billion was generated in private funds. That is a greater than 10:1 ratio. In other words, for each grant given by the NEA, money is leveraged by local businesses, local government, and local patrons in the immediate community. The success on the local level is not just financial. The success is one of involvement, of bringing the visual, performing and folk arts to Americans who would not otherwise be able to participate in our national culture.

In all honesty, the amount of this federal support for the arts is small--very small. I commend President Bush on his proposed budget for the federal arts agencies for FY 1991. It was a wonderful surprise. For six years, the Reagan Administration sought substantial cuts for the Endowments and the death of the Institute of Museum Services. The last two years of the Reagan Administration brought a request for a freeze and then small increases. President Bush has very auspiciously begun with a request for increases for these agencies while his Administration very eloquently made the case for the preservation of our cultural heritage. He is to be commended, as was done in a letter recently signed by a bipartisan group of 60 members, representing 20 states, of the Congressional Arts Caucus.

Nonetheless, even with this positive proposal, the combined total for every single federal cultural program amounts to just one-half of one percent of the total budget. If the level of the NEA's funding were merely to keep pace with inflation, $238 million would be needed rather than the $175 million currently requested. Simply put, it is important, in the context of the current debate regarding federal monies allocated for the arts, to recognize how little money we are really talking about. The money is extremely efficient. And, as we consider the appropriations and reauthorization of these agencies, I would like to see us discuss their future viability and an increase in these funds for the future, so that the federal government can more proudly boast of its role in lessening the struggle which the overwhelming majority of artists and cultural organizations must face.

Museums and the Humanities

At times it seems that our cultural community is under siege. Nonprofit arts organizations have been adversely affected by the 1986 Tax Reform's elimination of charitable deductions for non-itemizers and the threat this poses to private donation incentive and by proposed changes in the unrelated business income tax. Moreover, museums have been hard hit by tax changes in the deductions for donations of appreciated property. The American Association of Museums conducted a survey of 2,271 museums and found that, in 1987, the dollar value of gifts of appreciated property -- including works of art, real estate, and stocks -- dropped by 44.3 percent. This impact, combined with the auctioning off of prized artworks on the private market, has been devastating for museums.

Support for the IMS is crucial. This agency, administered by a staff of just 16, provides funds for museums of all types: aquariums, arboretums, botanical gardens, art and children's museums, planetariums and zoological parks. The general operating support grants are particularly important, as grants for overall operations are often less glamorous to private donors than specific exhibits. The IMS's conservation and assessment programs are also extremely effective. Nevertheless, the IMS reports that the funding ratio has fallen from 35.7 percent in 1985 to the 1989 level of 29.7 percent due to overwhelming competition for a small level of funding.

Mr. Chairman, the NEH is responsible for supporting scholarly research, education and public programs in the humanities throughout the nation through institutions such as museums, libraries, educational television and historical organizations. These institutions have very aptly been named the "parallel school," because of their role in educating the public. In this rapidly changing world, we need to ask ourselves whether we are competitive in educating our children, in making them well-rounded, culturally aware people -- aware of not only our own heritage but the cultures of other countries. By supporting our museums and humanities organizations, we can help ensure that our children are knowledgeable of their own heritage and aware of other national cultures; current events demand this.

NEA Success

Mr. Chairman, the authors of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 knew what they were doing. They devised a system for federal support of American arts by which the government would nurture arts groups and individual artists throughout the nation but would not attempt to dictate what was or was not art. Members of Congress are expert on a great many things. But, it was wisely and widely recognized that the highly subjective decision of what constitutes works of "substantial artistic and cultural significance" was best left to those in the field. Moreover, a jury system was devised -- a system of peer panel review. In other words, the important American principle of the jury was incorporated and utilized for decisions of artistic merit.

The NEA's peer panel review process, quite simply, has worked. It has not been perfect. I am told that approximately 25 grants out of 80,000 in the Endowment's 25 year history have been controversial. Considering the subjective nature of decisions regarding creativity and the arts, I find this record nearly miraculous. Even President Reagan's own Presidential Task Force on the Arts and Humanities in 1981 praised the peer panel system and endorsed "the continuation of this system which leaves decisions about artistic and scholarly merit to the judgement of respected professionals in the arts and humanities." The Task Force further stated: "Panel review has proved to be a fair and effective system for grant-making at both Endowments."

The NEA's successes over the past quarter-century are manifold and diverse. In 1965, there were approximately 56 nonprofit theatres in the United States; today, there are more than 400. While there were 37 professional dance companies in 1965 -- most of them clustered in New York -- there are now 250 companies throughout each state. More than one-third of a national sample of art museums have been founded since 1960. In 1965, there were about 60 professional orchestras; by fiscal year (FY) 1988, 163 orchestras received Endowment funding out of the 212 that applied. In the opera field, the number of companies has more than doubled since 1965 -- from 45 to over 100 companies presently. And, while there was only one professional full-time chorus in 1965, there are now 57.

This tremendous growth in arts groups and activities, so much so that each region of the United States can boast of its own local artistic and cultural groups and institutions, is no accident.

Local Impact

The NEA's success has been a local one. It is important to note the catalytic effect of the NEA's grant monies. This federal funding of the arts has promoted a national network of support and participation in the arts. With the NEA's aid, local arts agencies have proliferated throughout the country, so that there are now more than 3,000 local arts councils of some type.

Each of us, each Member of Congress, can cite groups, individual artists and local institutions which have received NEA aid in his or her district. Whether it is the Lansing Symphony being given the opportunity to present contemporary American music or the Jacksonville Symphony in Florida, a young pianist in Pontiac, Michigan enabled to study jazz with an exceptional artist in the district or the Tennessee Banjo Institute receiving support, the NEA has touched ours and our constituents' lives in some important way over the last 25 years. Some Congressional critics of the NEA who would do away with funding would do well to consider those local groups, agencies, and individuals -- their neighbors -- who have been given the chance to create with Endowment aid and the chance to enjoy these creations.

Mr. Chairman, it is important to note that the local arts activities which are funded are not simply entertaining. They serve a vital function in the community of education and outreach. Very often, that small amount of federal funding which an organization receives can make the difference between being able to institute noontime concerts for the elderly, outreach programs for the disabled and minorities and educational programs for children. I take pride in noting one such organization in my district -- the Creative Arts Center in Pontiac. With the help of NEA expansion arts grants in previous years, the Center has developed artistic programs for children at risk, the disabled and minority populations. An artist with the center works with victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse and promotes self-esteem and communication skills through drawing, painting and storytelling. In 1988, the arts center sponsored an artist-in-residence program at a public school for disabled students and offers weekly classes in the visual arts for mentally impaired adults over the age of 26. The center also provides programming for African-Americans involving African, Caribbean and American traditions, teaches traditional Hispanic crafts to children and organized an exhibition of native American traditional symbolism.

Anne Treadwell, the arts center's fine executive director, said: "Above all, the NEA has helped locals to become perceived by communities as educators. It has allowed us to present and share diverse ideas and concepts and thereby strengthen the American agenda."

This is but one organization. Each Member of Congress can boast of such a group in his or her community.

Current Controversy

Aside from financial struggles, however, American artists are presently facing a certain challenge to creative freedom and artistic expression. To be clear, the current threat is not literally one of censorship, "the examination of material and removal of parts considered harmful or improper for publication or transmission." Nor is it one of obscenity. The NEA cannot fund obscenity -- it could not before the FY '90 appropriations legislation, and it cannot now. That would be illegal.

What is at issue is the content of works funded by the NEA. There are some in this Congress who would presume to single-handedly decide for everyone -- for their colleagues and for all Americans -- what should or should not be funded or would decide what is "obscene." The Supreme Court itself found, in Miller vs. California, that it could not dictate one national standard; it could not decide for 50 states, what constituted obscenity. Yet, a few would presume to make these decisions for all of us.

There is also a fundamental problem with attempting to legislate artistic standards. The original establishing legislation expressly avoided this avenue, this attempt for Congress to "micro-manage" the Endowments. Kathleen Sullivan, Professor of Law at Harvard University, testified in the Senate:

> [G]overnment may no more bribe citizens to surrender their most precious liberties than it may compel them . . . Congress may no more bribe Andy Warhol to paint like Wyeth than it may outlaw pop art; either way, it creates a world that is safe only for landscapes.

Furthermore, it would be a great tragedy if artists intentionally "self-censor" their works so as to avoid the controversial. Many may or have already attempted to make their creative works "safer" and thus, they believe more likely to receive a grant. Garrison Keillor, who was funded by the NEA early in his career and whose "A Prairie Home Companion" radio show began with help from the NEA, stated:

> All governments have given medals to artists when they are old and saintly and almost dead. But 25 years ago, Congress decided to boldly support the creators of art -- support the act of creation itself -- to encourage artists who are young and vital and unknown, very much alive and therefore dangerous. This courageous legislation has changed American life.

In other words, not all art is safe. Not all art is pretty. In a pluralistic, complicated society and age, there is much that we would rather not look at. Yet art is not only about landscapes. As Maya Angelou, the outstanding artist, writer, and woman of letters stated in her Nancy Hanks Lecture on Arts and Public Policy this year, "Art poses the question of conscience and morality. It does not answer it." In fact, it is in difficult times and times of national soul-searching that art is more greatly needed -- to better understand ourselves and others.

The NEA cannot control creativity; it can only foster it. And it has. The peer review process each year involves about 800 panelists from across the country. In fact, while the National Institute of Health (NIH) typically replaces 20 to 25 percent of its peer reviewers annually, 40 to 60 per cent of NEA panelists are generally replaced each year. Their decisions, along with the Presidentially-appointed National Council on the Arts, have brought to the American public the Vietnam memorial, Pulitzer-prize winning plays, traditional art programs, arts education programs, museum tours run by children, folk art festivals and much more.

This is not to say that the process cannot be improved. It can. Mr. Frohnmayer has already suggested a number of improvements, including the following: using grid systems for the geographical and cultural diversity of panelists; opening the deliberations of policy panels in all disciplines to the public; using site visitors to assist panelists; and using a review of subgrants by the National Council on the Arts in the same way that NEA grant panels are reviewed.

Mr. Chairman, the President has shown his own faith in the current NEA grant-making process by proposing reauthorization legislation that does not contain restrictions based on content. I respectfully quote President Bush from his press conference of March 23, 1990:

> But I would prefer to have this matter handled by a very sensitive knowledgeable man of the arts, John Frohnmayer, than risk censorship or getting the federal government into telling every artist what he or she can paint, or how he or she might express themselves.

His statement is one of courage and one of truth, and I salute him for his insight. The Congressional Arts Caucus, whose founding purpose in 1981 was support for the cultural Endowments, will be involved in supporting the President on this action. And, as a legislative service organization, the Caucus will continue to work to ensure that Members are aware of the facts.

I believe it is time to put aside the misleading and outright false accusations and to look to the future of the arts in America. It is time to leave behind ridiculous accusations and the wrongful characterizations of grants and, for that matter, non-grants, and to discuss the positive future of the NEA, NEH and IMS.

I believe it is an appropriate time to start discussing ways of improving the cultural literacy of our children. Time to consider funding the Endowments at levels that keep pace with inflation. Time to seek ways to better support those ballet companies that must cancel tours, those fine American orchestras that must fold for financial reasons, and those individual visual and performing artists who must abandon their talents because they simply cannot afford to create.

With this appropriation and reauthorization process, it is appropriate that we now discuss how the Endowments can even more effectively prepare American artists for the mantle of world cultural leadership.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARR. First, we want to applaud your actions. On behalf of the Congressional Arts Caucus, this is the only time the Congressional Arts Caucus formally takes a position. We want to applaud your work in funding the endowments.

Mr. YATES. I reciprocate your work.

Mr. CARR. I'd like to pledge our support to you in this long fight that we're probably going to have this year. We'll do all that we can to assure that you are successful.

I just want to put in a pitch for increasing funds over the request. We're grateful that the President's come in with a decent request, but constant dollar protection would have us appropriate about $238 million for the National Endowment for the Arts. We know the money is just not there for that, but if we could give a positive sign to the artistic community in America, in light of all the battering that we're getting on this issue, it would really be pretty fine. We'd work with you to make sure the votes are there to pass.

Mr. YATES. Good. Thanks, Bob.

Mr. CARR. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

DOE STEEL INITIATIVE

WITNESSES

HON. DOUG WALGREN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. DON RITTER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. YATES. Doug Walgren. Hi, Doug.

Mr. WALGREN. Hi.

Mr. YATES. And Don Ritter, both of you coming in as a team.

Mr. WALGREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Okay, that's fine.

Mr. RITTER. Covering east and west Pennsylvania.

Mr. YATES. Your statements, both of your written statements, may go into the record.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Walgren and Mr. Ritter follow:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN DOUG WALGREN

before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior

May 10, 1990

It is a pleasure to appear before you today and especially to thank you for your support over the years for energy research and development.

I am here to re-emphasize the importance of what originally was known as the Keyworth Steel R&D Initiative, a cost-shared program, bringing industry, university and government researchers together to develop steelmaking technology, processes that "leapfrog" what our foreign competitors are now using. This subcommittee has been very supportive of the steel initiative in the past and I want to thank you for that support.

In P.L. 100-680, the "Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988," Congress authorized $25 million for FY 1991. President Bush has recognized the importance of this program by requesting $8.6 million for the total Metals Initiative for FY 1991, most of which would be for steel projects.

I am suggesting an appropriation of $20 million for FY 1991, $7.5 million which would be for the steel industry's direct reduction project. The remainder is needed for several promising projects either underway (spray forming, superplastic steel processing) or for projects for which proposals are anticipated in the near future (direct steelmaking, strip casting, intelligent processing) and to encourage projects to come forward.

DIRECT STEELMAKING

I would like to particularly draw your attention to the proposal from the American Iron and Steel Institute for a direct, continuous steelmaking project that could eliminate the blast furnace and coke-making and use American coal, ore and scrap. At a total cost of $28 million over three years, the industry has committed thirty percent. The pilot plant for this project is now complete and the FY 1991 funds will be used to actually operate the plant. In addition, funds would be used by Carnegie Mellon University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology for ongoing related work, studying thermodynamic reactions of coal and iron ore particles.

The AISI project represents unprecedented cooperation in the industry in coming together with the government and the academic community to conduct research. Participants in the direct steelmaking project represent 80% of steel production in this country.

The project is significant for two other reasons as well. The industry conservatively estimates an energy savings of 20%. Additionally, by eliminating the coke oven process, a source of toxic pollutants would be eliminated as well. The project could bring a $10 to $25 per ton operating cost advantage over the current steelmaking process. Using domestic raw materials should also give us a competitive edge. We are pinning a lot of hope on this project to reverse the "global shift" in technological leadership that this country must confront head on.

By virtually allowing the demise of steel research and development, we have forfeited much of our long-range viability while our foreign competitors have surged ahead in productivity and quality products. Japanese steel industry R&D investment far exceeds that of U.S. industry.

A STRONG STEEL INDUSTRY

A continuous and adequate supply of steel essential to our economy and national security. The National Academy of Sciences has observed that there are four times as many indirect jobs in industries dependent on steel for business per year as there are direct jobs in the steel industry. Almost every item of military hardware contains steel in some form and there are no other materials that can provide the required properties at an acceptable cost. "There is no debate on the issue of whether we should maintain a steel industry capable of providing for a strong national defense," noted the Academy.

The Department of Energy reports a growing interest in the steel initiative. The program is thriving and is a prime example of the good that can occur when government and industry come together around a common goal. I appreciate your support and I look forward to working with you.

STATEMENT OF HON. DON RITTER (R-PA) BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING UNDER THE METALS INITIATIVE

MAY 10, 1990

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN AND DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE, FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY TODAY ON THE METALS INITIATIVE.

FIRST, I'D LIKE TO COMPLIMENT MY FELLOW PENNSYLVANIAN AND FRIEND, DOUG WALGREN, FOR HIS HARD WORK IN SUPPORT OF THE METALS INITIATIVE. WE'VE BEEN PARTNERS FOR YEARS IN THIS EFFORT TO BOLSTER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN METALS RESEARCH.

THE METALS INITIATIVE PROGRAM IS SPONSORING "LEAPFROG" RESEARCH THAT CAN HELP MAINTAIN INDUSTRIES -- THE STEEL, ALUMINUM, AND COPPER INDUSTRIES -- THAT ARE VITAL TO AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL BASE.

THIS RESEARCH CAN LEAD TO POTENTIALLY VAST SAVINGS IN ENERGY USAGE AND BENEFITS IN PRODUCT QUALITY. THESE INDUSTRIES ARE TOO IMPORTANT TO BE DENIED ASSISTANCE FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, IN VIEW OF THE WELL-ORGANIZED, GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED FOREIGN COMPETITION. FOR EXAMPLE, THE JAPANESE ARE SPENDING NEARLY THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS WE ARE ON DIRECT IRONMAKING TECHNOLOGY, THE PRECURSOR TO DIRECT STEELMAKING.

THIS YEAR, THERE ARE PROJECTS PLANNED AND UNDERWAY WHICH MAY REVOLUTIONIZE THE PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES OF THE METALS INDUSTRIES.

TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA OF THE EXCITING PROJECTS UNDERWAY, THE "SPRAY FORMING" PROJECT, WORKING TOWARD NEAR-NET-SHAPE PRODUCTION OF STEEL, IS MOVING TOWARD THE PILOT PLANT STAGE. "SPRAY FORMING" STEEL COULD SAVE AS MUCH AS $50 PER TON IN ENERGY COSTS.

CONSTRUCTION IS ALSO NEARING COMPLETION ON THE PILOT PLANT FOR DIRECT STEELMAKING. THE AISI WILL SUBMIT A

PROPOSAL TO THE DOE FOR A PROJECT ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SENSORS, WHICH MAY LEAD TO SUPERIOR MEANS OF PROCESS CONTROL AND OPTIMIZATION FOR THE STEEL PLANT OF THE FUTURE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AN APPROPRIATION OF $20 MILLION, WHICH IS A MODEST INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR'S AMOUNT, WOULD HELP REALIZE SOME IMPORTANT GOALS FOR OUR NATION'S ECONOMY, SUCH AS ENERGY CONSERVATION, INCREASED EFFICIENCY, AND SUPPORT FOR VITAL INDUSTRIES. THAT AMOUNT IS ALSO WELL WITHIN THE AMOUNT AUTHORIZED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991, WHICH IS $25 MILLION.

THE FEDERAL INVESTMENT CARRIES A BIG BANG FOR THE BUCK, SINCE YOUR COMMITTEE HAS REQUIRED RECOUPMENT OF THE FEDERAL INVESTMENT THROUGH A ROYALTY FEE. BUT IT HAS COME TO MY ATTENTION THAT THE DOE HAS AN UNFAIR INTERPRETATION OF THIS PROVISION.

THE PARTICIPATING COMPANIES PUT UP 30% OF THE PROJECTS' COSTS. THE DOE'S "STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS" STATES THAT THE PARTICIPANTS GET A ROYALTY-FREE LICENSE, YET THE DOE IS ATTEMPTING TO REQUIRE THAT THEY ALSO PAY ROYALTIES. THIS IS HOLDING UP SEVERAL ONGOING PROJECTS, AND I REQUEST THAT IT BE CLARIFIED IN THIS YEAR'S BILL.

THANK YOU ONCE AGAIN, FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO DISCUSS THE "METALS INITIATIVE" PROGRAM.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE DON RITTER BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR ON FUNDING FOR THE DELAWARE AND LEHIGH NAVIGATION CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

MAY 10, 1990

I am here to request your support for a second annual installment appropriation of $350,000 in Fiscal year 1990 to implement the provisions of PL 100-692, the Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor. This law was originally introduced as H.R. 3957 by Congressman Peter Kostmayer and myself on February 17, 1988. I understand that Congressman Kostmayer was before this committee earlier today on this same matter.

The law designates the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers area as only the third National Heritage Corridor in the nation. The other two Corridors are the Blackstone National Heritage Corridor in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and the Michigan and Illinois Heritage Canal Corridor.

In accordance with the law, The Heritage Corridor commission has recently been established to assist federal, state and local agencies to plan for the preservation and rehabilitation of the historic 106-mile long canal corridor. The law authorizes $350,000 annually for the commission to carry out its duties. It has a matching fund requirement.

During the 1800s, it was the Lehigh and Delaware Canals which helped to transform much of Pennsylvania from an agrarian into an industrial society. These canals transported coal and other goods from the "Anthracite Region" to Philadelphia and beyond to help fuel our factories and heat the homes of the developing nation.

For the Lehigh Valley, the Corridor will include the canal, historic sites along the way and 47 miles of the Lehigh River, which feeds into the Delaware River. Historically, the two worked together as an important transportation artery in the days of the industrial revolution.

Members of the Commission will coordinate different interests, set goals and help plan the future management of the Corridor.

I see it as an effective way for the federal government, via the National Parks Service, to parlay limited funds, their immense technical expertise and a national historical stimulus into something far greater. The Lehigh Valley will see increased quality of life, economic development, tourism and environmental enhancement. Pennsylvania can rightly say, "America Starts Here," and this funding will ensure that people from the Commonwealth and the nation will be able to travel the paths Where the American industrial revolution took its first steps.

The Heritage Corridor enjoys strong support by the interior subcommittee and the Pennsylvania delegation.

We would appreciate your support for this funding.

Mr. WALGREN. We realize that from your point of view this, and so many other things, must remind you of what Adlai Stevenson said when he was offered the vice presidential nomination in 1960, something to the effect that, "This is where I came in." He would rather than moving up, play one more time.

But this is just so fundamentally important. We are seeking appropriations for the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988, essentially leapfrog technology cost shared with the industry to find new ways to make steel, but it's not limited to steel; it has aluminum programs and other metals as well.

They are in the process of the steel project. There's a pilot plant that will be opened in September. What they're trying to do is go right by the cooking and the blast furnace to direct reduction of steel. When we think of the Clean Air Act, we know that's where we've got to get because we've got problems with coke ovens in particular that no one can really figure out a way around.

It needs about $20 million. This whole program needs $20 million in appropriations, about $7.5 million of that—

Mr. YATES. Over how many years?

Mr. WALGREN. Well, for this year and the whole program, as I understand it, we are looking for $20 million for the whole year.

Mr. YATES. For this year?

Mr. WALGREN. For this year. Seven of that is in the steel project in particular, and then you have a number of other metals research programs that have been in process.

The steel project as a whole is $28 million by itself over three years, but, as I understand the whole program for this year, all metals, would hope to find something in the range of $20 million. Seven million of that would be for steel.

I'm sure the staff will be able to develop the details of it.

Mr. YATES. We'll read your statement carefully.

Mr. WALGREN. I'd like to submit my statement in support of that.

I'd like to defer to my colleague who has been so active on technology promotion.

Mr. RITTER. I concur with the remarks of my good friend and thank the chairman for listening to this request. This could be a very, very substantial energy savings if you could make steel this way, in addition to the environmental side; you just avoid a lot of squishing and squashing down of this very strong material. They're talking about energy savings up to about $3 billion a year. It just makes the steel industry so much more competitive worldwide.

Mr. YATES. Does it require significant capital investment by the industry?

Mr. RITTER. At some point it will, but they need to replace very old facilities in any event, and to move to a different way of making steel would be a tremendous step forward for our steel industry.

Mr. YATES. All right, good.

Mr. RITTER. There was another thing. We need some clarification in the language. Initially, those users of the new technology would be licensed and they would pay royalties, but the companies that contributed the original 30 percent total project costs were to get this technology for free. They're the ones who worked it out and worked it up.

That was the understanding. The deal has changed according to DOE; they seek now to get royalties from everybody. The original participants are protesting saying, "Hey, wait a second, that wasn't the deal we worked out." We would hope that this can be clarified in language in the appropriation.

Mr. **Yates**. All right, we'll take a look at the testimony and also find out from DOE what it has done.

Mr. **Walgren**. And if I might, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to add only one other point, and that is that, as to steel in particular, our effort, given full implementation of this program, is only about one-fifth of the effort that is being made in Japan, Germany, and elsewhere. The whole world is trying to be first in developing this direct reduction. If we don't have a Government-supported program, even cost-shared; if we're just going to not bother with that, we won't have a steel industry very long. The Government contribution is essential.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Thank you.

Mr. **Walgren**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Ritter**. Mr. Chairman, I also have just a plea on behalf of something my colleague, also from Pennsylvania—we have a very bipartisan location—Mr. Kostmayer testified earlier today on the national heritage corridor. We're into year two of this wonderful project that is seeding a real-time environmental reverse in our area.

Mr. **Yates**. Good.

Mr. **Ritter**. It's a $350,000 appropriation for the second year. We already have the State match for the first year. We're starting a foundation to generate additional private support. We're looking at millions of dollars. So this project I hope would continue the pace. I would like to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague, Mr. Kostmayer.

Mr. **Yates**. We'll do our best.

Mr. **Ritter**. Thank you.

Mr. **Yates**. Thank you, Don. Thank you, Doug.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

NPS; WILD HORSES AND BURROS; OGALLALA AQUIFER

WITNESS

HON. JOE SKEEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Mr. **Yates**. All right, Mr. Skeen is here. Mr. Goss—both of you come up.

Mr. Skeen, you're going to speak on behalf of wild horses and burros.

Mr. **Skeen**. Well, that's one of the things, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay, proceed.

Your written statement may go into the record.

Mr. **Skeen**. We'll put the written statement in there and we'll have a brief summarization.

Mr. YATES. All right.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Skeen follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE
HONORABLE JOE SKEEN

BEFORE THE

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

MAY 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, it is again my pleasure to appear before you today to discuss several issues involving the FY 91 Interior Appropriations bill. You are to be commended for devoting so much time to hearing from your colleagues on these matters. I truly appreciate your interest.

I will discuss several issues that are extremely important to my district and to the State of New Mexico. These issues involve USGS funding for a research program on the Ogallala Aquifer; National Park Service funding for Carlsbad Caverns and land acquisition for the proposed Petroglyphs National Monument; providing funds from BLM's Wild Horses and Burros program that will assist in addressing a potential problem at White Sands Missile Range; and providing additional funds for the historic preservation.

OGALLALA AQUIFER

Water is one of the most precious commodities found in New Mexico. Folks tend to look for ways to maximize the efficient use of water, if they have any to use. In New Mexico, and seven other plains states, we access the Ogallala aquifer for a great deal of our water supply. As you have already heard today, the states the lie over the Ogallala are all concerned about the future of this precious water supply.

I would like to add my name to the list of members who support an $8.6 million appropriation for the USGS that will be used to initiate an in-depth study of the Ogallala. This study will be used by the eight high plains states (New Mexico, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas) to develop new ways to conserve water and to show these techniques to farmers in the region.

The Ogallala Aquifer is truly unique. About 20 percent of the irrigated land in the United States is in the High Plains area and nearly one-third of the groundwater used for groundwater in this country is pumped from this aquifer.

The USGS indicates that groundwater declines in the Ogallala are continuing not only in areas which have historically experienced problems, but in new areas as well.

These declines threaten the economic viability of a large portion of this nation. Unchecked declines leading to a reversion to dryland agriculture is estimated to result in a loss of 36,000 jobs and $1.5 billion in regional sales by the year 2020.

In 1976 Congress recognized the importance of this aquifer and authorized a comprehensive study (P.L. 94-587) that concluded in 1983 that water conservation would have to be the means to sustain agriculture productivity.

As a direct result of this 1983 report was passage of the Ogallala Aquifer Research and Development Program in 1986 (P.L. 99-662). This Act authorizes $13 million per year, up to 1991, for research, monitoring and demonstration projects with the goal of sustaining an adequate supply of water in the high plains region. With the exception of a small amount of funding to the USGS for well monitoring, this program has received no appropriations.

Of the funds I am requesting, $1 million will be used by each of the eight high plains states for research and demonstration projects (the federal share cannot exceed 75% of the cost for these projects), $300,000 would be allocated to the USGS for continued monitoring and $300,000 for expenses of the High Plains Study Council.

Many counties in my district extends over the Ogallala and the problem areas appear to be getting worse. The State of New Mexico, through the Water Resources Research Institute and other agencies, have invested significant resources to find solutions to the problem. But far more support is needed.

Very briefly, New Mexico would utilize its $1 million on developing new irrigation technologies, developing irrigation management procedures for preserving the quality of the Ogallala Aquifer, and providing water efficiency eduction to farmers.

I believe we urgently need to address this problem and with this Subcommittee's help thousands of people in the plains states will be assured a plentiful and safe water supply for decades to come.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK

The next priority for me is providing additional assistance to Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Last year this Subcommittee received numerous requests from Members regarding the dire need to increase operating funds for our National Parks. I know the people of Carlsbad are grateful for the additional funding they received, thanks to your assistance.

But while the additional funds have been put to good use, more help is needed. With this in mind, I would like to again request an increase in operating funds for Carlsbad Caverns. This will allow Carlsbad Caverns to increase their protection of the valuable resources found within the park and to assist the thousands of visitors who tour the park.

One example of the need in Carlsbad involves the number of employees who will be hired during the upcoming summer for cave operations. Carlsbad Caverns has established a minimum level of staffing to meet the needs of visitors. This standard is 32 employees. However, budget constraints will only allow 15 seasonal employees to be employed during the busy summer months.

Even with the level of staffing, the park is having to curtain other important activities, such as trail maintenance, litter pick-up and other surface protection projects.

If an emergency takes place during the summer that requires the expenditure of funds, the only option would be for the park to curtail ongoing activities.

This weekend I will be at Carlsbad Caverns National Park to help celebrate the 60th anniversary of the park. It would be a fitting tribute to provide additional funding to the park so that we can continue to offer the protection to the many resources found at Carlsbad Caverns and to ensure the public has every opportunity to enjoy this fabulous wonder of the world.

PETROGLYPH NATIONAL MONUMENT

On Tuesday, the House Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands marked-up legislation establishing the Petroglyph National Monument in Albuquerque, New Mexico. I expect this important legislation to be signed into law within the next six weeks.

I hope this subcommittee will provide a substantial portion of the federal funds that are necessary to acquire the private land that encompasses the proposed monument.

The City of Albuquerque and the State of New Mexico have provided a substantial sum of money towards protecting this important archeological and historical site.

Adding the funds appropriated in FY 90 for the petroglyph's is a high priority for me as well as the rest of the New Mexico Congressional Delegation.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Finally, I would like to request that this subcommittee continue its strong support for historic preservation through the Historic Preservation Fund.

As you know, New Mexico has numerous buildings and sites that have already benefited from this program. But there are still many structures, many crumbling from the effects of our desert climate, in dire need of protection.

An increase in historic preservation funds will help ensure we preserve New Mexico's unique heritage through the wise use of these funds.

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

I want to take this opportunity to thank you and your staff for helping me last year in dealing with a potentially serious problem on White Sands Missile Range.

As you recall, a problem arose in New Mexico involving hundreds of wild horses found on White Sands Missile Range. Because of drought conditions, and the safety problems these horses posed to military personnel, the Army proposed rounding up a part of the herd.

By law, if the Army rounded-up the horses, the only option at the time was to turn the horses over to the New Mexico Livestock Board for disposal. Under current New Mexico law, the Livestock Board could only dispose of the horses by auction. This was seen an unacceptable option.

In response to this, I had language inserted into the FY 90 Defense Appropriation bill that amended the wild horse and burro act to allow the Army to turn the horses over to BLM for processing through their wild horse program. The Army would be required to pay for the cost associated with adopting the horses.

Because conditions improved on the missile range, and because of funding problems, the Army has decided against rounding up the horses. At least for the time being.

While I do not anticipate a problem in the coming months, I may be asking for your help one more time to address whatever situation may arise. But again, your assistance last year was of great help.

Mr. Chairman, I again want to thank you for your time and your interest in issues involving New Mexico. I look forward to working with you in the coming weeks on these important matters.

Mr. SKEEN. There are several topics that we wanted to talk about. One is the Ogallala water formation and the U.S. Geological Survey that is to be continued and an appropriation for $8.6 million in regard to that study. That's a very important water aquifer for about eight western States. It's about 20 percent of the irrigated area of the United States and probably contributes about that much in the total agricultural——

Mr. YATES. That's what Mr. Roberts came in on.

Mr. SKEEN. I think you've had several.

Mr. YATES. Yes, yes, he says it's very important.

Mr. SKEEN. Well, New Mexico, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas—they will each receive, I think, a million dollars for their part of the study. The Ogallala is a water aquifer that's a mine, a prehistoric water mine. The hydrology is such that it does not recharge itself like many other water aquifers do. The idea has been to conserve, come up with ways to conserve it and stretch out the useful life of that aquifer for as long as possible.

The USGS, the Geological Survey—I'll get it right here——

Mr. YATES. I'm sure you will.

Mr. SKEEN. In any event, we want to speak in support of continuing the appropriations for that study. It's very important.

For Carlsbad Caverns, I want to thank you for the addition that you gave last year. It was extremely helpful. We still have a problem with summer employment. They've had to curtail hours at the Carlsbad Caverns, and now with the addition of new cave discoveries, and so forth, it's stretched it a little further. They had to curtail hours last year.

They need a little extra help this year to get the kind of employee representation that they had to have to cover the kind of tourist load that they carry. We would appreciate that consideration. I think it's a nominal fund, and we hope that we can find some way. I know how difficult it is to find funds these days.

One other issue is the Petroglyph National Monument. I certainly want to support the appropriation of funds for the land acquisition in the proposed Petroglyph National Monument, Mr. Chairman.

You mentioned wild horses and burros. I don't have the information on that. It's a similar problem that we've had in the White Sands before it was moved under the military's control.

Mr. YATES. Are the herds still growing?

Mr. SKEEN. Yes, and they wanted to move the herd, get them taken care of, properly taken care of. It's been a jurisdictional problem I think we've gotten that worked out, but it's going to take some authority. So it's mentioned——

Mr. YATES. In your statement?

Mr. SKEEN [continuing]. In the long text; yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. SKEEN. We appreciate the expeditious way in which you've led this hearing.

Mr. YATES. I appreciate your coming in to testify.

Mr. SKEEN. We'll get you out of here.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

OCS

WITNESS

HON. PORTER J. GOSS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Goss.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for letting me be here this afternoon. I have a statement which I'd like to have placed in the record.

Mr. YATES. That statement may go into the record, Mr. Goss.

Mr. GOSS. Thank you, sir. It will be here shortly, 15 copies.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Goss follows:]

STATEMENT OF REP. PORTER J. GOSS

MR CHAIRMAN: THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME THIS OPPORTUNITY. I APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO URGE YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE'S CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR A MORATORIUM ON ALL FEDERAL OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING ACTIVITIES OFF THE FLORIDA COAST.

SO MANY QUESTIONS REMAIN UNRESOLVED ABOUT THIS NATION'S OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING PROGRAM THAT TO PRESS FORWARD NOW COULD PRODUCE UNINTENDED CATASTROPHIC CONSEQUENCES. PRESIDENT BUSH'S OCS TASK FORCE HAS NOT ANNOUNCED ITS DECISION ON THE FATE OF THE OCS PROGRAM. IN ADDITION, A REPORT LAST YEAR BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES NOTES THAT ADEQUATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDIES STILL HAVE NOT BEEN PERFORMED FOR FLORIDA'S LEASE SITES.

THIS IS NO SMALL PROBLEM. FLORIDA HAS THE LONGEST COASTLINE IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. IT IS HOME TO THE NATION'S ONLY CORAL REEF, MANGROVE FORESTS, AND TROPICAL WILDLIFE SPECIES. GULF CURRENTS WOULD SEND ANY SPILLED OIL FROM THE FLORIDA LEASE SITES DIRECTLY INTO THE EVERGLADES, WHERE THE NATION'S MOST UNIQUE

ECOSYSTEM IS STRUGGLING TO SURVIVE. AND AS THE OIL SPILL OFF PANAMA'S COAST SEVERAL YEARS AGO ILLUSTRATED, SPILLED OIL WOULD ENSURE A DEATH SENTENCE FOR FLORIDA'S TROPICAL CORAL REEF, WHICH HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS THE OCEAN'S VERSION OF A TROPICAL RAIN FOREST.

DRILLING FOR OIL IN TROPICAL HABITATS CARRIES WITH IT SPECIAL RISKS. TROPICAL COASTAL AREAS AND WATERS ARE BLESSED WITH AN ENORMOUS DIVERSITY OF PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE, BUT TROPICAL SPECIES HAVE RELATIVELY SMALL POPULATION TOTALS COMPARED WITH SPECIES IN MORE TEMPERATE HABITATS. THUS, FLORIDA'S ABILITY TO REBOUND FROM AN OIL SPILL WOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS THAN THAT OF NON-TROPICAL REGIONS. IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO STATE THAT AN OIL SPILL OFF WEST COAST FLORIDA COULD TRANSFORM THE REGION INTO AN IRREPARABLE ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC WASTELAND.

I DO NOT BELIEVE IT IS SOUND POLICY FOR US TO PUT SUCH PRECIOUS RESOURCES AT RISK, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS APPEAR TO BE NEGLIGIBLE OR NONEXISTENT. AT THE VERY LEAST, WE NEED AN EXTENSION OF THE EXISTING MORATORIUM, AS WELL AS A CANCELLATION OF THE PROPOSED LEASE SALE NUMBER 137, AN AREA WITH GREAT ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE BUT VIRTUALLY NO OIL AND GAS PROSPECTS. LEASE SALE 137 IS A BYGONE RELIC OF THE DISCREDITED JAMES WATT-ERA POLICY OF OPENING THE ENTIRE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF, AND ITS SALE IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH SOUND ENERGY, ENVIRONMENTAL, OR ECONOMIC POLICY.

WE MUST NOT FORGET, AS WE MOVE TO PROTECT THE ECONOMY AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE NATION'S FOURTH-LARGEST STATE, THAT AMERICA'S OIL COMPANIES HAVE INVESTED SUBSTANTIAL TIME AND MONEY IN LEASE SALES OFF THE FLORIDA COAST. THEY HAVE DONE THIS IN THE HOPE OF ENSURING AMERICA'S ENERGY INDEPENDENCE. WHILE THIS CONGRESS HAS COME TO RECOGNIZE THAT OIL DRILLING OFF FLORIDA'S ENVIRONMENTAL SESNITIVE COAST IS UNWISE, I HOPE IT WILL ALSO COME TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE ENERGY PRODUCERS WHO HAVE PAID FOR THESE LEASES SHOULD BE REIUMBURSED AT FAIR MARKET VALUE, AND THE AFFECTED LEASE SITES PLACED UNDER PERMANENT PROTECTION. IT MAKES NO MORE SENSE TO PLACE THE ECONOMIC STABILITY OF AMERICA'S OIL COMPANIES AT RISK THAN IT DOES TO PLACE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF WEST COAST FLORIDA AT RISK.

AT A TIME WHEN PRESIDENT BUSH HAS INDICATED HE FAVORS BRINGING FLORIDA'S UNWANTED OCS PROGRAM TO A MERCIFUL END, IT IS IMPORTANT CONGRESS NOT BE LEFT BEHIND. A POLICY OF EXTENDING THE EXISTING MORATORIUM, CANCELLING LEASE SALE 137, AND BUYING BACK ALL LEASE SITES OFF WEST COAST FLORIDA AND PLACING THE SITES UNDER PERMANENT PROTECTION, WOULD ALLOW US TO STOP TREADING WATER AND BEGIN REAL PROGRESS ON FORGING A REALISTIC, INNOVATIVE NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

Mr. **Yates**. You want the moratorium?

Mr. **Goss**. Yes, sir. This is a scene from Casa Blanca. This is "Play It Again, Sam." I think you've heard this already.

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Lehman and Mr. Ireland were in, and they said the whole delegation is in favor of it.

Mr. **Goss**. I believe that is an accurate statement.

Mr. **Yates**. I am inclined to think that our whole committee will be in favor of it, too.

Mr. **Goss**. Thank you very much, sir. There's one wrinkle on it I would like to bring to your attention because I'm not sure they mentioned it. In addition to the moratorium, this year lease sale No. 137 is involved. It's a new lease sale, and actually it's scheduled, I believe, for November of 1991. There are some pre-lease steps that, if they were precluded, would resolve that problem also.

Mr. **Yates**. We'll keep that in mind.

Mr. **Goss**. The final point, sir, was the question of the existing leases that are south of 26 Degrees North. Basically, there are 72 of them. I understand that the value to the U.S. Treasury was something like $108 million at the time of the sales. The oil companies are hanging out there with that type of an investment. There needs to be some type of reimbursement. The Secretary of Interior suggested the State of Florida return those funds. I would be delighted to have the State of Florida return those funds if the State of Florida had received those funds.

Mr. **Yates**. I asked the Secretary about that when he appeared, as to why the State should return them when the Federal Government received them. He wasn't very persuasive.

Mr. **Goss**. He hasn't been to me, either, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay.

Mr. **Goss**. Thank you very much, sir.

Thursday, May 10, 1990.

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA; NPS

WITNESS

HON. TOM SAWYER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. **Yates**. All right, we now have left Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Douglas. Where are they? And Mr. Weldon. Where's Mr. Weldon?

Glad to see you. Won't you come to center stage and the spotlight will be thrown upon you. All right, Mr. Sawyer, we're glad to see you. You want to speak on behalf of Cuyahoga Valley.

Mr. **Sawyer**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. My gracious.

Mr. **Sawyer**. Are you familiar with Cuyahoga Valley?

Mr. **Yates**. We've been listening about Cuyahoga Valley for years, but tell us what it is you want us to do about Cuyahoga Valley.

Mr. **Sawyer**. Well, we have made a good start over the last decade and a half. The 33,000-acre park that you've made possible is just a centerpiece, not only of recreational opportunities in northeast Ohio, but an important link drawing together the economic communities of Akron and Cleveland and all the rest of us that value that park so much.

Mr. YATES. It's obviously a scene of great beauty judging by the photograph we have on our walls.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, I'll be glad to share some others with you sometime, if that would be helpful to you.

Mr. YATES. Well, I don't know that we have room for them. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAWYER. Let me just go over a couple of general areas. I'm not going to take too long.

Mr. YATES. Okay. That's good.

Mr. SAWYER. We certainly have an ongoing interest in land acquisition. The park has completed nearly 70 percent of its targeted acreage and has some 7,000 acres to go, and so we have made a request for some $3 million for land acquisitions. In addition, there are developmental projects that I'd like to review with you.

You may recall that the dumpsite, and part of the park has been undergoing ongoing cleanup over a number of years now. To date, some $8.5 million have been appropriated. This year the Administration recommended some $6.8 million. Frankly, the most current and refined estimates suggest that they can make use of about $3.2 million. So, that is the level that we would request for this year.

The recreational centerpiece of the park is the Ohio and Erie Canal towpath. It is really the core, the thread that runs through the center of the recreation area and really links Cleveland with Akron and other communities. Its development is underway. Construction has begun on its first 11-mile segment, and we expect it to open this fall. It has used the $2.67 million appropriated in fiscal year 1990. We'd like to request another $1.96 million in order to complete that trail. We think it's really at the heart of the project.

Finally, in terms of developmental projects, there is a parallel rail line that runs north and south through the entire recreational area. In 1987, the park acquired some 26 miles of a track. The Cuyahoga Valley line is operated privately, and the day-to-day responsibilities for maintenance belong to that line.

However, there's a major bridge that makes possible the linkage of that line, the core of the park with the rest of the community. In fact, that bridge crosses the street I live on. It has deteriorated badly to the point where travel over that bridge has been suspended. In order to make the investment that's been made so far usable, we would request $851,000 for major structural repair on that bridge.

Finally, we would request a $600,000 operating base increase in the budget for the park. The responsibilities for the park have increased dramatically. Acreage is up by 13 percent, the structures by 19, visitation by 20 percent, and the track mileage by 111 percent. At the same time, salaries are up 22 percent, benefits up 35 percent, utilities 41, and contracted services up 101 percent.

Over the same period of time, the last seven years, operating budgets have been up only 16 percent. It's really brought us to 1991 as a critical year where new facilities are opening, the old carriage trails, Brandywine Falls overlook, and the Towpath Trail that I was describing earlier. The base increase of $600,000 makes a difference between a quality service and one that deteriorates.

With that, I thank you for the chance to appear before you.

Mr. **Yates**. Thank you. Thanks for coming.

Mr. **Sawyer**. Yes, sir.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sawyer follows:]

STATEMENT OF
CONGRESSMAN TOM SAWYER
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

MAY 10, 1990

Thank you Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear before you and other distinguished members of the Subcommittee today to testify in support of funding for the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreational Area (CVNRA).

Each year, I begin my testimony by acknowledging the tremendous support this Subcommittee has extended to the CVNRA. Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, this year is no different. The commitment demonstrated by this Subcommittee has made possible a 33,000 acre park that offers enjoyment and opportunities to residents throughout northeastern Ohio and beyond.

The CVNRA is a functioning unit of the National Park System and, with the continuing support of this Subcommittee, it will become the urban recreational resource that Congress intended.

Recognizing that the hour is late, I will be brief, limiting my testimony to the funding issues of particular importance to me and my congressional district. Attached to my statement, however, is the a full list of funding priorities for the CVNRA which I hope the Subcommittee will attempt to accommodate.

Land Acquisition - $3 million

Land acquisition remains a priority. While the National Park Service has purchased more than 16,000 acres, an additional 7,000 acres remain to be acquired in order to complete the park's Land Acquisition Plan. The National Park Service needs resources to continue with acquisition of undeveloped properties that pose the greatest risk of being developed. At the same time, resources are needed to permit the Park Service to continue its purchase commitment to homeowners who wish to sell. The National Park Service has requested $3 million in FY 91 for land acquisition within the CVNRA. I support this request and hope that this Subcommittee can provide the needed funding.

Continuing development and construction activities are also important. For the residents of my congressional district and the more than 5 million Ohioians that live within an hours drive of the park, these projects remain the highest priority.

Krejci Dump Site Cleanup - $3.27 million

The cleanup of the Krejci dump site is well underway. To date, $8.5 million has been appropriated for the cleanup of the 40 acre site. The Administration has recommended an additional $6.8 for FY 91. While I certainly appreciate the Administsration's interest and support in this project, I would like to suggest to the Subcommittee a reduced appropriation. The National Park Service's most current and refined estimates indicate that $3.2 million will be sufficient to meet the cleanup schedule for FY 91.

Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath - $1.96 million

Mr. Chairman, this Subcommittee's record over the past 14 years clearly reflects support for the development of day use areas within the CVNRA. With regard to the Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath, the Subcommittee's support is still very much needed.

The development of the Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath is now underway utilizing the $2.67 milliion appropriated in FY 90. The first 11 mile segment of the 21 mile trail will be largely completed by this fall and open to the public in the spring of 1991.

To complete the multi-purpose trail, the National Park Service is requesting $1.96 million in FY 91. I hope that the Subcommittee will accommodate this request.

Rail Line Bridge and Track Restoration - $851,000

In 1987, the CVNRA acquired 26 miles of railroad track. While the day to day maintenance of this line is the contractual responsibility of the, Cuyahoga Valley Line, a non-profit organization that operates an excursion rail passenger service, the National Park Service must maintain the bridge and culvert structures.

Presently, there is a major bridge, locally called the Howard Street bridge, that has deteriorated to such a point that it is no longer safe to permit train service across the structure. Consequently, until major restoration of the bridge is undertaken, the train will no longer provide service to Akron.

The National Park Service's request for $851,000 will provide the needed funding to fully restore the Howard Street bridge, and, at the same time, will permit needed repairs and upgrading of deficient trackage along the 26 mile span. I ask that the Subcommittee accommodate this funding request.

CVNRA Operating Budget Base Increase - $600,000

Lastly and, perhaps, most important, is the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area's operation budget.

The operating budget of the CVNRA has not been increased to reflect the additional responsibilities that have come with greater visitation, more federal acreage, and completed development.

Since 1983, federal acreage has increased by 13%, the number of structures maintained by 19%, visitation by 20%, and trail mileage by 111%. The increases in operating costs over the same period have been equally significant: employee salaries up 22%; employee benefits up 35%; utilities up 41%; and contracted services up 101%.

Operating budget increases of only 16% over the same seven year period have not permitted the park to keep up, resulting in a decrease in the level of service, maintenance, and, most important, protection.

Fiscal Year 1991 is a critical year. With the CVNRA opening new facilities, such as the Old Carriage Trails, the Brandywine Falls overlook, and the Towpath Trail, the park must provide some level of resource and visitor protection and maintenance at these new use areas. Without an operating increase, even a minimum level of the needed services will not be possible without reducing existing operations. The restricting of visitor center operations to weekends only, the elimination of the cultural arts programs, the reduction of communications and dispatch operations, and the cancelling of the Junior Ranger Program will be necessary unless additional operating funds can be obtained.

Even now the park's operating budget is severely strained. Currently, the CVNRA is funding the salaries of several permanent employees from construction and other non-operating accounts. While this activity can be justified as long as the employees continue work on the respective projects, when construction ends, their salaries must be absorbed back into the operating budget. This will exacerbate an already critical situation.

To maintain an adequate level of resource protection, visitor service, and preventative maintenance, the CVNRA is seeking a base increase of $600,000 in its operating budget. I believe that this increase is absolutely necessary and hope that the Subcommittee will concur.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, I thank you for the opportunity to appear here today.

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area
FY 91 Funding Needs

I.	Operating Budget Base Increase	$ 600,000
II.	Land Acquisition	$3,000,000
III.	Construction (line item)	
	a. Krejci Dump Site	$3,270,000
	b. Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath	$1,960,000
	c. Rail Line Bridge & Track	$ 851,000
	d. Remove Abandoned Structures	$ 400,000
	e. Virginia Kendall Sewers	$1,508,000
	f. Station Road Bridge	$ 459,000
IV.	Project Planning	
	Boston Company Store (Historic Structures Report)	$ 95,000

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990.

TINICUM NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

WITNESS

HON. CURT WELDON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. YATES. All right, Mr. Weldon. Good to see you, Mr. Weldon.

Mr. WELDON. How are you? Thank you.

Mr. YATES. You want to tell us about Tinicum?

Mr. WELDON. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your time. I know the hour is late and I'll try to make it short.

Mr. YATES. Your written statement may go in the record.

Mr. WELDON. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Weldon follows:]

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN CURT WELDON
BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR - 5/10/90

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to come before your Subcommittee today to support the Administration's request for $875,000 for land acquisition within the boundaries of the Tinicum National Environmental Center.

In the 101st Congress, your Subcommittee has been a great friend to Tinicum NEC. Last year, through your efforts, Mr. Chairman, monies where found to build the refuge's first federally funded permanent classroom structure.

It seemed unbelievable at the time, but for 18 years Tinicum, a wildlife refuge specifically established by Congress to serve as an environmental education center, had received no federal funds to construct classrooms, a maintenance facility or even a visitor center. Through the wisdom of your Subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, that has now changed. I am happy to report that when I visited the refuge last month with John Turner, the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, preparations were well underway for the ground breaking for the new maintenance and classroom facility.

During his visit, Mr. Turner stated that using the National Wildlife Refuge System for environmental education purposes is a priority, and he singled out Tinicum NEC as an example of how this worthy goal could be accomplished. The logic behind such an emphasis is clear. As the United States continues to face grave environmental problems, it is vital that we educate America's citizens about their environment. How can we ask landowners to preserve wetlands on their properties, if we do not teach the importance of this immensely productive ecosystem? How can we expect cities such as New York and Philadelphia to build new and expensive waste treatment plants to prevent sewer overflows unless their urban residents have a chance to experience and understand first hand the delicate natural balance of their local coastal ecosystem?

In order for America to hold the line on environmental degradation, it will take a lot of individual effort. It is the actions of each and every citizen that will ultimately determine the kind of world we live in. Nowhere is this more true than in and around our country's largest urban centers.

In Philadelphia the process has already begun. Two weeks ago, hundreds of volunteers spent a day lugging over a ton of trash out of Tinicum marsh. Sweating and straining to pull tires and rusting barrels out of the refuge's waters, these urban and suburban residents dedicated their weekend to preserving what they considered to be the area's most precious resource. Although few could match the selflessness of these volunteers, they are not alone in their belief that Tinicum NEC is a priceless asset.

Encompassing 898 acres of wetlands, Tinicum is the largest freshwater tidal marsh remaining in the state of Pennsylvania. It is also the only urban wetland refuge on the East Coast. Because of its proximity to Philadelphia, part of the refuge lies within the city's limits, several areas within the Tinicum's Congressionally drawn boundary lines have come under serious developmental pressure.

In February, the owner of a 60 acre tract within the Tinicum NEC boundaries, announced plans to develop his land. Much to the distress of the local communities, plans have now been drawn-up to construct a 200 slip marina and 132 condos within the refuge boundary.

Such construction would have a devastating impact on Tinicum's vital role as part of the Mid-Atlantic wildbird flyway. For this reason, many national environmental organizations, including National Wildlife Refuge Association, Ducks Unlimited and The Nature Conservancy support a federal buyout of the threatened land. The Pennsylvania chapter of The Nature Conservancy has, contingent on this Subcommittee's inclusion of FY91 land acquisition funds for Tinicum NEC, offered to bridge the gap between now and when FY91 funds would become available by purchasing the property before any construction could take place.

Environmental groups are not the only ones supporting the monies in the Administration's budget. Ronald Lambertson, the Fish and Wildlife Service Region 5 Director, has stated that Tinicum NEC is the North East Region's number one priority, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has recommended that Tinicum NEC receive FY91 funds for land acquisition.

Tinicum has a $19.5 million authorization for land acquisition, construction of environmental and educational facilities and other projects. To date, the refuge has received only $9.2 million. In the Department of Interior's FY91 budget under the Fish and Wildlife

Service's Land Acquisition Program $875,00 has been allocated for land acquisition within Tinicum NEC's boundaries. If this money is delayed, a vital portion of Tinicum marsh will be an irretrievably lost.

This Subcommittee has lead the way in bringing Tinicum NEC back from obscurity. Long considered the forgotten child of the National Wildlife Refuge System because of its urban surroundings and lack of adequate funding, this Subcommittee's hard work and interest has allowed Tinicum NEC to begin fulfilling its initial mandate. Mr. Chairman, with your continued support Tinicum can soon become what Congress intended when it established the refuge almost two decades ago--a true National Environmental Center.

Thank you for your consideration.

Mr. WELDON. It's good to be back before you again. I know you're familiar with Tinicum because of your help——

Mr. YATES. For so many, many years.

Mr. WELDON. Yes—and support you've given, and the cooperation of Jack Murtha and Joe McDade on this very important Pennsylvania wildlife refuge is deeply appreciated, because without your leadership, we would not have had that focus. The Administration, unfortunately, for years neglected this. Because of your efforts, we've refocused our attention. This year, the Administration has requested $875,000 for land acquisition.

I'm here today asking for that support because it's vitally necessary to take care of a buffer area that is being threatened right now with a very serious development on the project which is within the boundaries of the national environmental center.

Tinicum currently is about 900 acres, 890 to be exact, the largest freshwater tidal marsh in Pennsylvania and certainly the only urban refuge on the East Coast. In February of this year, the owner of a 60-acre parcel within the boundaries announced plans to build a major development of townhouses and marinas which would, we think, seriously damage the refuge and have a devastating impact.

Many of the national environmental organizations, like National Wildlife Refuge Association, Ducks Unlimited, the Nature Conservancy, have supported a buyout of that threatened land. As a matter of fact, we were able to get the Pennsylvania chapter of the Nature Conservancy to agree to upfront the funding for the acquisition of this property, assuming we can keep the money in your committee bill.

I was here to ask you if you would continue your support of this very important buyout of this additional land in the amount of $875,000 which the Administration has requested. I would once again say that it was your effort and your intention that focused the Administration on this area, and we appreciate that. We want to thank you for it.

Mr. YATES. All right, we're glad you came in. We appreciate your coming in.

Mr. WELDON. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Any word from Mr. Douglas' office? All right, let him put his statement in the record. All right, Mr. Reporter, we'll put a statement in the record for Mr. Douglas. This hearing is adjourned.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Douglas follows:]

TESTIMONY BY CONGRESSMAN CHUCK DOUGLAS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the subcommittee, I thank you for this opportunity to present to you some important programs in my state of New Hampshire. These are programs that I will ask you to review as you consider the budget for the Department of the Interior.

BALD MOUNTAIN/MITCHELL FARM PROPERTY

The purchase of the 235-acre Mitchell Farm property in northern New Hampshire has already been placed on a priority list by the U.S. Forest Service. They recognize the excellent opportunity to incorporate this land into the White Mountain National Forest. A Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriation of $303,000, which is a U.S. Forest Service approved appraisal, will allow acquisition of the Mitchell farm, a 235-acre farm, and result in the donation of a conservation easement over an additional 700 acres to the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. Yet, this conservation easement will only take place if the Forest Service can acquire the Mitchell farm in FY91.

Bald Mountain's southern slope is home to the black bear, fox, deer, and moose to name a few. The panoramic views make this spot a favorite to hikers, cross-country skiers, and even apple pickers. Breathtaking glimpses of the White Mountain peaks are beyond compare. The Trust for Public Land recognized the value of this property and acted quickly by purchasing the land. The regional Forest Service officials have strongly supported and participated in the development of this plan. Local support is strong and, furthermore, the Bald Mountain site is within the proclamation boundaries of the White Mountain National Forest.

Pressures to develop second homes are increasing especially due to this property's proximity to the Waterville Valley Ski Resort. I urge the Committee to allow acquisition of the Mitchell farm, which is crucial to the preservation of the resources offered at Bald Mountain.

APPALACHIAN NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL

In the past ten years, the National Park Service has protected more than 42 miles of the Trail through the acquisition of approximately 7,440 acres. To date, New Hampshire has acquired 42.7 miles or 7,147 acres. The National Park Service has only 2.4 miles or 756 acres remaining to complete the park service program in New Hampshire.

Land and Water Conservation Fund monies of at least $300,000 earmarked for New Hampshire would allow most of the remaining acquisitions to take place. Let us remember that these funds were set up to ensure "such quality and quantity of outdoor recreations resources as... are necessary and desireable for individual active participation in such recreation and to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States."

SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, CORNISH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

This site, the only National Historical Site which memorializes an artist, contains the home, works, and the resting place of American Sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. One of this artist's most famous works is the memorial to Colonel Robert Gould Shaw and the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, recently featured in the motion picture Glory.

The resources of this Historic Site need to be protected from the effects of greatly increased tourist visitation and from the risks of exposure to climate and theft. The National Park Service and the Trustees of the Memorial have joined forces in a public-private partnership to protect and preserve this site.

The tourist visitation in season is 45,000 people per year, a number which has increased 15 fold since the National Park Service took over the Site and continues to increase by at least 7% per year. Furthermore, acid rain and other types of precipitation have taken their toll on the structures and art work that is currently unprotected. The need for additional facilities has been suggested by the Park Service.

The National Park Service has placed this project on a regional Construction Projects list and has identified it in its Multi-Year Development Program. I am willing to work with the committee to determine an appropriate level of funding to use for this project.

Finally, I would like to add a special thank you to Chairman Yates for his assistance in the fiscal year 1990 funding of the Hay Estate in Newbury, New Hampshire. Due to his gracious commitment to preserving this historic building, renovations are set to begin in August of this year. The site will serve many functions: a site for educational programs; a "Naturalist in Residence" program; seminars for educators; an example of an historic New Hampshire way of life; and of course, the grounds and home itself will be open to the public for visitation. I welcome the Chairman and committee members to visit this site or any other points of interest in my district at any time.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

NPS; PERRY'S VICTORY

WITNESS

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. ATKINS [presiding]. Congressman Gillmor, we're pleased to have you this morning.

Mr. GILLMOR. It is a pleasure to be here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ATKINS. Your statement will be placed in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gillmor follows:]

Statement by

Hon. Paul E. Gillmor, M.C.
Fifth District of Ohio

before the

Subcommittee on Interior
Committee on Appropriations

Thank you Mr. ChairmAn, members of the committee.

I come before the Committee today, to respectfully request that funding be provided during this coming fiscal year for the planning and construction of a Visitors' Center, a maintenance facility and for staff housing at Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, located on South Bass Island, near the Village of Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

While I am very conscious of the current budget climate that we now face, I believe that this request deserves favorable consideration for two reasons.

I. These improvements to the Perry Monument will preserve and complement an existing federal resource.

II. This is not a new request, but rather, the completion of a project which has been under federal control since 1938.

The Monument.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial was built between 1912 and 1915 in honor of the centennial of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's victory over the British fleet in the Battle of Lake Erie, and to celebrate 100 years of peace between the United States and our neighbors to the north. The granite monument is the third tallest in the National Park System. Rising 354 feet above Lake Erie, only the Washington Monument and the St. Louis arch are taller.

The monument is sited on an isthmus connecting the two parts of South Bass Island. It overlooks Put-in-Bay, a natural harbor where Commodore Perry's fleet lay before the battle and to where it returned with the captured British ships. Three American sailors and three British sailors are laid to rest at the monument.

The monument and the national park which surrounds it was intended to be the focal point of the island's tourist traffic. Indeed, since 1983, more than one million people have toured the monument.

I became actively involved in the Perry Monument effort when I was contacted by a newly formed civic organization which calls itself the "Perry Group." In a few short months, the Perry Group membership has grown to almost 350 people.

The Perry Group was organized, in part, out of local concern about the preservation of the Monument as well as the lack of facilities for historic preservation and educational instruction. A more immediate concern regards the deterioration and unsightliness of the Park Service facilities located on the federal property surrounding the monument.

The Perry Group believes, as I believe, that the construction of a visitors' center, maintenance facility and a staff housing facilities is necessary to support the proper operations of the Monument.

The Need for Housing.

Staff housing for the facility is the most pressing problem. Alternatives to federally funded housing is not practical on the island, since seasonal rates are as high as $1,000 per week on the island for the limited housing available.

Park service employees are currently housed in temporary structures that are basically "summer cottages." The conditions of these facilities is deplorable. The electrical wiring is inadequate and probably unsafe, the plumbing is "patchwork" at best, the walls are cracking, the plaster is falling, and the floors are giving way.

Continued maintenance costs for housing facilities easily exceeds the value of the structures. I have made some photos available of the current housing for the committee's inspection.

To make matters worse, the housing is located in close proximity to the local taverns and the problem inherent thereto until the early hours of the morning. These housing problems combine to make the process of filling the seasonal ranger positions difficult to achieve.

Under the plans submitted by the Park Service, modern housing would be built on existing federal land on the opposite boundary of existing federal property. Facilities will be provided to house the superintendent and chief ranger on a year round basis, as well as 10 to 12 seasonal rangers during the peak summer months.

The Need for the Visitors' Center.

The proposed visitors' center will serve as a multi-purpose facility.

1. A Museum. From its inception, a museum was intended to complement the Monument. The intent to construct the museum was expressed during the 1912 dedication of the "uncompleted" Perry Monument.

Many historical artifacts have been made available to the Monument over the years, however, the staff has NO climate controlled facilities to store them, to preserve them, or to display them for public view. Consequently, many artifacts, though available for donation, are lost.

The Park Service has constructed a small 10'x15' tin shack at the base of the Monument and has placed a hand full of items in the facility to help tell the story of the Battle of Lake Erie. This facility was described in a 1976 Park Service historic structure report as "totally out of character with the memorial column."

The Lake Erie Islands Historical Society is organized on the island, and is currently maintaining a small museum that is funded by private sources. This museum, however, also lacks the needed facilities to preserve and display artifacts from the early 19th century.

The Society is enthusiastically interested in combining efforts with the proposed visitors' center and would assist the Park Service to maintain appropriate historical exhibits for public inspection.

2. Audio-visual center. Plans for the visitor's center also include a small auditorium equiped with state of the art audio visual equipment. The primary purpose of the auditorium would be for presentations on the history of the Battle of Lake Erie and the resulting 175 years plus of peace between the United States and Canada.

This facility could also be made available for other educational or civic functions.

3. Administrative offices. The proposed visitors' center will also include the Park Service's administrative offices for the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial. Public restrooms would also be provided.

The History of the Commitment.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial was constructed in the early 1900's as a co-operative effort between the U.S. Government, and the state governments of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Rhode Island and New York.

Between 1938 and 1980, many promises were made to the local community with no less than five proposals actively considered by the Park Service to construct and develop facilities at the Monument.

Mr. Chairman, the National Park Service is charged with preserving and protecting our national treasures. The Monument at Put-in-Bay is certainly that, a national treasure.

Nearly 165,000 people visited this national treasure last year only to find that the federal property surrounding monument consists of delapidated structures with minimal facilities for the public to learn about a rich heritage of the longest undefended international border in the world.

Mr. Chairman, the Park Service estimates that the cost of planning and construction of the Visitors' Center, housing and maintenance facilities is approximately $10.4 million dollars.

I am pleased to inform the committee that Congressman Don Pease, whose district comes very close to the area, has given his support to this project. I thank the committee for your favorable consideration.

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to be here this morning. I am here to request funding during the coming fiscal year for the planning and construction of a visitor's center, a maintenance facility and for staff housing at Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, located on South Bass Island on Lake Erie.

While we are discussing Lake Erie, I understand Representative Marcy Kaptur, whose district adjoins mine, will be testifying in support of research funding for the Zebra Mussel.

Mr. ATKINS. She is against the Zebra Mussel.

Mr. GILLMOR. She is against the Zebra Mussel and wants to do something about it.

Regarding Perry's Monument, the monument commemorates one of the most important battles in American history. Had we not won that battle, the Northwest Territory and several states would probably be Canadian rather than American.

This is not a new funding request. Rather, it is a completion of a project which has been under federal control since 1938.

Perry's Victory and Peace Memorial was built between 1912 and 1915, in honor of the centennial of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's victory, and also to celebrate 100 years of peace between the United States and Canada.

This granite monument is the third largest in the National Park System. It rises 354 feet above Lake Erie, and only the Washington Monument and the St. Louis Arch are taller.

Behind me is a picture of the monument as it currently appears.

One of the needs is for staff housing. That is the most pressing problem.

Alternatives to federal funding are simply not practical on the island since seasonal rates can run as high as $1000 a week for the limited housing that does exist. Park Service employees are housed in temporary aging structures.

The conditions of these facilities are deplorable. The wiring is unsafe, plumbing is patchwork, walls are cracking. In fact, in some instances the employees have to put furniture over holes in the floor and holes in the walls.

Under the plan submitted by the Park Service, housing would be built on existing federal land. Facilities would be provided to house the superintendent and the chief ranger on a year-round basis as well as 10 to 12 seasonal rangers during the summer months.

The proposed visitor's center would serve as a multi-purpose facility. It would include a museum. Since its inception, a museum was intended to go with the monument. There are many historical artifacts which have been made available to the monument over the years.

However, the staff has no facilities to store them, to preserve them or to display them. As a result, many of these historical artifacts have been lost.

The Park Service has constructed a 10 by 15 foot tin shack at the base of the monument and placed a handful of items there. That facility was described in a 1976 Park Service historical structure report as "totally out of character with the memorial column."

The multi-purpose center would include an audio visual center. The primary purpose of this would be for presentations on the history of the Battle of Lake Erie and the resulting 175 years of peace between the United States, and Great Britain. It would house administrative offices and restrooms.

With all the visitors that come to this facility, there are absolutely no restroom facilities available.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial was constructed in the early 1900's through a cooperative effort of the United States Government and several states, including Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Rhode Island and New York.

Between 1938 and 1980, there were many promises made to the local community with no less than five proposals actively considered by the Park Service to construct and develop facilities.

All of us are charged with the responsibility of preserving our national treasures. Certainly the monument is that, a national treasure, and it does need our help.

Also I am pleased to say that joining me in this request is Congressman Don Pease, whose district adjoins mine on Lake Erie. We share a very strong support for this project.

I thank the subcommittee for its favorable consideration.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you very much, Congressman.

Mr. Regula, our ranking Minority Member, had wanted to be here. He has expressed his strong support for your request. Unfortunately, he has to chair another subcommittee in conflict with this one but he did ask us to pass along to you his support for the project.

Housing is your top priority?

Mr. GILLMOR. Housing is the number one priority. Secondary, the visitor's center.

They have had, in one elevator that goes up in this facility, over 1 million people since 1983. That is only about one out of 10 people that actually visit it. That is the only way they can keep count.

I appreciate your support.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE; ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

WITNESS

HON. RICHARD RAY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Mr. RAY. I am Richard Ray from the Third Congressional District of Georgia. That is the home of Jimmy Carter.

I am here today on two different projects, the Andersonville Cemetery, which is a cemetery that housed prisoners of war during the Civil War. And for continued funding for a portion of the historic site in Plains, Georgia.

Let me just say that the Plains, Georgia, historic site came about because of the fact that Plains, Georgia has about 640 people living there. It is an example of what can happen in America, that a young family boy can go on to be the President of the United States.

This project has enjoyed bipartisan support from both sides of the aisle from the very beginning. The White House has agreed not to block it as we went along.

What we ask for today is a couple of requests.

Mr. ATKINS. You indicated the White House has agreed not to block it. Your request for the Carter National Historic Site is not in the President's budget?

Mr. RAY. No. What I meant is that from the very beginning of the inception of the plan, the White House agreed to support it.

Mr. ATKINS. To support the original authorization legislation?

Mr. RAY. That is right. Last year, the subcommittee provided $200,000 for the stabilization of the high school. The high school was given to the Park Service. We are in the process now of trying to stabilize it. This money last year was put to good use.

We were able to complete all of the asbestos removal from the high school. We are ready to proceed with the work on the school roof, which is the most critical element of stabilization.

The City of Plains, Georgia will be responsible for a portion of the work. Our legislation would involve them.

The local people had to put up 40 percent for the funding of the school. They are working right along with that right now. I am asking this year for consideration of $300,000 for the government's share.

Mr. ATKINS. This school continues to be used as a school?

Mr. RAY. No, it is not in use, but it will be restored to community use. This includes the school rooms that Jimmy Carter and Rosalyn Carter went to school in.

There is an auditorium there. There will be a visitor's center there. It will be a very fine addition.

Seven hundred acres are zoned in a historic manner so it could not be developed without approval of something that would not be befitting of the historic site itself.

My request is for $300,000 for the continued stabilization of the Plains High School for fiscal year 1991.

I will submit my statement for the record in full.

Regarding the Andersonville National Historic Site, we again have requested that participation be part federal and part local. By the way, in Plains, Billy Carter's gas station is not in the site. But it continues to be a visitor's center.

Mr. ATKINS. I might note for the record these pictures are pictures you took yourself?

Mr. RAY. Thank you, sir.

I am requesting for the historic site $250,000, which is needed for the completion of the design of a visitor's center which will cost about $2.5 million. All of this will be underwritten by American ex-prisoners of war.

The $250,000 which we need is to develop septic systems and water lines to the new visitor's center museum. This money would be used to place utility lines underground and remove them from historic areas.

I would also like to tell you, and I will submit this for the record—the cemeteries are the burial site for many Union Soldiers from the States of Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

There are 848 from Illinois, 1,032 from Ohio, 676 from Massachusetts, 1808 from Pennsylvania. You might be surprised that 15 Union Soldiers from Alabama are buried at Andersonville.

Also four members from the 15th infantry are buried there. This is the all black union regiment portrayed in the movie "Glory." A lot of people from all the states come to see this site. It is very beautiful.

I think this fits the center, which will be funded without federal support. If we can get the roads and utility lines in there, it would be helpful in that respect.

I will submit this for the record. I appreciate your letting me testify today.

Mr. ATKINS. Are these copies of the photos, Congressman?

Mr. RAY. Would you like to have them? This is the boyhood home of Jimmy Carter, which is being purchased by the Plains Historic Society.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ray follows:]

FUNDING FOR JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND ANDERSONVILLE HISTORIC SITE

CONGRESSMAN RICHARD RAY

MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear today before the Subcommittee on Interior to make you aware of the need for funding at the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and the Andersonville National Historic Site.

The legislation authorizing the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site passed the House and Senate in 1987 and was signed into law by President Reagan. Under this legislation, the Plains High School, which President and Mrs. Carter both attended, will be renovated with 60 percent of the funding coming from the federal goverment and 40 percent coming from state and local funds. The Park Service and the City of Plains have recently entered into a Memorandum of Understanding for the coordination of all work on the Plains High School.

Last year, the Subcommittee provided $200,000 for the stabilization of the High School. I understand this amount was reduced to $174,000 after sequestration. This money was put to good use by the NPS. They were able to complete all of the asbestos removal from the High School, and have now begun to work on shoring up the school roof which is the most critical element of stabilization. The City of Plains will be responsible for a portion of the work on the roof.

I am requesting your consideration of $300,000 for the continued stabilization of the Plains High School for FY 1991. I believe this money will be well spent because a delay will allow further deterioration which will lead to increased costs in the long run. The people of Plains have already begun work on the roof, so it is essential that the federal government have the funds necessary for their portion of the stabilization.

Regarding the Andersonville National Historic Site, the Park Service is designing a new visitor center/museum for the Site. I want to request $250,000 which is needed for the completion of this design. The construction funds are currently being raised by the American Ex-Prisoners of War who have already raised $58,000 just from their own members. Their goal is $2.5 million, and they plan to begin soliciting businesses and wealthy individuals in the near future.

Andersonville was a confederate prison site during the Civil War. Nearly 45,000 Union prisoners were confined there and over one quarter of the prisoners at Andersonville died during their confinement and were buried near the prison compound. Their burial site has been maintained by the Park Service as a national cemetery.

You might be interested to know that the cemetery is the burial site for many Union soldiers from the states of the members of this Subcommittee. For example, 848 Illinois Union soldiers are buried in Andersonville; 1,032 from Ohio; 767 from Massachusetts; and 1808 from Pennsylvania. You mights be surprised that 15 Union soldiers from Alabama are buried at Andersonville. Also, four members of the 54th Infantry Regiment of Massachusetts are buried there. This is the all-black Union regiment which was portrayed in the movie "Glory."

Andersonville is also in need of $320,000 which would be used to develop septic systems and water lines to the new visitor center/museum. This funding would also be used to place untility lines underground and remove them from the historic areas. However, the $250,000 for the completion of the design for the visitor center/museum is a priority over the funding for septic systems and water lines.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate having the opportunity to testify this morning, and I will be pleased to provide any further information you might desire.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK; MOAB, UTAH RECREATIONAL PROJECTS; UTE INDIAN TRIBE PROJECTS; NAVAJO INDIAN TRIBE PROJECTS

WITNESS

HON. HOWARD C. NIELSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Mr. **ATKINS**. Congressman Nielson.

Mr. **NIELSON**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, my district is bigger than the State of Indiana. Seventy five percent of it is federal land.

Mr. **ATKINS**. I spent some time in the Canyonlands, so I am familiar with it.

Mr. **NIELSON**. In spite of that, we have not come to you very often for things that we need, but I think we need to do that today.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you on behalf of some of the important projects in that district.

Canyonlands National Park has had a growing number of visitors in recent years as the word gets out on the beautiful scenic wonders in Southeast Utah.

Last year, funds were appropriated for the initial phase of a visitors center at the park in order to facilitate and enhance the experience of the visitor. I request that $7.4 million be appropriated in the National Park Service budget for fiscal year 1991 so that the center can be completed.

This park has never had a visitors center and it is the opinion of many in the area, and those outside, that it is a necessary addition. I feel that it makes economic sense to complete the project without delay in order to avoid escalated and drawn out costs.

I was in the Utah state legislature when the bill to establish the park was first enacted. They said at that time it would be fully developed in five years.

That has been 34 years ago, and they are somewhat behind schedule. We funded the Angel's Landing road at the north end, and we have not done further development in the park.

I would like to address another issue that has arisen because of the increased tourism.

The area surrounding Moab, Utah is full of recreational opportunities. The Colorado River runs near Moab so the area has plenty of river runners and other related activities. It is also fast becoming a mecca for mountain bikes and off-road vehicles.

In recent years the increase in the number of weekend visitors have been staggering.

The Bureau of Land Management, Grand Resource Area Office and the concerned citizens of Grand County have been working on solutions to the problems that arise. One of the overwhelming problems is the degradation of the Colorado River because of the inadequate waste facilities and the increasing number of tourists.

Mr. **ATKINS**. Is sewage flowing directly into the river?

Mr. **NIELSON**. In some instances where they can't control it. The cities take care of their own sewage.

The county has only 8000 people, and they have a small police force. Their budget is not sufficient to do what needs to be done there.

They would like to have a chance to increase the waste facilities in that area.

In order to assist the BLM and the local citizens in their efforts, I would like to request $700,000 be appropriated in the BLM fiscal year 1991 budget for use by the Grand Resource Area Office.

These funds would be used for an increase in, and maintenance of, infrastructure to protect the Colorado River and other critical areas. The money is needed for dumpsters, signs, toilets, vehicles, office support, Westwater Canyon and Cisco Landings, et cetera.

The Westwater Canyon will be made a wild and scenic river. It also receives a lot of tourism.

Third, I would like to request in behalf of the Ute Indian Tribe on the Uintah and Ouray Reservations in Utah. They are in dire need of some additional funds in order to provide basic needs such as law enforcement and social services.

The request from the BIA budget is $455,000 to be divided as follows: $200,000 for a permanent increase in their annual base budget for law enforcement on the reservation; $180,000 on a one time basis for 10 new police cars; and $75,000 as a permanent annual base budget increase for the tribes BIA PL 93-638 social services contract.

The BIA was requested to assume full management and supervision of law enforcement on the reservation in 1985 but they have never received adequate funds to do so. Their current vehicles are four years old and the majority have around 120,000 miles on them.

The Ute Tribe is striving to improve the situations of its members, but it needs some additional help.

Lastly, I would like to request some assistance for the Navajo Indian Tribe in San Juan County. Navajo Mountain is a community in Utah that is basically cut off from access to other Utah towns because of extremely poor road conditions, or lack of roads.

Like the Utes, the Navajo Tribe is striving to improve the way of life for its members. I don't think it is too much for them to ask for to have reasonable access to education, medical services, food, and more, in this day and age.

In order to help the Navajo Tribe, I would request that in the fiscal year 1991 BIA budget, $50,000 be appropriated for a feasibility study on the paving of the road from Oljeto to Navajo Mountain.

This also helps in the tribe's own effort to improve itself economically. They have a Marina in that area. This would provide access to the marina.

I recognize that you have many requests before you, and some tough decisions ahead of you. I have done my best to come up with the requests most needed by the constituents in Utah.

Last year there was some interest in starting the Navajo Mountain project, but the money was not there. That is one reason we have cut the amount down to the feasibility study. The county has helped considerably, and they are willing to help, but it is on BIA land, and we do need help in that regard.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.
[The statement of Mr. Nielson follows:]

TESTIMONY OFFERED BY THE

HONORABLE HOWARD C. NIELSON

BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

MAY 16, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY IN BEHALF OF SOME IMPORTANT PROJECTS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF UTAH.

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK HAS HAD A GROWING NUMBER OF VISITORS IN RECENT YEARS AS THE WORD GETS OUT ON THE BEAUTIFUL SCENIC WONDERS IN SOUTHEAST UTAH. LAST YEAR, FUNDS WERE APPROPRIATED FOR THE INITIAL PHASE OF A VISITORS CENTER AT THE PARK IN ORDER TO FACILITATE AND ENHANCE THE EXPERIENCE OF THE VISITOR. I REQUEST THAT $7.4 MILLION DOLLARS BE APPROPRIATED IN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BUDGET FOR FY1991 SO THAT THE CENTER CAN BE COMPLETED.

THIS PARK HAS NOT HAD A VISITORS CENTER IN THE PAST AND IT IS THE OPINION ON MANY IN THE AREA, AND THOSE OUTSIDE, THAT IT IS A NECESSARY ADDITION. I FEEL THAT IT MAKES ECONOMIC SENSE TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT WITHOUT DELAY IN ORDER TO AVOID ESCALATED AND DRAWN OUT COSTS.

NEXT, I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS ANOTHER ISSUE THAT HAS ARISEN BECAUSE OF THE INCREASED TOURISM. THE AREA

SURROUNDING MOAB, UTAH IS FULL OF RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. THE COLORADO RIVER RUNS NEAR MOAB SO THE AREA HAS PLENTY OF RIVER RUNNERS AND OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES. IT IS ALSO FAST BECOMING A MECCA FOR MOUNTAIN BIKES AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLES. IN RECENT YEARS THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF WEEKEND VISITORS HAVE BEEN STAGGERING.

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, GRAND RESOURCE AREA AND THE CONCERNED CITIZENS OF GRAND COUNTY HAVE BEEN WORKING ON SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS THAT ARISE. ONE OF THE OVERWHELMING PROBLEMS IS THE DEGRADATION OF THE COLORADO RIVER BECAUSE OF THE INADEQUATE WASTE FACILITIES AND THE INCREASING NUMBER OF TOURISTS.

IN ORDER TO ASSIST THE BLM AND LOCAL CITIZENS IN THEIR EFFORTS, I WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST $700,000 BE APPROPRIATED IN THE BLM FY1991 BUDGET FOR USE BY THE GRAND RESOURCE AREA OFFICE. THESE FUNDS WOULD BE USED FOR AN INCREASE IN, AND MAINTENANCE OF, INFRASTRUCTURE TO PROTECT THE COLORADO RIVER AND OTHER CRITICAL AREAS. THE MONEY IS NEEDED FOR DUMPSTERS, SIGNS, TOILETS, VEHICLES, OFFICE SUPPORT, WESTWATER CANYON AND CISCO LANDINGS, ETC. THIS AREA IS FULL OF NATURAL WONDERS AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES, THE USE OF WHICH IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TO INCREASE. THIS REQUEST IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT OF THIS BEAUTIFUL AREA FROM UNNECESSARY DAMAGE.

THIRD, I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A REQUEST ON BEHALF OF THE UTE INDIAN TRIBE ON THE UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION IN UTAH. THEY ARE IN DIRE NEED OF SOME ADDITIONAL FUNDS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE BASIC NEEDS SUCH AS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES. THE REQUEST FROM THE BIA BUDGET IS $455,000 TO BE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: $200,000 FOR A PERMANENT INCREASE IN THEIR ANNUAL BASE BUDGET FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ON THE RESERVATION; $180,000 ON A ONE TIME BASIS FOR TEN NEW POLICE CARS; AND $75,000 AS A PERMANENT ANNUAL BASE BUDGET INCREASE FOR THE TRIBE'S BIA PL 93-638 SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRACT.

THE BIA WAS REQUESTED TO ASSUME FULL MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ON THE RESERVATION IN 1985 BUT THEY HAVE NEVER RECEIVED ADEQUATE FUNDS TO DO SO. THEIR CURRENT VEHICLES ARE FOUR YEARS OLD AND THE MAJORITY OF AROUND 120,000 MILES ON THEM. THE UTE TRIBE IS STRIVING TO IMPROVE THE SITUATIONS OF ITS MEMBERS BUT IT NEEDS SOME ADDITIONAL HELP TO ADDRESS THESE CONCERNS.

LASTLY, I WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST SOME ASSISTANCE FOR THE NAVAJO INDIAN TRIBE IN SAN JUAN COUNTY. AS I MENTIONED IN MY TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE LAST YEAR, THERE IS A COMMUNITY IN UTAH THAT IS BASICALLY CUT OFF FROM ACCESS TO OTHER UTAH TOWNS BECAUSE OF EXTREMELY POOR ROAD CONDITIONS, OR LACK OF ROADS. LIKE THE UTES, THE NAVAJO TRIBE IS STRIVING TO IMPROVE THE WAY OF LIFE FOR ITS MEMBERS. I DON'T THINK IT IS TOO MUCH FOR THEM TO ASK FOR TO HAVE REASONABLE

ACCESS TO EDUCATION, MEDICAL SERVICES, FOOD, ETC., IN THIS DAY AND AGE.

IN ORDER TO HELP THE NAVAJO TRIBE I WOULD REQUEST THAT IN THE FY1991 BIA BUDGET, $50,000 BE APPROPRIATED FOR A FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE PAVING OF THE ROAD FROM OLJETO TO NAVAJO MOUNTAIN. I WOULD ALSO HOPE THAT FUNDS AUTHORIZED FOR IMPROVING THE ROAD FROM ARIZONA TO NAVAJO MOUNTAIN WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE IN FY1991 TO EXPEDITE THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION ON THIS ROAD. I WOULD URGE THAT THE WORK ON THE ROADS BE DONE IN CLOSE COORDINATION WITH SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH. IN ADDITION I WOULD HOPE THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL SUPPORT THE PROPOSAL FOR FUNDS PUT FORTH BY THE NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN TSAILE, ARIZONA.

MR. CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE MEMBERS, I RECOGNIZE THAT YOU HAVE MANY REQUESTS BEFORE YOU AND SOME TOUGH DECISIONS AHEAD OF YOU. I HAVE DONE MY BEST TO COME UP WITH THE REQUESTS MOST NEEDED BY THE CONSTITUENTS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF UTAH. I HOPE THAT AS YOU WEIGH ALL THE REQUESTS YOU WILL GIVE THESE DUE CONSIDERATION.

I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP IN THE PAST AND LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU AGAIN THIS YEAR. THANK YOU.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

ZEBRA MUSSEL

WITNESS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. ATKINS. Marcy Kaptur.

Ms. KAPTUR. It is a pleasure to appear before your committee. I notice this is a morning for displays. I would like this one back.

But I thought if you have not had the privilege of meeting some Zebra Mussels, I would bring some along. That is the past that is left over, yes?

Unfortunately, there has not been a good economic use for them. We are producing them by leaps and bounds. When the water hits 55 degrees, these things take off.

Mr. ATKINS. You sent us the Lamprey eels.

Ms. KAPTUR. These are coming. They have the potential to infiltrate our entire intake water system. We have already appeared, several Members, including myself, before Chairman Neal for research funding through NOAA.

We are appearing before you this morning requesting for fiscal year 1991, $1.6 million in funds for research on the Zebra Mussel. This creature, of which you see part of it, has infiltrated our Great Lakes system.

There is no good chowder recipe for these. We can't find an economic use for them. We have to find a control mechanism.

The average female lays 40,000 eggs a year. Because they are so light, they float to the top and get carried by wave length throughout the waters of the Great Lakes.

When they eat the plants and small sea life, they threaten the fish population.

We have been able to bring back much of the fish population after the Clean Water Act was passed. We have the second number of boat licenses in Ohio in the Nation. We are very concerned about what this means for both our recreational as well as our commercial fishing industries.

The mussel is expected to cost an estimated $200 million in losses annually to the fishing industry. Unfortunately, there are no natural predators to this creature.

The Chairman of the Public Works Committee said he would be casting a seed in the Soviet Union where these originated to see if they couldn't find diving ducks or other creatures that could be brought in that could go down and eat these things.

In the meantime, what has happened is they have infiltrated all of our water intake systems in our city. We have our water intake pipes out in the Great Lakes, out in Lake Erie. They get in there.

They multiply faster than you can handle. Our Edison lines are clogged up.

Our city council has had to appropriate $140,000 to buy a chemical feed system at the city's intake within Lake Erie. Monroe, Michigan, had the same problem. There doesn't seem to be any solution. People are concerned about the chemicals that are being talked about now.

Are we going to chlorinate the entire Great Lakes to take care of this? We don't know.

They are spreading throughout the entire system. If there is a possibility you might be able to allocate $1.6 billion for this coming year, there is a total research budget estimated at over $4.6 million a year; $3 million that would come through NOAA this coming fiscal year and then the $1.6 through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

There is authorizing legislation that would authorize funding over five years.

We know that there is no answer to this, unfortunately. We would ask for your favorable consideration and appreciate appearing here this morning.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.

Staff of both the Commerce Subcommittee and this subcommittee have met with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Commerce Department people to get them started on the problem.

We all recognize that not only is it a serious problem for you, but it is one that is going to spread very, very quickly. We will look at that with great interest.

Ms. KAPTUR. You don't have any in Massachusetts yet? They are not on the bottoms of your boats?

Mr. ATKINS. Not yet. We found that your problems in the Great Lakes spread pretty quickly. They came from the Caspian Sea?

Ms. KAPTUR. Yes, that is where they originated.

Mr. ATKINS. Do we know precisely how that happened?

Ms. KAPTUR. They got in the lakes through ballast water and the ships. Also, legislation to require that ballast water be dumped out in the ocean rather than in the seaway system when they come in has been introduced.

A lot of shipping lines don't want those requirements. We get so many creatures in the lakes through that ballast water.

They are talking about chlorinating their systems as a way of trying to clean them out.

It came in about two years ago through ballast water of foreign ships.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you, Marcy.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Kaptur follows:]

NONINDIGENOUS AQUATIC NUISANCE ACT OF 1990
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

Testimony
The Honorable Marcy Kaptur
May 16, 1990

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and (Committee Members present) for the opportunity to testify before you today. I would like to urge the Subcommittee to appropriate adequate funds for research on the zebra mussel, a creature that has infiltrated our Great Lakes and threatens the rest of our fresh water. Because the area I represent includes the shallowest and warmest region in the Great Lakes -- the Lake Erie western basin -- these mussels are multiplying profusely. The average female lays 40,000 eggs a year and the spring, when water temperatures rise above fifty-five degrees, is prime reproduction time.

Zebra mussels are spreading throughout the waterways of Western Lake Erie and the Great Lakes system. The mussels grow and spread rapidly, covering hard surfaces and blocking intake pipes for public water supplies and power plants, spawning beds of some fish, fishermen's nets, boat hulls, and water circulation systems in boats. The rapid growth and expansion of the zebra mussel population in Lake Erie has the potential for creating environmental and ecological problems of proportions equivalent to those experienced in the Great Lakes with the introduction of the sea lamprey and the alewife. Because these mussels feed on the microscopic plant life essential for fish and fresh water marine life, they pose a major threat to the fish population's continued growth in Lake Erie. The mussels also jeopardize sportfishing and the multi-million dollar commercial fish industry. The zebra mussel is expected to cost an estimated $200 million in losses annually to the commercial fishing industry. While the mussels feed on the plankton, there are no natural predators in the Great Lakes that feed on the mussel, thus, exacerbating the problem.

With the advent of spring, the zebra mussels have infiltrated the water intake pipes in Toledo. In an effort to prevent a water crisis similar to that which occurred in Monroe, Michigan when the city had to ration water for two days, the Toledo City Council has recently appropriated $140,000 to buy a chemical feed system at the City's intake crib in Lake Erie. In addition, the University of Toledo has taken the lead to research chemical treatment for zebra mussel control, working with the City of Toledo, the City of Cleveland and Case Western Reserve University.

Increased research funding is needed immediately for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service so that the agency may continue its research into the biological and ecological impacts of the zebra mussel and other exotic species.

I urge the Subcommittee to appropriate funds for this critical problem that threatens all our inland waterways. Federal funds will go a long way toward providing necessary research, control, and educational programs to combat this destructive mussel.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

RIVERSIDE MULTI-SPECIES HABITAT PRESERVE STUDY

WITNESS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. ATKINS. Congressman Brown.

Mr. BROWN of California. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear before you.

What I am seeking is a very small amount of money for the development of a multiple species habitat preservation plan in Riverside County. We made the same request a year ago.

The committee was kind enough to appropriate $500,000 which was distributed amongst three counties in California. What finally trickled down to Riverside County, the county in which I reside, was $50,000.

And we are coming back to request the amount that we sought initially last year. Let me explain the importance of this.

Riverside County is probably the second largest county in the United States. I suspect the neighboring county of San Bernardino, which I also represent, is the largest. The two of them together are about the size of New England. This is the most rapidly growing area in terms of population in the United States today. This puts tremendous development pressure on the counties to accommodate this growth—a very rapid increase in urbanization, the building of new homes, and so forth.

And because of the huge size of this county, over 7000 square miles, I am told, the number of endangered species is extremely large. There are over three dozen species listed as rare, endangered or threatened.

What is happening here, of course, is that as development encroaches upon the habitat of these endangered species, the county is forced to curtail development. We have, for example, the Stephen's kangaroo rat in the area facing the most immediate development.

It has a habitat of about 100 square miles. Development of that entire region has had to be halted as a result of the mandate to protect the habitat of the Stephen's kangaroo rat.

You multiply this situation by a total of two or three dozen endangered species, and you have a problem with the future development. These funds would be used for a feasibility study on a Multiple Species Habitat Preservation Plan which would provide for the protection of a multitude or a multiplicity of these species.

In other words, it would make the most efficient use of our resources while protecting the maximum number of endangered species.

We think this is important from a national perspective. We see increasing pressure on the Endangered Species Act. I am a very strong supporter of that legislation. But, the pressure is coming from inexorable forces of development in the region.

As those forces are built up and are frustrated by the need to protect these endangered species, they begin to attack the act itself and the justification for it. In marginal cases they have succeeded in making considerable inroads in the administration of the act. We think that a demonstration of the most cost effective way to protect the largest number of species would be an invaluable asset to the country as a whole.

It would be welcomed by local government, environmentalists, by developers, by the entire community. We urge on you the importance of helping us out in this regard.

It will be money which will be repaid many times over in terms of the savings and additional cost to the community and to the developers.

I have a statement which is somewhat more coherent than my remarks, and I would ask that you include that in the record at this point.

[The statement of Mr. Brown follows:]

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.'s

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify before the committee today on behalf of the Multiple Species Habitat Preservation Plan in Riverside County, California.

This plan would develop wildlife preserves that would protect all endangered species within the county, and would help prevent additional species from being listed. This innovative approach to endangered species management appears to be the first of its kind in the country, and could serve as a model for other regions experiencing similar problems with multiple endangered species. Developers, planners, and environmentalists have enthusiastically joined efforts to support this wildlife plan.

Riverside County is one of the fastest growing areas in the nation. As the county continues to develop rapidly, more and more species are being listed as endangered as their habitats are encroached upon or eliminated entirely. Riverside County is now the home of some 37 species that are either listed as "endangered" or "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act. One of the endangered species--the Stephen's kangaroo rat--has prevented desperately-needed, affordable housing from being constructed. Where homes are being built, developers pay approximately $10,000 in fees--some of which is used to protect the kangaroo rat and other endangered species. This added cost is being passed directly on to the homebuyer. Although it seems odd to link endangered species to affordable housing, this is exactly what is happening in Southern California.

If development restrictions are invoked to protect all of these species, the result will be a patchwork of restrictions that will make new construction and economic expansion nearly impossible. This "patchwork" plan would not be suitable for the endangered species either: the best habitat management plan is an integrated plan serving all species.

A multi-species habitat plan would develop a comprehensive strategy to balance the need to protect the environment and endangered species, with the need for economic development. Environmental consultants have already begun investigating areas in Riverside County that could be established as sanctuaries for different species of plants and animals in the area. This conservation plan would help the county avoid last-minute planning reevaluations whenever a species becomes listed. Furthermore, entire ecological systems could be preserved under this plan, instead of protecting wildlife merely on a species-to-species basis.

Last year, Riverside County requested $750,000 for a multiple species habitat preservation plan. The Senate included $500,000 in its Interior Appropriations Bill for projects in three California counties. When all was said and done, Riverside received only $50,000 of this funding. Today I ask for an additional appropriation of $700,000 in Fiscal Year 1991 for the multi-species preservation plan.

I urge your support for the Multiple Species Habitat Preservation Plan in Riverside County. I believe that this will provide a reasonable, long-term solution to the problem of endangered species management in growing areas throughout the country.

Mr. ATKINS. Who would do the actual acquisition and maintain and run the demonstration?

Mr. BROWN of California. Apparently it would be the county government that would be responsible for doing it. They are the ones who are responsible at the present time for carrying out the mandated Endangered Species Act. Of course, they are the ones who are under pressure.

Most of this is an unincorporated area. Some of it is already a part of some of the cities.

Basically the responsibility goes to the county government in this situation.

Mr. ATKINS. I am very sympathetic to the concept. I think it makes a tremendous amount of sense. There is a problem in terms of our creating a precedent for us putting federal monies into the Fish and Wildlife Service budget for county land acquisition.

That is the concern. I think last year we put money in that would provide technical assistance for the county from the Fish and Wildlife Service. I would like to see if we can't find a way to get over that problem. The difficulty is that once we open the door for us to direct federal appropriations for——

Mr. BROWN of California. Well, I am certainly not—I yield to the judgment of the committee. I am not sure that this is for land acquisition. This would not buy much land out there. It may be that this is for technical assistance. It is for a demonstration project as to how you would go about achieving the goals of the multi-species protection.

Mr. ATKINS. The question is not so much the acquisition problem, but who would run the demonstration? That would be the county or the Fish and Wildlife Service?

Mr. BROWN of California. We think it would be the county. It would be the same as for the half million that was appropriated last year.

Mr. ATKINS. Last year those funds went to three separate counties?

Mr. BROWN of California. Three separate counties. I don't know that it went for multi-species habitat demonstrations. It was obviously for improving the operations of the Endangered Species Act. I would be glad to work with you with regard to the precedence, and the procedures on this.

I certainly don't want to do anything that would create something that you couldn't live with. We think the successful demonstration of this project would create a precedent which could be used and save money throughout the United States.

Mr. ATKINS. Certainly we are in desperate need in that area. We probably need new approaches to habitat protection for endangered species.

Mr. BROWN OF CALIFORNIA. I would challenge you to find another place in the United States, or at least in one county, where there are as many endangered species representing such a challenge to the environmental process.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you very much.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

NATCHEZ NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

WITNESS

HON. MIKE PARKER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. ATKINS. Congressman Parker?

Mr. PARKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a prepared statement. I ask unanimous consent to insert it into the record.

Mr. ATKINS. All right.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Parker follows:]

CONGRESSMAN MIKE PARKER
MAY 16, 1990 TESTIMONY
US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman, Committee members, and colleagues, I want to thank you for allowing me to come before you today on behalf of the Natchez National Historical Park. When I testified last year, I spoke of the initial state and local commitments to the project: a total of $1.5 million in capital improvements, another $160,000 in recurring local taxes, and several acres of public property for the Park. I also discussed the extensive Park Service planning activities.

The people of Mississippi join me in thanking you for funding the initial acquisitions and first year funding of the Park. I am pleased to report that this money was well spent. The state and local governments remain committed to cost sharing and the Park Service continues with its planning. But before getting into those details, let me update you on the Park itself.

The Natchez National Historical Park (NNHP) is operating as we speak. Yesterday, May 15, with the purchase of the Melrose estate, the Park Service officially assumed management of this historic site. Melrose was in superb condition, eliminating down time for physical improvements. A Site Manager has been in Natchez for several months, preparing for operations, so that now the Park service can"hit the ground running". The NNHP will be fully operational during the height of the 1990 visitor season.

As you will recall, the law creating the NNHP set several milestones in the planning process. The Park Service has done an excellent job of meeting them.

The first of these was the study of Fort Rosalie to determine its national significance and integrity, completed last July.

The next item was the Historic Properties Study and development of an Historic District Boundary. This work is nearly complete, with local input on the boundaries scheduled for this summer.

Also necessary was a report on extension of the Natchez Trace Parkway into the City of Natchez. The Park Service and the Federal Highway Administration have conducted the work. I expect the report to be forwarded this summer for Congressional review.

Another requirement was the establishment of an Advisory Commission for the Park. At the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the city, state and Park Service submitted nominations. I expect the appointments to be made this summer.

The City of Natchez has followed the advice of the National Park Service in its own planning activities. In response to the 1988 Park Feasibility Report, City officials have begun reworking their preservation and sign ordinances. State government and the National Trust are helping financially with -this project.

After receiving the Natchez Trace Extension Report, the City and County initiated a traffic engineering project to address the issues raised in the report.

The City is also developing a comprehensive Tourism Master Plan to better prepare for the increase in tourism resulting from the Park.

In an effort to keep things moving, a local non profit foundation commissioned appraisals on the properties within the Fort Rosalie site and have forwarded the documents on the Park Service. The Park Service reviews of these appraisals are the basis of our funding requests.

The financial commitments of the state and local governments continue. Later this year, the city will conduct a $700,000 repair and overlay for streets leading to and within the downtown historic district. Already underway is a series of restoration and cleanup projects in the downtown and along the river front. The $70,000 in work involves the City, downtown businesses and non profit organizations.

All these capital projects are in addition to the private sector $1.74 million value in kind donation for the Melrose portion of the Park.

ALTOGETHER, STATE, LOCAL AND PRIVATE COMMITMENTS TOTAL OVER $4.3 MILLION DOLLARS.

Given this level of effort, I hope that this committee will consider continued funding for the NNHP. Let me briefly mention the items of need.

The Park Service has advised me that, based on these recent appraisals, they will need $3.75 million to acquire the privately held 21 acres at Fort Rosalie. The City's five acres of road and river front will be donated.

The Park Service estimates that a total of $501,000 is necessary to operate the Melrose portion of the NNHP in fiscal 1991. This assumes a full time equivalent staff of thirteen people.

.The Park Service Regional Office estimates that approximately $150,000 is necessary to continue the general management plan, which is due October 1991.

These sums total $4,401,000.

In closing, may I say that the people of Mississippi are very excited about the Natchez National Historical Park. It has the potential to become a major regional historical attraction with significant economic benefits for the area. I believe that the initial success of this project results from the high level of cooperation between the National Park Service, state government, local officials and the private sector. I am also convinced that future success will depend on this continued federal, state and local participation. I hope you will encourage this partnership of by acting favorably on this request. As always, I am grateful for your consideration, and am available to answer any questions you might have on the project.

Again, thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Atkins**. Before you start, and we will enter your statement into the record, Congressman Whitten was extremely interested in the Natchez National Historic Park.

He is, unfortunately, unable to be here today. But, he has expressed his strong interest on this a number of times to us.

Mr. **Parker**. Well, his interest is something that I appreciate a great deal. It is something that we in the Fourth District and we in the State of Mississippi, are thankful for in more ways than one.

Last year when we were before the committee, I was able to talk about a lot of different things that the state and local governments have agreed to do as far as getting the funding.

Your committee was kind enough to begin the funding for the Natchez National Historical Park. Even as we speak here now, the Natchez National Historic Park is operating. Yesterday, on May 15, the purchase of Melrose was completed. The Park Service officially assumed management of this historic site.

With Melrose being in such superb condition, it eliminated any time for down time for physical improvements. A site manager has been in Natchez for several months preparing for the operation of the park.

In essence, the Park Service has been able to hit the ground running. Natchez National Historical Park will be fully operational during the height of the 1990 visitor season.

Let me just mention one thing. I just left a joint hearing of the Banking and Public Works Committees. Those committees are receiving the report of the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission.

Throughout that commission's report the social and economic needs that we have in a seven-state region are addressed. The report outlines programs that could be best illustrated by projects like the Natchez National Historic Park which constitutes an investment in our part of the country.

I think that it is significant that that report addresses what we are trying to do here and recommends the continuation of funding to complete the Natchez National Historical Park.

I could go through an entire litany of investments that local and state governments have made as far as the different types of street repair and downtown revitalization in Natchez. Local, state and private sources have provided much of the money that has been put into the park itself. These resources have been used in getting the city, county, and the entire area ready for the park itself.

But, suffice it to say, altogether, state, local and private commitments total over $4.3 million. That is a tremendous amount of money for a rural area, a town where the total population is less than 10,000 people.

Given this level of effort, I would hope that his committee will consider continued funding of the Natchez National Historical Park.

The Park Service advised me that based on the recent appraisals they have made of the property, they will need an additional $3.75 million to acquire the privately held 21 acres at Fort Rosalie. The City of Natchez owns five acres of road and riverfront.

It will be donated. The Park Service estimates that they will need a total of around $501,000 to operate the Melrose portion of the Natchez Historical National Park for fiscal year 1991. This assumes a full-time equivalent staff of 13 people.

The Park Service regional office estimates that approximately $1[illegible]0,000 is necessary to continue the general management plan which is due in October of 1991. These sums total $4.4 million.

In closing, may I say that the people of Mississippi are very excited about the Natchez National Historic Park. It has the potential of becoming a major regional historical attraction with significant economic benefits for the area.

The tremendous success of this project results from the high level of cooperation between the National Park Service, state government, local officials and the private sector. I am also convinced that future success will depend on this federal, state and local participation.

I hope you will encourage this partnership by acting favorably on this request.

As always, I am grateful for your consideration and am available for any questions.

Mr. **Atkins**. Thank you, Mike.

Tell me, is there anything presently constructed on the Fort Rosalie site?

Mr. **Parker**. This is Brad Chism, who is on the Natchez National Historical Park Foundation staff down there and is putting all of this information together. This entire area of Fort Rosalie, how many owners are there?

Mr. **Chism**. There are 26 parcels of land as it stands right now. A good number of those have existing structures on them.

Mr. **Atkins**. Those structures are historic structures?

Mr. **Chism**. No, sir.

Mr. **Atkins**. You would demolish those structures?

Mr. **Chism**. The assumption is they would be moved or demolished.

Mr. **Atkins**. What would you do with the Fort Rosalie site eventually?

Mr. **Chism**. I think the Park Service's predisposition is not for reconstruction. We have been told that is not the trend. The plan is yet to be finalized.

Mr. **Atkins**. Thank you very much.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND; CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

WITNESS

HON. BEN JONES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Mr. **Atkins**. Congressman Jones.

Mr. **Jones**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to testify in support of land acquisition for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.

I would like to summarize the written statement I would like to submit for the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Jones follows:]

COMMITTEES
PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION
AVIATION
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION
WATER RESOURCES

VETERANS' AFFAIRS
COMPENSATION, PENSION AND INSURANCE
HOUSING AND MEMORIAL AFFAIRS

FRESHMAN CLASS WHIP

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

BEN JONES
4TH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

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WASHINGTON DC 20515
(202) 225-4272

DISTRICT OFFICE
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SUITE 250
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DECATUR GA 30030
(404) 371-8810

Statement of Congressman Ben Jones
Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations
May 16, 1990

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and other members of the Committee, for the opportunity to testify in support of land acquisition funds for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.

The Chattahoochee Recreation Area was established on August 15, 1978 by Public Law 95-344 for the purposes of preserving and protecting a 48-mile segment of the Chattahoochee River and certain adjoining lands from Buford Dam downstream to Peachtree Creek. Congress authorized $72.9 million to acquire 6,300 acres.

In 1984, amending legislation redefined the boundaries and increased the authorized acreage to 6,800 and the authorized appropriation to $79.4 million to compensate for acres lost out of the original 6,300 to development.

Of the 6,800 acres authorized for acquisition, approximately 4,100 have been acquired in 13 separate units. With last year's appropriation of $2.9 million, approximately $79 million has been appropriated by Congress for the Chattahoochee Recreation Area.

I appreciate the Committee's support last year for $2.9 million for the Recreation Area. The Park Service has dedicated these funds to purchase the 313 acre McGinnis Ferry tract and is currently in negotiations with the land trustees. We anticipate a successful conclusion shortly.

For Fiscal Year 1991, the Administration has not requested any money for land purchases at the Chattahoochee River Recreation Area. This is unfortunate because the Recreation Area has a demonstrable need for at least $2,950,000.

I respectfully request a Fiscal Year 1991 funding level of $2,950,000 for land acquisition at the Chattahoochee River Recreation Area. Although with this appropriation the Recreation Area would exceed its authorized ceiling, according to U.S. Code Section 490L-9 (a)(3), Recreation Areas enacted prior to the Ninety-Sixth Congress may exceed their statutory ceiling by either 10% of the authorized ceiling, or $1 million, whichever is greater. The Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area was enacted before the Ninety-Sixth Congress and 10% of the authorized ceiling is $7.9 million.

With an additional $2,950,000 for the Recreation Area the Park Service could add 4 acres at the Island Ford Unit, 5 acres at the Gold Branch Unit, 25 acres at the Bowmans Island Unit, and 13 acres at the Holcomb Bridge Unit. The option the Park Service now holds to purchase the 13 acres at Holcomb Bridge expires in February of 1991. If the Park Service does not receiving funding this year to purchase it, we will lose this valuable land to development. Holcomb Bridge and Island Ford are in my Congressional District, Bowmans Island is split between Congressmen Darden and Jenkins, who both support this funding request. With your permission, I would like to submit for the record a more detailed breakdown of the $2,950,000 funding request.

Mr. Chairman, and other members of the Committee, Holcomb Bridge, Island Ford, and Bowmans Island are in the upper half of the Park. This area of the Park has had the fastest growth in visitation. In 1985, it had visitation of 50,000 persons yearly, in 1989 this had grown to 160,000. Just this May 11, an article in the Atlanta Constitution ran with the headline "Popularity of Parks Threatens to Pave Them Over." The article notes that during the summer about 15,000 people visit per weekend. The article describes cars doubled parked and backed up onto the freeway waiting to get into the Park. More and more people use this Park every year, and we need additional acreage to accommodate demand.

The Recreation Area is within one of the fastest developing areas in Georgia, and the lands protected in the Recreation area provide citizens with some of the only public access to the river for fishing, rafting, and recreation, as well as an important buffer for water quality protection. The Park Service competes with developers for purchase of the property, and if the Park Service does not have funds available for purchase we could lose these areas to development.

Local governing jurisdictions have been supportive of the Park, and just recently, the Fulton County Commission deferred consideration of a rezoning permit to allow construction of a 313 housing unit at McGinnis Ferry and directed the trustees of McGinnis Ferry to negotiate with the Park Service.

This $2,950,000 funding request has the support of local environmental groups, members of the Georgia delegation, and national organizations like the National Parks and Conservation Association. I recently received a letter from the Association requesting that I support a funding level of $5.4 million; that funding request was endorsed by twenty national environmental organizations including the National Audubon Society, the Wilderness Society, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Sierra Club. With your permission, I would like to submit the letter from the National Parks and Conservation Association for the record.

Congressman Elliott Levitas, who represented the Fourth District from 1976-1984, said, "the Chattahoochee River Recreation Area consists of 14 park areas joined together by the river itself like a string of pearls." With the Committee's support, we can add to that string of pearls, which is a treasure not only for our enjoyment, but for the enjoyment of our children, and our children's children, and many future generations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I am happy to answer any questions on my request.

Mr. JONES. We in Georgia appreciate the committee's support last year for $2.9 million for the recreation area. The Park Service has dedicated these funds to purchase the 313-acre McGinnis Ferry Tract. We anticipate a successful conclusion of those negotiations shortly.

I respectfully request for fiscal year 1991 a funding level of $2,950,000 for land acquisition for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. With an additional $2,950,000 the Park Service could add four acres at the Island Ford Unit, five acres at the Gold Branch Unit, 25 acres at the Bowmans Island Unit, and 13 acres at the Holcomb Bridge Unit.

The option the Park Service now holds to purchase the 13 acres at Holcomb Bridge expires in February of 1991. If the Park Service does not receive funding, we will lose this valuable land to development.

Holcomb Bridge and Island Ford are in the Fourth Congressional District, the District I represent. Bowmans Island is split between the Ninth and Seventh Districts, which are represented by Mr. Darden and Mr. Jenkins; both support this funding request.

With your permission, I would like to submit for the record a more detailed breakdown.

[The information follows:]

Breakdown of $2,950,000 Funding Request for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request a fiscal year 1991 funding level of $2,950,000 for land acquisition at the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. The funding request breaks down as follows:

$200,000 could be used to purchase four acres at the Island Ford Unit. $200,000 is a rough estimate of the purchase price for the four acres. The Park Service has been contacted by the owner to determine the Park Service's interest. This would preserve over 500 feet of river frontage and elimination of one of the remaining inholdings in the unit.

$500,000 could be used to purchase 4.5+ acres at the Gold Branch Unit. $500,000 is a rough estimate of the purchase price for the 4.5+ acres. This would preserve over 500 feet of river frontage and a residence on the property would serve as an excellent interpretive center. The owner has expressed an interest in selling to the National Park Service. If not, then the property will likely be subdivided for other houses.

$150,000 for 15 acres at the Bowmans Island Unit in Gwinnett County. $150,000 is a rough estimate of the purchase price for the 15 acres. It would preserve approximately 1600 feet of river frontage for trail use and eliminate one of two land locked inholdings in the unit.

Approximately $2 million for 13 acres at Holcomb Bridge. Each acre was recently appraised at $145,000. It would preserve this area from development and expand the 21+ acre Holcomb Bridge Unit. Twenty-two acres of the 35-acre Holcomb Bridge tract has been purchased through exchange, leaving approximately 13 acres to be purchased through additional exchanges or fee. The owner, Mr. Hammett, has agreed to hold this remaining acreage for two years to allow the National Park Service to purchase as much as possible. This agreement expires in February of 1991.

$100,000 for 10+ acres at Bowmans Island in Gwinnett County. $100,000 is a rough estimate of the purchase price for the 10 acres. It would preserve approximately 1400 feet of river frontage for trail use and eliminate one of two land locked inholdings in the unit. The owner has expressed an interest in selling to the National Park Service since the property is land locked and access is difficult.

Total funding request: $2,950,000.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, Holcomb Bridge, Island Ford and Bowmans Island are in the upper half of the park. In 1985, it had visits of 55,000 visitors yearly; in 1989, this had grown to 160,000 visitors. More and more people use the park every year, and we need additional acreage to accommodate this demand.

The recreation area is within one of the fastest developing areas in Georgia, perhaps in the United States, and the lands protected in the recreation area provide citizens with some of the only public access to the river for fishing, rafting, recreation, as well as an important buffer for water quality protection.

The Park Service competes with developers for purchase of the property, and if the Park Service does not have the funds available for purchase, we could lose these areas to development.

This funding request has the support of local and national environmental groups like the National Parks and Conservation Association. I recently received a letter from the Association requesting that I support a funding level of $5.4 million, and that funding request was endorsed by 20 national environmental organizations, including National Aubudon, the Wildnerness Society, the National Wildlife Federation and the Sierra Club.

With your permission, I would like to submit this letter from the National Parks and Conservation Association for the record.

[The information follows:]

70th NPCA ANNIVERSARY

National Parks
and Conservation Association

MAR 30 1990

PAUL C. PRITCHARD
President

The Honorable Ben Jones
514 Cannon House Office Building
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Jones:

The National Parks and Conservation Association wishes to thank you for your strong support of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area over the years. We and the millions of Americans who use and take pride in our great national treasures preserved in the National Park System thank you for your help.

Unfortunately, the nature of protecting such treasures requires constant action to keep pace with the ever accelerating destructive forces of our modern society. This constant problem coupled with previous administrations' decisions to minimize or eliminate appropriations for land acquisition at units of the National Park System has intensified our already serious problems.

Twenty national environmental organizations spent considerable time reviewing land acquisition needs and have selected, what we believe to be, the highest priority projects.

In your District, we are very concerned about land acquisition for Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. The funding level required to accomplish the needed acquisition is $5.4 million, for Fiscal Year 1991.

I recognize the difficulty of funding in these tight budget years, but cannot accept the argument that such problems mean we should forego necessary funds to protect the National Park System that took Congress over 100 years to establish. I know you share my views and hope you will make the effort to convince the Appropriations Committee that these funds are needed to protect Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.

Sincerely,

PC

1015 Thirty-First Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007 - 4406
Telephone (202) 944-8530 . Fax (202) 944-8535

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Mr. **Jones.** My predecessor, Congressman Elliott Levitas, who represented the Fourth District from 1976 to 1984, said, "The Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area consists of 14 park areas joined together by the river itself like a string of pearls."

With the committee's support, we can add to that string of pearls, which is a treasure not only for our enjoyment, but our children and our children's children, and many future generations.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you very much.

Tell me, then, the acreages you have listed in your testimony, is that the total they would acquire with the $2.95 million? You have four acres at Island Ford, five acres at Gold Branch, 25 at Bowmans Island, and 13 at Holcomb Bridge Unit?

Mr. **Jones.** That is correct. Any first monies would go toward the Holcomb Bridge Unit, because of the pressure of the deadline, when the option expires

Mr. **Atkins.** But that figure would cover all of those acquisitions?

Mr. **Jones.** Yes.

Mr. **Atkins.** And each one of them has development proposals pending?

Mr. **Jones.** If you have seen what has happened in the Atlanta area recently, particularly in the North Atlanta area where this is located, everything is under consideration for development. This river property, too, is prime property. The price has increased dramatically in the last 10 years as growth in the area has increased.

Mr. **Atkins.** With these acquisitions, how much land is there in the designated area in your authorization that will would be appropriate for Federal acquisition?

Mr. **Jones.** Well, we are still hopeful, you know, in the long term, of acquiring additional acreage in the authorized boundry. Organizationally, the recreation area consists of 6,800 acres. We have purchased so far 4100 acres, so there is still a long way to go.

Mr. **Atkins.** The difference between the 41 and the 68 is all potentially available for Federal acquisition. That land has not been developed, as of yet?

Mr. **Jones.** That is correct.

Mr. **Atkins.** Thank you very much.

Mr. **Jones.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

CONGAREE SWAMP

WITNESS

HON. FLOYD SPENCE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. **Atkins.** Congressman Spence.

Mr. **Spence.** Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Atkins.** Good morning. How are you? Do you have a statement?

Mr. **Spence.** I have it. I also have a letter I sent to the committee, if I might, from the delegation, I would like to resubmit. I know how busy you are, and I don't want to take up a lot of your time.

We do have a statement.

Mr. ATKINS. We will read it carefully.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Spence follows:]

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN FLOYD D. SPENCE IN SUPPORT OF ADEQUATE FUNDING IN FY90 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONGAREE SWAMP NATIONAL MONUMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I am here today to express the interest of the entire South Carolina delegation for funding for the Congaree Swamp National Monument which is located in my district, the Second Congressional District of South Carolina. Along with my statement I am submitting a delegation letter, which was recently sent to you, in support of this request. I deeply appreciate the opportunity that you have provided for me to address the Committee.

I am sincerely grateful for the appropriations that your Committee has provided to Congaree over the years, including $3 million in Fiscal Year 1989 and $1.5 million in FY 90 for land acquisition. As you know, these acquisitions were authorized by Public Law 100-524 which provided for the addition of 7,000 acres to the Monument in order to consolidate the boundary and to facilitate more efficient management of the area.

This year, it is estimated that $4 million dollars will be needed to purchase the remaining acres. Also, $475,000 is requested for the planning phase of the development of a visitor's center and related facilities.

After your many years of dealing with Congaree, I think that you are probably familiar with the valuable and irreplaceable natural resources to be found there. Congaree is one of the few surviving remnants of the old southern bottomland hardwood forest. Several endangered plant and animal species and national champion trees make it their home.

It is my understanding that there is particular urgency involved in the land aquisition situation this year. It has been reported to me that logging could be imminent on some tracts of land along the southern border. Additionally, encroaching development surrounding the capital city of Columbia, just twenty miles away, poses a potential threat to the ecosystem of the Monument. Also, the agreement between the Trust for Public Land and Georgia-Pacific for the corporation's Phase II lands requires that the transaction be completed by December 31, 1990. These Georgia-Pacific lands amount to about 50% of the total lands to be acquired and have already received an approved appraisal from the Park Service. An efficient conveyance of all lands would be desirable. It appears that land management implementation and appraisals are proceeding smoothly and an expeditious completion of the acquisitions is possible if sufficient funding can be provided by Congress.

I know that I am just one amongst many Members from whom you have heard in support of several worthy projects. I can readily understand how difficult the Subcommittee's decision will be in deliberating which of these will be granted a share of scarce federal funding. However, I think the Congaree Swamp National Monument is a significantly unique resource that is imminently threatened. I hope you will agree with me that it merits full funding.

Again, I sincerely appreciate your time today in hearing my comments in favor of funding for the Congaree Swamp National Monument.

FLOYD SPENCE
2D DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

COMMITTEES
ARMED SERVICES
STANDARDS OF
OFFICIAL CONDUCT
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

COUNTIES
BAMBERG LEXINGTON
CALHOUN ORANGEBURG
RICHLAND

KEN BLACK
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

May 8, 1990

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates, III
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior
B-308 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We, the Members of the South Carolina delegation, would like to request continued funding for the Congaree Swamp National Monument, located in the Second District of South Carolina. We respectfully submit for your Committee's consideration the amount of $4 million for land acquisition and $475,000 for development of the visitors' center.

We are grateful for the previous appropriations afforded by your Committee to this project. While we recognize that you will face a difficult task in allotting scarce federal dollars, it seems that adequate funds this year are vital. After delays in the Land Protection Plan and appraisals, in part due to Hurricane Hugo, land acquisition is moving forward and continued progress is important in order to preserve the quality and availability of the acreage to be acquired. Landowners have patiently withheld logging of their tracts. Also, it is our understanding that the agreement between the Trust for Public Land and Georgia Pacific for the corporation's Phase II lands requires that the transaction be completed by December 31, 1990. A rapid and efficient conveyance of all lands would be preferred.

In your years of dealing with Congaree, you are no doubt familiar with the valuable natural treasures to be found there. National champion trees and several endangered plant and animal species make this preserve their home. Therefore, we would be most grateful for every favorable consideration that could be given to providing for the desired funding levels.

Sincerely,

Floyd D. Spence
FLOYD D. SPENCE

Liz J. Patterson
ELIZABETH J. PATTERSON

ARTHUR RAVENEL

John M Spratt Jr
JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

Butler Derrick
BUTLER DERRICK

Robin Tallon
ROBIN TALLON

Mr. SPENCE. You are familiar with it, anyway.

Over the years, you have been very helpful, and I know last year, you appropriated $3 million. This year, we are requesting the final acreage. We need about $4 million. The thing that concerns me, I guess, what we worry about is the logging, and part of which could be imminent in certain parts of it.

Also, the agreement between the Trust for Public Land and Georgia-Pacific for the corporation's Phase II lands requires that the transaction be completed by December 31st, 1990. This accounts for about 50 percent of the property that we are trying to acquire.

I don't want to go into detail about the worthiness of the project and about all the trees and species of plants and animals we have, but I appreciate what you have done before, and I ask your consideration of this additional funding at this time.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you very much. As you know, the committee has been very sympathetic.

Mr. SPENCE. You have, and I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman, I really do.

Mr. ATKINS. We will do our ~~best,~~ given the fiscal constraints we face.

Mr. SPENCE. I appreciate your consideration. I know you have a big job ahead of you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

METAL CASTING RESEARCH; EASTERN OIL SHALE; FWS AQUACULTURE

WITNESS

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mr. ATKINS. Congressman Harris.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Regula and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you today. You have all been very helpful to me in meeting the needs of my District, and I want to thank you for that past help as well as ask your assistance again this year for some of the same efforts.

You may all recall my interest in aquaculture research and, in particular, in expanding the research mandate of the Fish and Wildlife Service to include non-game fish which have commercial farming potential.

Two years ago, this subcommittee initiated an expansion of the research mandate to include such non-game species as tilapia and catfish. Specific research plans were spelled out in the testimony of Dick Smith of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service last year and the year before.

One of my research facilities is located in Perry County, Alabama, in my District, which is also the heart of an intensive and expanding fish farming industry. I am pleased to report to you that the research program outlined by Dick Smith is proceeding and that this Federal facility is working in close cooperation with both the State of Alabama's Fish Farming Center and the State's land grant university, Auburn University. Their collective efforts are addressing major problems facing commercial aquaculture, including hybridizing efforts to improve the commercial value of these species, disease control, nutritional requirements and pond management.

As we have discussed before, major Federal research efforts have been made on behalf of all species of livestock, and most row crops, fruits and vegetables. However, until this subcommittee took its actions of the last several years, there has not been a comparable Federal effort to meet the needs of aquaculture.

In order to continue this commitment, I am requesting this subcommittee continue to fund the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service efforts at its Perry County facility, and that such funding be in the amount of $1.2 million in order to meet both the research and personnel costs, as well as fund modest capital improvements at this unique and irreplaceable facility.

I would remind the subcommittee that previous testimony has substantiated that this facility is performing research which is not duplicated elsewhere and that its physical facilities, likewise, cannot be duplicated. If the research we are talking about is not funded here, quite simply, it will not be performed, and that will be a loss, not only to my District, but to all of those who have an interest in aquaculture.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to appear too greedy in my request, but there are two energy-related matters within this subcommittee's jurisdiction which I am also interested in. On March 6, 1990, the House passed H.R. 1243—and I might add, by over 400 votes—authorizing up to $5 million for metal casting technology research.

This legislation would authorize up to three national research facilities and would require 50–50 matching funds from industry and/or the academic institutions at which such facilities might be located.

The aim of this legislation is to develop more efficient, energy-conserving metallurgical technologies, and to rapidly make such new technologies available to industry, so as to improve our competitiveness in this very basic industrial process.

Most of our international competitors, such as the Germans and the Japanese, already fund such national research efforts. The Senate has passed comparable legislation and a conference committee should complete its work in the near future. I would ask this subcommittee to give serious consideration to the report of the conference committee, and to make every effort to fund this program.

As you may know, Alabama has a tremendous metallurgical industry; in fact, Birmingham was once known as the "Pittsburgh of the South," and the metal casters in our State are unanimous in their support of this cooperative government and industry approach.

Third, but not least, I would ask the subcommittee to continue its past support of the Eastern oil shale research. We are all aware of the increasing proportion of foreign oil in America's energy consumption. Projects which reduce our dependency on these foreign sources are worthy of our consideration and support.

We have significant energy resources in Eastern oil shale, a substance which is easily mined and for which the technology for conversion to liquid fuels now exists.

The United States Geological Survey has estimated that some 250 billion barrels of Eastern oil shale are recoverable through surface mining, and an oil yield per acre of approximately 100,000 barrels. As recovery technology improves, the potential oil yields are estimated to increase by nearly 300 percent from these estimates, meaning that recoverable oil from this resource could well amount to over 600 million barrels. This would be almost twice our current proven domestic oil reserves.

The conversion technology has been developed by the University of Alabama's Mineral Resources Institute as part of a multi-year program. The aim of this project is to increase the capacity and efficiency of this new technology, known as "pressurized fluidized-bed hydro-retorting," to the point that oil shale can be converted to a liquid fuel at a commercially reasonable price, particularly compared to other "alternative fuels."

In order to fully utilize this potential resource, we must continue the research on technology for improving conversion from oil shale to liquid fuel. We already know that as a matter of physics and chemistry, such conversion is possible, but it will require additional research, as contemplated by this subcommittee in its past actions, to make this potential resource a commercial reality.

The next goal of this research program is to move from bench-level technology to a processing unit which could convert approximately 2.5 tons per hour. In this testing phase, oil shale from three Eastern States would be processed at the University of Alabama-run facility and the concentrates which were extracted there would be shipped to Chicago for further treatments in the pressurized fluidized-bed hydro-retort process mentioned earlier.

At the conclusion of this round of testing of the conversion-extraction process, an independent cost estimate will be prepared by an international engineering firm.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the subcommittee will see fit to provide full funding for this next, previously-contemplated phase of this research program. I understand that it will require $8.5 million and I think that money will be well spent.

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee. I again appreciate your past help, and ask for your favorable consideration of the matters I have raised today. I would respond to any questions.

Mr. Atkins. Thank you very much, Congressman. Your full statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Harris follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN CLAUDE HARRIS

BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

MAY 16, 1990

Chairman Yates, Mr. Regula, and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you today. You have all been very helpful to me in meeting the needs of my district, and I want to thank you for that past help as well as ask your assistance again this year for some of the same efforts.

You may all recall my interest in aquaculture research, and, in particular, in expanding the research mandate of the fish and wildlife service to include non-game fish which have commercial farming potential. Two years ago this subcommittee initiated an expansion of the research mandate to include such non-game species as tilapia and catfish. Specific research plans were spelled out in the testimony of Dick Smith of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service last year and the year before. one of the research facilities is located in Perry County, Alabama, in my district, which is also the heart of an intensive and expanding fish farming industry. I am pleased to report to you that the research program outlined by Dick Smith is proceeding and that this federal facility is working in close cooperation with both the state of Alabama's fish farming center and the state's land grant University, Auburn University. Their collective efforts are addressing major problems facing commercial aquaculture, including hybridizing efforts to improve the commercial value of these species, disease control, nutritional requirements, and pond management. As we have discussed before, major federal research efforts have been made on behalf of all species of livestock, and most row crops, fruits and vegetables. However, until this subcommittee took its actions of the last several years, there has not been a comparable federal effort to meet the needs of aquaculture. In order to continue this commitment, I am requesting this subcommittee continue to fund the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service efforts at its Perry County facility, and that such funding be in the amount of $1.2 million (one million, two-hundred thousand dollars) in order to meet both the research and personnel costs, as well as fund modest capital improvements at this unique and irreplaceable facility. I would remind the subcommittee that previous testimony has substantiated that this facility is performing research which is not duplicated elsewhere and that its physical facilities, likewise, cannot be duplicated. If the research we are talking about is not funded here, quite simply, it will not be performed, and that will be a loss, not only to my district, but to all of those who have an interest in aquaculture.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to appear too greedy in my request, but there are two energy-related matters within this subcommittee's jurisdiction which I am also interested in. On March 6, 1990, the House passed H.R. 1243, authorizing up to $5 million (five million dollars) for metal casting technology research. This legislation would authorize up to three national research facilities and would require fifty-fifty matching funds from industry and/or the academic institutions at which such facilities might be located. The aim of this legislation is to develop more efficient, energy-conserving metallurgical technologies, and to rapidly make such new technologies available to industry, so as to improve our competitiveness in this very basic industrial process. Most of our international competitors, such as the Germans and the Japanese, already fund such national research efforts. The Senate has passed comparable legislation and a conference committee should complete its work in the near future. I would ask this subcommittee to give serious consideration to the report of the conference committee, and to make every effort to fund this program. As you may know, Alabama has a tremendous metallurgical industry, in fact, Birmingham was once known as the "Pittsburgh of the south," and the metal casters in our state are unanimous in their support of this cooperative government and industry approach.

Third, but not least, I would ask the subcommittee to continue its past support of the eastern oil shale research. We are all aware of the increasing proportion of foreign oil in America's energy consumption. Projects which reduce our dependency on these foreign sources are worthy of our consideration and support.

We have significant energy resources in eastern oil shale, a substance which is easily mined and for which the technology for conversion to liquid fuels now exists.

The United States Geological Survey has estimated that some two-hundred and fifty billion barrels of eastern oil shale are recoverable through surface mining, with an oil yield per acre of approximately one-hundred thousand barrels. As recovery technology improves, the potential oil yields are estimated to increase by nearly 300% from these estimates, meaning that recoverable oil from this resource could well amount to over six hundred million barrels. This would be almost twice our current proven domestic oil reserves.

The conversion technology has been developed by the University of Alabama's mineral resources institute as part of a multi-year program. The aim of this project is to increase the capacity and efficiency of this new technology, known as "pressurized fluidized-bed hydro-retorting," to the point that oil shale can be converted to a liquid fuel at commercially reasonable price, particularly compared to other "alternative fuels."

In order to fully utilize this potential resource, we must continue the research on technology for improving conversion from oil shale to liquid fuel. We already know that as a matter of physics and chemistry, such conversion is possible, but it will require additional research, as contemplated by this subcommittee in its past actions, to make this potential resource a commercial reality.

The next goal of this research program is to move from bench-level technology to a processing unit which could convert approximately two-and-one-half tons per hour. In this testing phase, oil shale from three eastern states would be processed at the University of Alabama-run facility and the concentrates which were extracted there would be shipped to chicago for further treatments in the pressurized fluidized-bed hydro-retort process mentioned earlier. At the conclusion of this round of testing of the conversion/extraction process, an independent cost estimate will be prepared by an international engineering firm.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the subcommittee will see fit to provide full funding for this next, previously-contemplated phase of this research program. I understand that it will require $8.5 million (eight-point-five million dollars) and I think that money will be well spent.

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee, I again appreciate your past help, and ask for your favorable consideration of the matters I have raised today.

Mr. **Atkins**. Do you expect the conference committee, on your metal casting technology research bill, will have completed their work by the time we are ready to present this legislation, the appropriations bill, on the Floor?

Mr. **Harris**. It is our hope that we will. As you know, I haven't been here long enough to be on a conference committee, but we are certainly pushing and hoping that it will be. That is the reason I wanted to mention it to the committee, so if it is possible, we would like consideration. It is a very exciting area for us.

Mr. **Atkins**. There is—as you are aware—some difficulty in our moving out ahead of the authorization process, and the extent to which they can be encouraged to complete their work certainly makes our life a lot easier in our efforts to assist. You expect that the matching funds will be available from industry or academic institutions?

Mr. **Harris**. Yes, sir. They are very excited about this. The industry is very excited. It is one where we feel a partnership like this is necessary, and hope that we don't get into the situation that we got in with our steel industry, which we almost lost.

Foreign competition is really hurting us, and this is something that we see in the industry as a way we can help get new technology and get it into the field.

Mr. **Atkins**. That will be hard cash?

Mr. **Harris**. It is cash and in-kind contribution, as well as some technology transfer that was added in the Senate bill. That has not been resolved.

The House bill provided for some in-kind contribution, but technology transfer was also added in the Senate.

Mr. **Atkins**. Now, the research station at Perry County is just doing research on tilapia and catfish? Are they doing any other species?

Mr. **Harris**. Originally, most of the research was on striped bass, which they are still doing, but we asked the committee, and you were gracious enough to expand its research mandate because of the booming industry.

Mr. **Atkins**. Those are the only two non-game species they are doing?

Mr. **Harris**. That is my understanding.

Mr. **Atkins**. Do you know if they have any plans to expand the tilapia and catfish?

Mr. **Harris**. If they do, we would have to ask you to expand our mandate. The catfish industry is very exciting, and it has really helped so many farmers down there that over the years—it has got them all in a situation where they have something to look forward to tomorrow.

Mr. **Atkins**. We are even eating it in New England.

Mr. **Harris**. We certainly recommend it, and I wish I had some to pass around this morning.

Mr. Atkins. That is right. Thank you very much.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

MERCED RIVER

WITNESS

HON. GARY CONDIT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Atkins. Congressman Condit.

Mr. Condit. I appreciate the opportunity to come before you today to request funds in the fiscal year 1991 Interior Appropriations bill for land acquisition along the Merced River in my District.

In 1987, Congress enacted legislation to designate most of the main stem and the entire south fork of the Merced River as a component of our wild and scenic rivers system. I was a strong supporter of this legislation, and am working with the Bureau of Land Management to insure the proper management and preservation of this important natural resource. I have recently introduced legislation that would extend this protection to the lower portion of the Merced River.

The Merced River offers spectacular scenery and excellent fishing. It is also a favorite recreation resource for rafters and hikers. Several forms of wildlife including deer, black bear, and cougar are found in the area and many rare plant species are located along the river banks.

To help with the protection of this river, Congress authorized funds for acquisition of certain parcels of land within the wild and scenic corridor. Purchase of these lands will preserve the wildlife and plant habitat found along the river, and assist the Bureau of Land Management in carrying out its management plan.

Acquisition will allow BLM to provide sites for primitive camping, sanitation, picnicing and put-in and take-out areas for river rafters. I am requesting the appropriation of $250,000 in fiscal year 1991 to acquire the needed lands.

I am pleased that the President has also proposed this funding in his budget recommendations to Congress. This appropriations request is supported by the local government and national conservation organizations.

The Merced is a special place for many of my constituents and to thousands of visitors of Yosemite National Park each year. The appropriation of $250,000 to acquire these critical lands will help guarantee the protection of the Merced for many generations to come.

I appreciate your consideration of my request.

Mr. Atkins. Thank you.

The $250,000 will buy how much acreage?

Mr. Condit. The acreage is about one quarter mile along the sides of the river. I can't give it to you in terms of acreage. The

$250,000 will acquire all the land that the report from 1987 indicated needed to be purchased.

Mr. Atkins. And that would be managed by the Bureau of Land Management?

Mr. Condit. Correct.

Mr. Atkins. Thank you very much. Your statement will be included in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Condit follows:]

Testimony by Rep. Gary Condit

Interior Appropriations Subcommittee

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman:

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

WITNESS

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. ATKINS. Congresswoman Slaughter.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if you would mind if I summarize my statement?

Mr. ATKINS. I would be delighted. Your full statement will entered into the record.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Slaughter follows:]

Women's Rights National Historical Park

Congresswoman Louise M. Slaughter

Testimony before the Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior

May 16, 1990

I am delighted to join you today in offering my wholehearted support for the further development of the Women's Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls, New York. It is an honor to lend a hand to efforts to pay homage to the American woman's struggle for equal rights.

The home of the Women's Rights National Historical Park is a small town of about 7,500 residents, but it was there -- in the former Wesleyan Chapel -- that the first women's rights convention was held in 1848. Some 300 participants filled the Church to draft a declaration of sentiments, calling for such radical reforms as equal pay for equal work, the right to own and inherit property, and the right to vote.

These were revolutionary ideas for the times, but the drive of convention participants such as Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton paid off in the years that followed. Women still have an uphill battle ahead of them, but we owe a debt of gratitude to these pioneers who chose to trade the comfort of the status quo for their belief in equality for all people. It was a stand that brought them scorn and even ridicule, but they kept their heads high and continued the fight throughout their lives.

The achievements of women in the fields of social outreach, health, education, government, science, and industry; and the expressions of women in the arts and literature are confirmation of the ideas spawned at the first women's rights convention at the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls.

This birth of the women's rights movement is no less a historical milestone than the American Revolution or the Civil Rights struggle. All three represent a fight for equality and freedom. Women are 52 percent of the population, yet it was not until 1920 that the men in our society broke down and conceded that we were people, not property and should therefore have the right to vote.

It is this historical context that makes it so important to support the $11.8 million appropriation to renovate the Chapel and its adjoining visitor center -- to give the Women's Rights National Historical Park the status it deserves as a monument to the women who made it possible for us to hold jobs, succeed in business and run for public office.

Visitors have been steadily noting the Park's significance since it opened on December 28, 1980. Visitation has been marked by a 30 percent increase, with more and more families choosing the Park and a tour of its buildings as a lesson for their children.

Renovations of the Wesleyan Chapel and the adjoining visitors center will afford the Park an even greater opportunity attract visitors and spread the message of the women's movement.

The Women's Rights National Historical Park is the only site in the nation that commemorates the organized efforts of women to achieve equality in American society.

The Park should get the recognition -- and the funding -- it deserves. I urge you to support the $11.8 million appropriation to maintain and expand this important symbol of women's quest for equality.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I am here to give my support to the Women's Hall of Fame located in Seneca Falls, New York. Not an awful lot of people know about it, but they are beginning to.

Seneca Falls is a town of about 7500 people, a river town, and in 1848, a group of women, including members from my area, Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt, all converged on Seneca Falls to have the first women's rights convention.

They wanted the right to own property, to inherit. They wanted equal pay, and they wanted the right to vote. They got the right to vote in 1920, but we only got two out of three, as you know.

The Women's Hall of Fame is a Federal facility, and is a testimony to the human spirit and the dedication that women have brought to this country since its founding. It is considered to be at this point a very important tourist area for the State of New York. and we need money for some repair and for some expansion there.

There are some very interesting foundations that are also raising money, and looking at perhaps a major dispute settlement center. There are a number of things that we can try to do, but it is a place the United States should have some pride in.

It was very difficult for those women in those days to get the kind of courage it took to get together and ask for those things, defying many times their husbands ~~and~~ families and government and church and everything else.

They said then, in this America, we all came for promise and hope. There should be the same kind of promise and hope for 52 percent of the population. I am coming to give my support, as well, for the recommendation for $11 million to contribute to the Women's Hall of Fame.

Mr. ATKINS. $11.8 million?

Ms. SLAUGHTER. $11.8.

Mr. ATKINS. I like the way Rules Committee rounds things off.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I know as a Scotch woman, I should have said $12, 11 and a little.

Mr. ATKINS. What will the $11.8 go towards?

Ms. SLAUGHTER. We want to restore the Wesleyan Chapel, which was the meeting place. At this point now, the money has already been spent, both the Federal and private and State money to buy up some of the property of some of the women that were so important in that area and made them museums. There is also a Women's Hall of Fame Building in the town of Seneca Falls, an historical perspective building museum that is used by schools all over the country and provides a lot of information of the women of that day that has gotten lost.

That was also an area when women's contributions were completely overlooked as inventors and people who made tremendous contributions. Now we even think perhaps Einstein's wife was much smarter than anybody wanted to admit, but we are trying to right some of those wrongs and try to see to it that in this society, women's rights will be upheld and that future generations will know what kind of sacrifice that the founding mothers made.

Mr. ATKINS. So, at this point, we have most of the land acquisitioned?

Ms. **Slaughter**. The land acquisition is over with. We need some more money for the chapel. The chapel has turned into a laundromat over the years, and we were able finally to get that back. We need some money to try to renovate that.

Mr. **Atkins**. There is an irony there that the site of the birth of the women's movement turned into a laundromat with mostly single men doing their laundry, I bet.

Ms. **Slaughter**. If it weren't for women like Susan B. Anthony, I wouldn't be here sitting as a Member of the House of Representatives, so I certainly recognize my debt.

Mr. **Atkins**. Will it be an interpretive center?

Ms. **Slaughter**. Absolutely. There is already. We want to expand that. It has already become a tourist attraction and is growing. It is a place where families can come. The setting is really quite beautiful, using part of the old Eisenhower College Campus, as well, which is also a Federal facility. We envision great things for it, if we are able to get it up and going as a national center for conferences and dispute settlement.

Mr. **Atkins**. That is being done. The conferences and dispute center is being done with private monies?

Ms. **Slaughter**. It is a combination, but there are foundations now. There is some Federal money in it. Actually, by using part of the old Eisenhower campus, part of that was built with Federal money. Part of that is privately owned.

Mr. **Atkins**. The money is for the actual programs, not the physical structures?

Ms. **Slaughter**. Some of that is provided by the National Park Service now, because it is already a national park.

Mr. **Atkins**. Thank you very much.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

WITNESS

HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. **Atkins**. Mr. Bustamante. Hello. Your full statement will be placed in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bustamante follows:]

REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN ALBERT BUSTAMANTE

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, I THANK YOU FOR GIVING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE FUNDING REQUESTS I HAVE MADE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

TO REFRESH YOUR MEMORY ABOUT THE MISSIONS, THE PARK WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1978 THROUGH LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY MY TEXAS COLLEAGUE, SENATOR LLOYD BENTSEN. SINCE THAT TIME, THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS ADMINISTERED THE PARK THROUGH A UNIQUE SET OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, THE STATE OF TEXAS, BEXAR COUNTY, THE SAN ANTONIO RIVER AUTHORITY, AND THE CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF SAN ANTONIO. THE PARTIES INVOLVED IN THESE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS HAVE IN FACT BEEN EXTREMELY COOPERATIVE. THE MISSIONS PARK BOASTS COMPLETE LOCAL SUPPORT, BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC.

THE HISTORY OF THE MISSIONS IS LONG AND COMPLEX, SO I WILL NOT DESCRIBE IT IN GREAT DETAIL HERE. BUT I WILL SAY THAT THE STORY OF THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS IN SAN ANTONIO IS OF GREAT HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOUTHWEST IN PARTICULAR. THESE ARE THE MOST COMPLETE SPANISH COLONIAL STRUCTURES IN THE COUNTRY AND THEY PROVIDE AN UNPARALLELED FIRST-HAND LOOK AT THIS PART OF OUR HISTORY. THE PURPOSE OF THE HISTORICAL PARK IS TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR PRESERVATION, RESTORATION, AND INTERPRETATION. IT IS A NOBLE PURPOSE, AND ONE TO WHICH I AM COMPLETELY DEDICATED.

YESTERDAY, I INTRODUCED A BILL TO ALMOST DOUBLE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE MISSIONS PARK, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN OF 1982 AND A RECENTLY COMPLETED BOUNDARY STUDY. FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BOUNDARY EXPANSION WOULD COST AN ESTIMATED $4.5 MILLION, BUT WOULD NOT REQUIRE ANY APPROPRIATED FUNDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1991. MANY OF THE ACQUISITIONS INVOLVED WOULD SIMPLY REQUIRE CHANGING THE TITLE OF A GIVEN TRACT OF LAND FROM THE STATE, CITY, OR THE CHURCH OVER TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. ALL AUTHORITIES

ND PRIVATE CITIZENS INVOLVED ARE IN COMPLETE SUPPORT OF ALL THE RECOMMENDED ANGES. MY BILL WOULD ALSO RAISE THE DEVELOPMENT CEILING ON THE PARK, SET A $500,000 WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARK. TO DATE, ONLY $200,000 HAS BEEN APPROPRIATED FOR "DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES," MR. CHAIRMAN, THAT MONEY BEING EARMARKED LAST YEAR AS ADVANCED PLANNING MONEY FOR A VISITOR CENTER AT MISSION SAN JOSE. FOR ANY SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT TO TAKE PLACE AT THE MISSIONS PARK, THE LEGISLATIVE CEILING ON DEVELOPMENT MUST BE RAISED.

THIS BRINGS ME TO MY FUNDING REQUESTS FOR THE PARK FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991. FIRST, I AM REQUESTING A $314,000 INCREASE IN THE OPERATING BUDGET OF THE PARK. THIS FIGURE WAS INCLUDED IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET AND I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT IT. THE MONIES ARE ESSENTIAL FOR THE PARK TO MEET EVEN MINIMAL MAINTENANCE, INTERPRETATION, AND STAFFING NEEDS FOR FY91. I WILL DISCUSS THE THE MAINTENANCE, INTERPRETATION, AND STAFFING SITUATION LATER.

SECOND, I AM REQUESTING $400,000 IN ADVANCE PLANNING MONIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF VISITOR FACILITIES, A DEMONSTRATION FARM, AND LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT AT MISSION SAN JUAN. THE IRRIGATED LABORES, OR FARMLANDS, WERE CENTRAL TO THE MISSION ECONOMY AND THEREFORE MISSION LIFE. THE RECREATED LABORES WOULD PROVIDE A VALUABLE HISTORICAL LINK TO THE AGRICULTURAL PAST OF THE UNITED STATES. VISITOR FACILITIES AT MISSION SAN JUAN WOULD BE EQUALLY IMPORTANT IN INTERPRETING THIS ASPECT OF THE MISSION STORY FOR PARK VISITORS.

FINALLY, I AM REQUESTING $8,000,000 FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAJOR VISITOR FACILITIES AT MISSION SAN JOSE. AS MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY, CONGRESS HAS ALREADY APPROPRIATED $200,000 FOR THE PLANNING OF THIS PROJECT. THIS VISITOR CENTER WOULD BE THE CENTRAL VISITOR FACILITY FOR THE ENTIRE MISSIONS PARK AND WOULD INCLUDE A 10,000 SQUARE FOOT BUILDING WITH EXTENSIVE AUDIO-VISUAL AND OTHER INTERPRETIVE EXHIBITS TELLING THE MISSIONS STORY. IT WOULD ALSO

REQUIRE A 150 CAR AND 12 BUS PARKING LOT, NECESSITATING REMOVAL AND RELOCATION OF UTILITIES, ROADS, AND PARKING LOTS CURRENTLY AT THE SITE. THE VISITOR FACILITY WOULD PROVIDE THE CENTRAL POINT OF QUINCENTENNIAL ACTIVITY AT THE MISSIONS. THE MISSIONS HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TO PLAY A CENTRAL ROLE IN THE QUINCENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS AND APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS THIS YEAR IS ESSENTIAL IF THE FACILITY IS TO BE READY BY COLUMBUS DAY, 1992.

THESE REQUESTS ALONE DO NOT TELL THE FULL STORY OF THE MISSIONS PRESENT SITUATION, MR. CHAIRMAN. THEIR SITUATION IS DESPERATE, AND IT IS TIME FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO RESPOND. THE SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK HAS NOT SEEN ONE FEDERALLY FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT. NOT ONE. AND BELIEVE ME, MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS NATIONAL TREASURE IS IN DIRE NEED OF SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT.

LET ME GIVE YOU A FEW EXAMPLES. RESTROOM FACILITIES ARE NON-EXISTENT OR SUBSTANDARD, SOME EVEN POSING HEALTH RISKS. THE BATHROOMS AT MISSION SAN JUAN, FOR EXAMPLE, HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED AS SQUALID BY THOSE WORKING AT THE PARK. THE OTHER MISSIONS BARELY MEET MINIMUM SANITATION STANDARDS WITH THEIR RESTROOMS. THERE ARE NO HANDICAPPED FACILITIES AT ANY OF THE MISSION SITES. REGULAR VISITOR FACILITIES ARE NO BETTER. THERE ARE NO GUIDED TOURS AND NO ORIENTATION TALKS AT ANY OF THE MISSION SITES. THE VISITOR FACILITIES AT MISSION SAN JUAN MUST CLOSE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS BECAUSE THE HEAT INDEX IS SO HIGH THAT IT'S DANGEROUS. THESE ARE NOT THE CONDITIONS ONE EXPECTS TO FIND AT A NATIONAL PARK.

THE RANGER'S OFFICES AT MISSION SAN JOSE PROVIDE ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE MISSIONS' UNDERDEVELOPMENT. THEIR OFFICES WERE IN SOME OF THE OLD INDIAN QUARTERS UNTIL THEY WERE MOVED RECENTLY TO A TRAILER JUST OUTSIDE THE

SSION. WHY DID THEY HAVE TO MOVE? BECAUSE THEIR QUARTERS WERE UNSAFE -- E WALLS ARE NOT STABLE - AND THEIR QUARTERS POSE SERIOUS HEALTH HAZARDS -- EY WERE INFESTED WITH RATS TO THE POINT WHERE THE RANGERS WOULD FIND RAT EXCREMENT COVERING THEIR DESKS SOME MORNINGS.

THERE ARE ALSO TREMENDOUS SECURITY PROBLEMS AT THE PARK. LAST YEAR, LOS COMPADRES, THE OFFICIAL "FRIENDS" GROUP AT THE MISSIONS, REPORTED OVER $100,000 IN THEFT LOSS BY VISITORS. THE MAJORITY OF THIS THEFT IS ATTRIBUTED TO GANGS WHO BREAK INTO CARS PARKED AT THE MISSIONS AND STEAL ITEMS SUCH AS CAMERAS, CASSETTE DECKS, AND THE LIKE. THE PARK DOES NOT HAVE THE STAFFING OR THE FUNDS TO COMBAT THIS KIND OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. LOS COMPADRES, TO ITS CREDIT, IS HAVING SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS INSTALLED IN SOME OF THE PARKING LOTS. PROPER, SAFE FACILITIES AND SURVEILLANCE OF PUBLIC AREAS, HOWEVER, IS PROPERLY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THIS KIND OF BURDEN SHOULD NOT BE SHOULDERED BY A PRIVATE SECTOR GROUP AT A NATIONAL PARK.

THESE ARE JUST A FEW EXAMPLES, MR. CHAIRMAN. I ASSURE YOU, THE LIST GOES ON. THIS IS A DISGRACEFUL AND UNACCEPTABLE CONDITION OF NEGLECT I AM DESCRIBING. FOR THIS REASON, I HOPE THE SUBCOMMITTEE WILL GIVE THE MOST SERIOUS CONSIDERATION POSSIBLE TO MY REQUESTS. I FIRMLY BELIEVE IT IS TIME FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO FULLY ASSUME ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO PRESERVE, RESTORE, AND INTERPRET THE SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK. ANYTHING LESS THAN DEDICATED SUPPORT AT THIS POINT COULD MEAN THE LOSS OF VITAL PARTS OF THE PARK THROUGH DETERIORATION. I HOPE WE WILL NOT LET THIS HAPPEN. THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION THIS MORNING.

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to discuss the funding requests I have made for development of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

To refresh your memory about the Missions, the park was established in 1978 through legislation introduced by my Texas colleague, Senator Lloyd Bentsen. Since that time, the National Park Service has administered the park through a unique set of cooperative agreements with the city of San Antonio, the State of Texas, Bexar County, the San Antonio River Authority, and the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio.

The parties involved in these cooperative agreements have in fact been extremely cooperative. The Missions Park boasts complete local support, both private and public.

The history of the Missions is long and complex, so I will not describe it in great detail here. But I will say that the story of the Franciscan Friars in San Antonio is of great historical importance to the United States and to the Southwest in particular. These are the most complete Spanish colonial structures in the country and they provide an unparalleled first-hand look at this part of our history.

The purpose of the historical park is to provide for the Missions' preservation, restoration, and interpretation. It is a noble purpose, and one to which I am completely dedicated.

Yesterday, I introduced a bill to almost double the boundaries of the Missions Park, in accordance with its general management plan of 1982 and a recently completed boundary study. Full implementation of the boundary expansion would cost an estimated $4.5 million, but would not require any appropriated funds in fiscal year 1991.

Many of the acquisitions involved would simply require changing the title of a given tract of land from the State, city or the church over to the Federal Government. All authorities and private citizens involved are in complete support of all the recommended changes.

My bill would also raise the development ceiling on the park, set at $500,000 with the establishment of the park. To date, only $200,000 has been appropriated for development of essential public facilities, Mr. Chairman. That money being earmarked last year as advanced planning money for a visitor center at Mission San Jose.

For any serious development to take place at the Missions Park, the legislative ceiling on development must be raised.

This brings me to my funding requests for the park for fiscal year 1991. First, I am requesting a $314,000 increase in the operating budget of the park. This figure was included in the President's budget, and I urge you to support it. The monies are essential for the park to meet even minimal maintenance, interpretation and staffing needs for fiscal year 1991. I will discuss the maintenance, interpretation and staffing situation later.

Second, I am requesting $400,000 in advance planning monies for development of visitor facilities, a demonstration farm, and landscape development at Mission San Juan. The irrigated labores, or farmlands, were central to the Mission economy and, therefore, Mission life.

The recreated labores would provide a valuable historical link to the agricultural past of the United States. Visitor facilities at Mission San Juan would be equally important in interpreting this aspect of the Mission story for park visitors.

Finally, I am requesting $8 million for the construction of major visitor facilities at Mission San Jose. As mentioned previously, Congress has already appropriated $200,000 for the planning of this project. This visitor center would be the central visitor facility for the entire Missions Park and would include a 10,000-square foot building with extensive audio-visual and other interpretive exhibits telling the Missions story.

It would also require a 150-car and 12-bus parking lot, necessitating removal and relocation of utilities, roads, and parking lots currently at the site. The visitor facility would provide the central point of quincentennial activity at the Missions.

The Missions have been designated by the National Park Service to play a central role in the quincentennial celebrations and appropriation of funds this year is essential if the facility is to be ready by Columbus Day 1992.

These requests alone do not tell the full story of the Missions' present situation, Mr. Chairman. Their situation is desperate, and it is time for the Federal Government to respond. The San Antonio Missions National Historical Park has not seen one Federally-funded capital improvement since its establishment, not one. And believe me, Mr. Chairman, this national treasure is in dire need of support and development.

Let me give you a few examples. Restroom facilities are nonexistent or substandard, some even posing health risks. The bathrooms at Mission San Juan, for example, have been described as squalid by those working at the park. The other Missions barely meet minimum sanitation standards with their restrooms. There are no handicapped facilities at any of the Mission sites.

Regular visitor facilities are no better. There are no guided tours and no orientation talks at any of the Mission sites. The visitor facilities at Mission San Juan must close during the summer months because the heat index is so high that it is dangerous. These are not the conditions one expects to find at a national park.

The ranger's office at Mission San Jose provides another example of the Missions' underdevelopment. Their offices were in some of the old Indian quarters until they were moved recently to a trailer just outside the Mission. Why did they have to move? Because their quarters were unsafe—the walls were not stable; and their quarters posed serious health hazards—they were infested with rats to the point where the rangers would find rat excrement covering their desks some mornings.

There are also tremendous security problems at the park. Last year, Los Compadres, the official "friends" group at the Missions, reported over $100,000 in theft loss by visitors. The majority of the theft is attributed to gangs who break into cars parked at the Missions and steal items such as cameras, cassette decks, and the like.

The park does not have the staffing or the funds to combat this kind of criminal activity. Los Compadres, to its credit, is having surveillance cameras installed in some of the parking lots. Secure, safe facilities and surveillance of public areas, however, are properly the responsibility of the Federal Government.

This kind of burden should not be shouldered by a private sector group at a national park. These are just a few examples, Mr. Chairman. I assure you, the list goes on. This is a disgraceful and unacceptable condition of neglect I am describing.

For this reason, I hope the subcommittee will give the most serious consideration possible to my requests. I firmly believe it is time for the Federal Government to fully assume its responsibility to preserve, restore and interpret the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

I appreciate your consideration, Mr. Chairman, and support. And that will end my statement.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you very much. Is there a problem presently with the actual condition of the Mission sites and restoration, and rehabilitation of those sites, or is the problem mostly ancillary visitor facilities?

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. It is an overall problem. Of course, if we are to restore this by the Quincentennial in 1992, it is, of course, of utmost urgency to try to get some of these monies to prepare for that date.

Mr. ATKINS. Is there any damage done to the buildings themselves because of the conditions, or are they fairly well protected?

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. They are fairly well protected, but there is some damage.

Mr. ATKINS. It is primarily restroom and parking facilities?

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. And also administrative.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you so much.

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Thank you.

Mr. ATKINS. We will take a recess for voting.

[Recess.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF; HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

HON. LINDY BOGGS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Mr. ATKINS. Mrs. Boggs.

Mrs. BOGGS. Thank you for this opportunity to appear before the subcommittee to discuss several items that are of importance to me. I would like to have my full statement included in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Boggs follows:]

STATEMENT OF
REPRESENTATIVE LINDY BOGGS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman,

Thank you for this opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee to discuss several items that are of importance to me. At the outset let me express my sincere appreciation to you and the other members of the Subcommittee for your assistance in providing funds for the acquisition of the Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge and for the repair of the levee that borders the Refuge. On May 1st Secretary Lujan formally took possession of the property on behalf of the Interior Department and the Bayou Sauvage refuge finally became a reality. As a result of this action, 18,000 acres of coastal wetlands have been preserved for the enjoyment of the Nation. This Refuge has a tremendous potential to become an ideal center for public understanding of our coastal wildlife and ecosystem.

Mr. Chairman, my position on the need for a vigorous yet environmentally sensitive program for oil and gas leasing on Federal Outer Continental Shelf lands is known to this Subcommittee. Currently we are awaiting a recommendation from President Bush on the scope and pace of additional leasing activities on the Alaska, California and Florida coasts and elsewhere. I am very concerned to learn that some have called for additional restrictions on offshore operations in the Gulf of Mexico. This is a disturbing development to say the least.

I think the facts speak for themselves:

-The Gulf currently is this country's most productive offshore petroleum area. Since 1954, wells in the Gulf of Mexico have produced more than 7 billion barrels of crude oil, more than 87% of this country's total OCS production

-Today, about 15% of the oil and 29% of the natural gas this country produces comes from offshore wells. These are predominantly located in the Gulf of Mexico.

-While we urgently need major new offshore discoveries, the Gulf of Mexico will remain one of the nation's most productive offshore areas for years to come. The U.S. Department of the Interior estimates that another 32 billion barrels of crude oil could lie beneath federal waters surrounding the United States and much of this oil can be found beneath the waters of the Gulf.

Mr. Chairman, over the years offshore drilling opponents have successfully locked up most of our nation's Outer Continental Shelf.

Virtually all the best offshore oil and gas prospects are now off-limits. It makes no sense to put additional restrictions on the one area we currently rely on the most for offshore production.

The United States needs the oil that comes from the Gulf of Mexico. U.S. oil imports recently reached a 10-year high. In fact, we import about one-half of the oil we use. Meanwhile, U.S. oil production is at an all-time low and our reliance on OPEC is as high as it was before 1973.

Americans now use more than 17 million barrels of oil a day. But we produce only 7.4 million barrels of oil a day, a deficit that should be of concern to all Americans and to all of us in the Congress.

Those opposed to offshore drilling ignore the environmental record of OCS development. The U.S. petroleum industry has operated on the Outer Continental Shelf for more that 35 years, yet spills are rare from offshore drilling platforms. In fact, since 1975, when current federal offshore regulations went into effect, less than one-thousandth of one percent of the oil produced in federal OCS areas has been spilled.

Offshore drilling opponents talk about tanker accidents, but fail to distinguish these tragedies from offshore drilling. Fully 95% of the oil from offshore platforms is moved ashore by pipeline, not tanker. The less oil we produce offshore, the more we will have to import from overseas, thus increasing tanker traffic and the risks of accidents.

The bottom line is that this nation runs on oil. Do we really want to prevent our nation from drawing on the potentially vast petroleum resources off our coasts? Do we really want to rely on more and more foreign oil to satisfy our energy needs?

The Gulf of Mexico has been a valuable U.S. petroleum resource for more than 35 years. the United States needs to face the facts: Making it more difficult to draw upon the Gulf's offshore resources can only increase our domestic energy deficit. We need to remove these harmful and unnecessary offshore leasing moratoria, and not extend them to areas that we rely on so heavily to meet our energy needs.

I would like to turn to the fine historic preservation program this Subcommittee has so long supported through grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This excellent program combines the dedication and energy of local, state and federal government with the efforts of the private sector in a real private/public partnership. This Subcommittee has kept a highly successful and worthwhile program, alive over the past nine years when it was threatened by budgetary neglect.

I am pleased and encouraged to see that the President's fiscal year 1991 budget includes $33,665,000 for the National Trust. While the amount provided for in the President's budget keeps the State Preservation Offices in business, carrying out a myriad of services for the private and public sectors, it falls short on the need for "bricks and mortar" grants, those monies available for physical preservation work.

Additional funds for physical preservation work would provide for the rescue, stabilization and restoration of endangered landmark properties, as well as for much needed archaeological projects. I would like to emphasize that every dollar appropriated for these grants is extended by a match from the states.

Another fine service carried out by the National Trust is emergency outreach activities supported by the Preservation Services Fund. The Trust uses this small grant program to leverage assistance for a wide variety of timely non-profit and community based projects, programs and conferences.

I would certainly appreciate your favorable consideration of a funding level higher than the President's request, providing for much needed "bricks and mortar" grant monies and additional resources for the Preservation Services Fund.

Finally, I would like to mention several areas that are of special interest to Louisiana. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has developed a strong and effective role in efforts to address the severe loss of coastal wetlands in Louisiana. The Service has been involved in ongoing investigations to examine the biological, geological and physical processes that contribute to wetlands loss in Louisiana. I would like to state my strong support for those ongoing efforts, as well as plans to build a new, technologically modern facility for the National Wetlands Research Center.

The U.S. Geological Survey has also participated with the State and the Fish and Wildlife Service in efforts to understand and address the wetlands situation in Louisiana. Of particular importance are efforts to develop accurate elevation data that is essential to planning, designing and construction major wetlands restoration projects in coastal Louisiana. Salinity monitoring is also an important element in efforts to assess salt-water encroachment trends. Given the magnitude of the problem in Louisiana, the Survey would do well to include a hydrologic unit in Louisiana.

As I mentioned in the opening of my statement, the Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge is now a reality. The Service should vigorously pursue the development of a master plan for the Refuge. Funds requested by the Service in 1987 were never reprogrammed because of firefighting requirements. I would like to see at least $500,000 made available in FY 1991 for the purpose of developing the master plan. In addition, $600,000 is needed for start-up equipment, such as vehicles, boats and mowers, and 8 FTE slots are needed to meet initial personnel requirements.

The Jean Lafitte National Historic Park has become very popular, both with local residents and visitors from around the country and the world. In order to complete work on the new Park Headquarters and Visitors Center in the Vieux Carre, to improve water control and trails in the Barataria Unit and to further the Park's cultural interpretative mission, an additional $1,500,000 in construction funds are needed in FY 1991, as well as and additional $650,000 in operating funds.

I appreciate the budgetary constraints under which this Subcommittee must operate. You have done a commendable job in the past in wisely managing the resources available for the environmental, natural resource and historic preservation programs within the Subcommittee's jurisdictional responsibilities. The items I mentioned are of importance to me and to the people I represent. I look forward to working with you and the other members of the Committee to develop a sound FY 1991 Interior Appropriations bill that meets needs with available resources.

Thank You.

Mrs. BOGGS. At the outset, let me express my sincere appreciation to you and the other members of the subcommittee for your assistance in providing funds for the acquisition of the Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge and for the repair of the levee that borders the refuge.

On May 1st, Secretary Lujan formally took possession of the property on behalf of the Interior Department and the Bayou Sauvage Refuge finally became a reality and 18,000 acres of coastal wetlands have been preserved for the enjoyment of the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, my position on the need for a vigorous yet environmentally sensitive program for oil and gas leasing on Federal Outer Continental Shelf lands is known to this subcommittee. I am very concerned to learn that some have called for additional restrictions on offshore operations in the Gulf of Mexico.

This is a disturbing development, to say the least.

The Gulf currently is this country's most productive offshore petroleum area. While we urgently need major new offshore discoveries, the Gulf of Mexico will remain over the years one of the Nation's most productive areas.

Opponents have successfully locked up most of our Nation's Outer Continental Shelf, so that virtually all the best offshore oil and gas prospects are now off limits. It makes no sense to put additional restrictions on the one area we currently rely on the most for offshore production.

Those opposed to offshore drilling ignore the environmental record of OCS development. The U.S. petroleum industry has operated on the Outer Continental Shelf for more than 35 years, yet spills are rare from offshore drilling platforms. Offshore drilling opponents talk about tanker accidents, but fail to distinguish these tragedies from offshore drilling.

Fully 95 percent of the oil from offshore platforms is moved ashore by pipeline, not tanker. The less oil we produce offshore, the more we will have to import from overseas, thus increasing tanker traffic and the risks of accidents.

The bottom line is that this Nation runs on oil. We should not prevent our Nation from drawing on the potentially vast petroleum resources off our coasts. We really cannot afford to rely on more and more foreign oil to satisfy our energy needs. We need to remove unnecessary offshore leasing moratoria, and not extend them to areas that we rely on so heavily to meet our energy needs.

I would like to turn to the fine historic preservation program this subcommittee has long supported through grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This excellent program combined the dedication and energy of local, State and Federal Government with the efforts of the private sector in a real private-public partnership.

This subcommittee has kept a highly successful and worthwhile program alive over the past nine years when it was threatened by budgetary neglect.

I should note that rents and royalties from OCS leases go directly through the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund to support land acquisition for National Parks and Refuges and to fund historic preservation activities.

I am pleased and encouraged to see that the President's fiscal year 1991 budget will support the State Preservation Offices so they can carry out a myriad of services for the private and public sectors.

Unfortunately, the President's budget does not provide for "bricks and mortar" grants, which are needed for physical preservation work.

Additional funds for physical preservation work would provide for the rescue, stabilization and restoration of endangered landmark properties, as well as for much-needed archaeological projects.

I would like to emphasize that every dollar appropriated for those grants is extended by a match from the States.

Another fine service carried out by the National Trust is emergency outreach activities supported by the Preservation Services Fund, which is used to leverage assistance for a wide variety of timely nonprofit and community-based projects, programs and conferences.

I would certainly appreciate your favorable consideration of a funding level higher than the President's request, providing for much-needed "bricks and mortar" grant monies and additional resources for the Preservation Services Fund.

My prepared statement includes some specific concerns involving Louisiana's coastal wetlands, the Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge and the Jean Lafitte National Historic Park that I would urge the subcommittee to address.

I appreciate the budgetary constraints under which this subcommittee must operate. You have done a commendable job in the past in wisely managing the resources available for the environmental, natural resource and historic preservation programs within the subcommittee's jurisdictional responsibilities.

I look forward to working with you and other members of the committee to develop a sound fiscal year 1991 Interior Appropriations bill that meet needs with available resources.

Thank you.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you very much.

On the U.S. Geological Survey work and the hydrologic unit in Louisiana, do you have a specific dollar amount or specific directions that you would like this committee to provide to the USGS for that?

Mrs. BOGGS. I do not have one, but I will be happy to provide a description for the record.

Mr. ATKINS. That would be very helpful.

Mrs. BOGGS. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

RESPONSE TO ISSUES RAISED BY REPRESENTATIVE ATKINS

As you know, the U.S. Geological Survey has undertaken the Louisiana Wetlands Study which is intended to gather high quality field information with which we can better evaluate and compare the processes in sediment-starved wetlands and sediment-rich wetlands. Accurate elevation data will be essential to planning, designing and constructing major wetland restoration projects in these areas.

As a practical matter, the Survey generally collects contour data with a five foot countour interval. Given that most of our coastal areas are pretty flat and low, a more precise and accurate level of measurement would certainly be helpful. The

State of Louisiana feels that elevation data at one to two foot contour intervals would be more useful. With this more precise information, marsh management features, such as weirs and levees, could be better designed to encourage vegetation in coastal wetlands.

I do not have a dollar figure, but if the Subcommittee could encourage the Survey to gather more precise data, maybe as a pilot project, I think the result will be more effective and successful marsh management projects.

The Survey's sixty hydrology units are essential to the National Water Quality Assessment. One of these units is located in Louisiana, but the Chicot-Evangeline Study area is in an upland location. While this unit will gather valuable information, it might make sense to include a hydrological unit in a coastal area. One area that might be worthy of inclusion in the Assessment is the Barataria Bay. It was just included in EPA's National Estuary Study and it will benefit from the Corps of Engineer's freshwater diversion project scheduled for construction at Davis Pond.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

WITNESS

HON. DON EDWARDS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. **ATKINS**. Mr. Edwards.

Mr. **EDWARDS**. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

I would like my actual statement to be made a part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Edwards follows:]

Statement of Congressman Don Edwards

Members' Day

House Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Interior

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, I'm very pleased to be here today to request $10.5 million for the preservation of some of the United States' most valuable endangered species habitat -- the wetlands of the San Francisco Bay.

With your help, the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge was created in 1973 to serve as the Bay's last line of defense against overdevelopment and pollution. During the past 17 years, the refuge has prospered, and today it consists of over 23,000 acres of open waters, wetlands, sloughs and uplands which provide habitat for several endangered species.

In 1988, Congress recognized that urban development was beginning to encroach upon valuable wetland habitat which remained outside the refuge boundaries. To halt this destruction, we enacted legislation during the 100th Congress which expanded the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge by nearly 20,000 acres (PL 100-556).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has just recently completed the final Environmental Assessment Report for the refuge expansion, and is now eager to begin acquisition of the newly-authorized wetlands. I would like to request $10 million in FY 1991 funding to be used to begin the purchase of these lands.

This year, we have the opportunity to acquire Marin Island, the largest, most accessible, multi-species nesting colony in the San Francisco Bay. The acquisition of Marin Island would provide unique and unprecedented public access to the Bay's largest Heron nesting colony. Under proper management by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the island's habitat could be greatly enhanced and would lead to dramatic increases in the populations of Herons and Snowy Egrets in the San Francisco Bay.

Private donors, county governments and the State of California have agreed to provide a portion of the funding needed to purchase Marin Island for inclusion within the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex. Through such a cooperative arrangement, the federal government could obtain Marin Island for $600,000, only one-sixth of its total cost. FY 1991 appropriations will enable the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to assist in the acquisition and overall management of Marin Island.

Other parcels to be acquired with FY 1991 funding would provide a great deal of additional habitat for the endangered California Clapper Rail. Over the past few years, sewage effluent has contaminated and destroyed over 270 acres of California Clapper Rail Habitat in the South Bay Area. As a result, the total population of California Clapper Rails has decreased by over 50% during the past two years.

This loss of San Francisco Bay wetlands poses a severe threat to the very survival of the California Clapper Rail. We now know that the California Clapper Rail does not exist outside of the San Francisco Bay, and that over 80% of the specie is found in the South San Francisco Bay where the San Francisco Bay Refuge is located.

In addition to the $10 million needed for land acquisition at the refuge, I would also like to request $500,000 in FY 1991 funding to obtain the trained biological staff and other resources necessary to protect the California Clapper Rail, to increase the educational programs at the refuge and to construct a maintenance facility on the refuge complex.

For the past few years, the San Francisco Bay Refuge has had a growing demand for an on-site facility in which to store and repair vehicles and machinery. Because the refuge now lacks such a facility, the refuge staff has been forced to rent a temporary storage building in the City of Newark, California, and has had to bear the added cost of transporting inoperable vehicles from the refuge complex into Newark. A one-time appropriation for the construction of a maintenance building would eliminate the escalating costs associated with both the current rental system and the use of professional staff to transport refuge vehicles into the City of Newark.

We must act quickly to promote federal acquisition and effective management of the Bay's few remaining wetlands. In the San Francisco Bay Area, agencies which are responsible for regulating the fill and development of wetlands have been suffering from severe budgetary cutbacks. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has experienced significant staff reductions and financial restrictions which have paralyzed its ability to prevent the illegal fill and degradation of many privately-owned wetlands. Without the staff or funding needed to prosecute landowners and developers responsible for destroying wetland habitat, the Corps has proven to be incapable of enforcing our nation's wetland protection policies throughout the Bay Area.

The absence of other effective wetland protection agencies in the San Francisco Bay Area indicates that we must continue to support the Fish and Wildlife Service's efforts to bring wetlands under the permanent protection of the San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge.

For these many important reasons, I'm submitting an overall request for $10.5 million in FY 1991 funding to expand the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, and to provide the resources needed to effectively protect the Bay's wildlife.

While I am here today, I would also like to endorse the acquisition of Cullinan Ranch, in the North San Francisco Bay. The Cullinan Ranch parcel falls within the authorized boundaries of the San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge which is administered out of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex. This property constitutes the largest wetland restoration project on the West Coast, and the habitat it could provide would greatly enhance the migratory bird populations of the San Francisco Bay.

This year, the current owners of Cullinan Ranch and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have reached a formal agreement which guarantees the federal government the option to purchase this property. However, the agreement hinges on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's ability to obtain FY 1991 federal appropriations for the acquisition of Cullinan Ranch.
I urge you to approve Congresswoman Barbara Boxer's request for $3.7 million to preserve this invaluable habitat.

Mr. Chairman, your assistance throughout the years has allowed us to restore the fragile ecosystem of the San Francisco Bay, and has provided future generations with the opportunity to enjoy and appreciate its wildlife. I thank you and the members of your Subcommittee for your continued dedication to the natural resources of our region.

Mr. **Edwards**. Mr. Chairman, I don't think anybody has any idea how marvelous it has been for the last nearly 20 years to have this subcommittee's, the full committee's and Congress' support of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. The wildlife refuge is right in the center of five million people, and it has been the key to saving the Bay. We now have this great facility for our enjoyment and for our education.

This year, we are asking for $10.5 million, $10 million of that would be for the continuing acquisition of wetlands. The size of the refuge now is a little over 20,000 acres, but it is authorized to go up to approximately 40,000 acres, and every year we are buying a little more here and there.

Of the $10.5 million—as I said, $10 million would be used to buy more land, including $600,000 for Marin Island, which is a terribly important nesting place for different birds. This year, we can purchase Marin Island for one-sixth of its actual cost due to arrangements between cities, private enterprise foundations, and the State of California.

The $500,000 over the $10 million will be used to save the California Clapper Rail, which only exists in California. Over 270 acres of California Clapper Rail habitat has been lost to a sewage system, and that is going to take some work to restore. It is going to require the hiring of some new biologists to establish new habitat, and also about $100,000 for a maintenance facility that is absolutely necessary for the people who work at the refuge.

The refuge staff have their machinery parked in several locations, and this has resulted in high rental and transportation costs.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I want to endorse Barbara Boxer's request for $3.7 million for the purchase of Cullinan Ranch, which will be a very valuable addition to the refuge complex.

Mr. **Atkins**. Thank you.

The Cullinan Ranch is part of the $10.5 million?

Mr. **Edwards**. No, that is not. Mrs. Boxer is making a separate request. I want to say we have examined it, and it is a very legitimate request.

Mr. **Atkins**. Tell me, on Marin Island, we presently have an opportunity to buy that at substantially below the appraised value of it?

Mr. **Edwards**. We are only going to have to pay one-sixth of the total price. The Federal investment will only be $600,000.

Mr. **Atkins**. The Federal investment will be $600,000, and the additional costs would be covered how?

Mr. **Edwards**. My notes tell me the additional costs will be handled by—I have it here.

Mr. **Atkins**. That would be, in any case, non-Federal sources that have already been committed?

Mr. **Edwards**. Private donors are putting up some of the money, county governments and the State of California have agreed to provide a portion of the funding needed to purchase Marin Island. For some $600,000 of actual Federal funds we are getting this very valuable island.

Mr. **Atkins**. Would the Fish and Wildlife Service have management responsibility once the acquisition is made?

Mr. **Edwards**. Total management, yes.

Mr. **Atkins**. I would just give you one caution. Under any circumstance, Marin Island is a beautiful place that ought to be preserved, but I know I worked long and mighty hard to preserve a heron nesting colony in my area. Apparently the herons change their nesting rookeries over a period of time, and virtually two weeks after we signed the purchase and sale, the entire colony of great new herons decided to choose a new spot.

Mr. **Edwards**. Maybe we can ship some from California.

Mr. **Atkins**. I would suggest that the island, I think, ought to be preserved on its own, but I would just caution you and I have to say I suffered some considerable embarrassment after that.

On the Clapper Rail habitat area, would your total acquisition, essentially involve all of the potential wetlands acquisitions?

Mr. **Edwards**. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Atkins**. That would be a portion of the critical——

Mr. **Edwards**. Because the sewage system effluent changed the nature of the water down at the southern end of the bay, the California Clapper Rail couldn't exist there anymore.

Now the City of San Jose is going to have to mitigate this damage and provide some other suitable habitat. But it is going to take a lot of work and some biologists to go there to do this work.

This is the only place in the world where this particular bird lives.

Mr. **Atkins**. That area potentially could be reclaimed, though?

Mr. **Edwards**. It potentially could be reclaimed, yes.

Mr. **Atkins**. Are you looking for federal participation as well, or would that be directly done in terms of a lawsuit?

Mr. **Edwards**. The City of San Jose owes us the reclamation and would have to pay the full cost.

Mr. **Atkins**. Do you know the level of activity that is presently ongoing in the Fish and Wildlife Service for a protection program for the clapper rail? You are suggesting an extra $500,000.

Do you know the present level of investment? Is there a significant one now or would this essentially represent a new level?

Mr. **Edwards**. Well, there is a significant one now with the present staffing. They don't currently have an adequate number of biologists there.

Mr. **Atkins**. There are no biologists?

Mr. **Edwards**. No, that is what I understand.

[**Clerks note**.—Subsequent to the hearing, Mr. Edward submitted a letter revising his remarks.]

DON EDWARDS
10TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
JUDICIARY

CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
CIVIL AND
CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE ON
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May 25, 1990

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior
B308 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Sid:

I would like to clarify a statement I made in testimony before your Subcommittee on May 16, 1990 regarding the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

The statement to which I am referring can be found in the May 16th transcript on page 87, lines 1682 and 1683. In response to Congressman Chester Atkins' question whether there were no biologists currently working at the San Francisco Bay Refuge, I answered, "No, that is what I understand.".

According to the Refuge Manager at the San Francisco Bay Complex, there are now two permanent full-time wildlife biologists working at refuge. In addition, there are two temporary biologists. The refuge has been authorized to fill up to three full-time biologist positions, and I am asking that this authorization be raised to four full-time positions.

This increase in the staffing level at the San Francisco Bay Refuge Complex is crucial considering that these biologists manage the endangered species habitat of eight different wildlife refuges which span over nine congressional districts.

Thank you for the opportunity to clarify my statement.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Don Edwards

Don Edwards
Member of Congress

DE:jad

Mr. **Atkins**. And is there a master plan for wetlands protection in the bay, or is that something that is just done on a piecemeal basis?

Mr. **Edwards**. There is an entire boundary map that has been prepared, much to the distress of about 25 cities who want to develop and put up buildings and factories in the bay.

We have already lost one third of the bay.

Mr. **Atkins**. Well, as somebody who has enjoyed finding the eastern species of the Clapper Rail, I certainly personally am sympathetic to the request. I think it would be tragic if we lost that subspecies. We will do as best we are able.

Mr. **Edwards**. We appreciate that. You always have, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

LA CROSSE FISH LAB

WITNESS

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. **Atkins**. Congressman Gunderson.

Mr. **Gunderson**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am going to do all I can to help you catch up on time by being very brief.

You have my full statement before you to make a part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gunderson follows:]

Remarks by
the Honorable Steve Gunderson, M.C.

before the
Interior Appropriations Subcommittee

on FY 1991 funding for
the La Crosse National Fish Lab

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Regula, thank you for allowing me to return this year to speak on an issue you both know much about by now. Believe me, I would like to relieve you of this routine. Maybe this time you can make sure you won't have to hear from me again next year.

Quite simply, the National Fish Lab in La Crosse, Wisconsin is facing a severe operating deficit which threatens its very existence. Allow me to briefly outline the problem here, and I will be happy to provide the subcommittee with further detail should that be necessary.

First, recall my request--and our agreement--last year to increase the lab's base funding by $175,000 to make up for eight years of real funding decline. That additional funding was provided to the lab, but not as part of the lab's base allotment. Rather, it all went into the lab's maintenance account, preventing any catch-up assistance at all in research funding. According to my reading of the language this committee included in the fiscal year 1990 appropriation for the lab, the additional funds should have gone into the lab's base funding.

Therefore, I feel strongly that this amount be channeled to the lab in base funding next year.

Second, the projected fiscal year 1991 operating deficit at the lab is between $300,000 and $500,000. The total funding increase for the lab's operating budget over eight years has been $175,995. This amounts to a real decline of 5 percent since 1983.

In order to relieve the pressure caused by the continuing shortfall, the lab has had to resort to chasing "soft money" research projects. This results in attention diverted away from critical research in favor of research of secondary importance funded through third parties. I support the lab's desire to focus its research efforts on the most critical projects.

We can assist that focus by providing, in addition to the base increase of $175,000, an additional $250,000 to relieve operations & maintenance needs at the lab. The lab has identified a number of research and minimal maintenance projects badly in need of funding. I encourage the subcommittee to review those needs.

Mr. Gunderson
Page two of two.

Finally, I am encouraged by the fact that the subcommittee sees the needd to fund the zebra mussel research program at a level of $5 million--$500,000 of which will be used for research at La Crosse. Our lab has a solid history in research on nuisance aquatic organisms. Lab efforts, if funded, would focus on individual and integrated control procedures for meeting the zebra mussel threat.

Unfortunately, none of the funds provided to the La Crosse lab through this project would help to eliminate the long-term and chronic funding shortages in the lab's operations and maintenance accounts. Therefore, while La Crosse is best suited for the research, and while the mussel research project is important to the continued mission of the lab, I encourage this subcommittee to look beyond this project at needs still unmet.

Mr. Chairman, the La Crosse National fish Lab provides critically needed research and technical assistance to state and federal fishery programs throughout the entire United States. The Center is the only source of research to achieve FDA and EPA approvals for chemicals needed to produce or manage our fishery resources. And, major fishery restoration and maintenance programs in the Great lakes, New England, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho are dependent upon research at the La Crosse lab. In addition, major river systems across the country are, even now, implementing programs established on the upper Mississippi River by the fish lab center.

I hope you will take the time to contemplate the importance of the La Crosse National Fish Lab on our national fishery efforts. Let me repeat my willingness to supply this subcommittee with any additional information needed on this matter.

Thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me this opportunity.

Mr. **Gunderson.** I am here on behalf of the National Laboratory in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

First, recall my request—and our agreement—last year to increase the lab's base funding by $175,000 to make up for eight years of real funding decline. That additional funding was provided to the lab, but not as part of the lab's base allotment.

Rather, it all went into the lab's maintenance account, preventing any catch-up assistance at all in research funding. According to my reading of the language this committee included in the fiscal year 1990 appropriation for the lab, the additional funds should have gone into the lab's base funding.

Therefore, I feel strongly that this amount be channeled to the lab in base funding next year.

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In order to relieve the pressure caused by the continuing shortfall, the lab has had to resort to chasing "soft money" critical research in favor of research of secondary importance funded through third parties. I support the lab's desire to focus its research efforts on the most critical projects.

We can assist that focus by providing, in addition to the base increase of $175,000, an additional $250,000 to relieve operations and maintenance needs at the lab.

The lab has identified a number of research and minimal maintenance projects badly in need of funding. I encourage the subcommittee to review those needs.

Finally, I am encouraged by the fact that the subcommittee sees the need to fund the Zebra Mussel research program at a level of $5 million—$500,000 of which will be used for research at La Crosse.

Our lab has a solid history in research on nuisance aquatic organisms.

Lab efforts, if funded, would focus on individual and integrated control procedures for meeting the Zebra Mussel threat.

Unfortunately, none of the funds provided to the La Crosse lab through this project would help to eliminate the long-term and chronic funding shortages in the lab's operations and maintenance accounts.

Therefore, while La Crosse is best suited for the research, and while the mussel research project is important to the continued mission of the lab, I encourage this subcommittee to look beyond this project at needs still unmet.

Mr. Chairman, the La Crosse National Fish Lab provides critically needed research and technical assistance to state and federal fishery programs throughout the entire United States. The center is the only source of research to achieve FDA and EPA approvals for chemicals needed to produce or manage our fishery resources. And, major fishery restoration and maintenance programs in the Great Lakes, New England, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho are dependent upon research at the La Crosse lab.

In addition, major river systems across the country are, even now, implementing programs established on the upper Mississippi River by the fish lab center.

I hope you will take the time to contemplate the importance of the La Crosse National Fish Lab on our national fishery efforts.

Let me repeat my willingness to supply this subcommittee with any additional information needed on this matter.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me this opportunity.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

RURAL ABANDONED MINE PROGRAM

WITNESS

HON. JIM COOPER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Mr. ATKINS. Congressman Cooper.

Mr. COOPER. Thank you. I appreciate this opportunity and will be very brief.

Mr. ATKINS. Your written statement may go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cooper follows:]

STATEMENT OF REP. JIM COOPER (D-TN)

BEFORE THE HOUSE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing this hearing. I'm here to urge the subcommittee's support for the Rural Abandoned Mine Program, or RAMP. This program is administered by the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, but its funding comes from the Interior Department's Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation.

This subcommittee has been extremely helpful to the RAMP program for many years. Throughout the 12-year history of RAMP, 881 old strip mines have been reclaimed, putting more than 13,000 acres of land back into productive use. Most of these sites were too small to attract the resources of the federal Office of Surface Mining, and they would probably still be ugly, dangerous scars on our nation's landscape if RAMP assistance were not available.

I am particularly concerned that the Bush Administration wants an 85% cut in RAMP funding for next year, followed by the elimination of the program. I feel this is the wrong time to stop reclamation work in the nation's coal producing areas because, according to the Administration's own figures, there are over a million acres of abandoned coal-mined land still needing reclamation.

These bare, acidic lands include many small sites which are best suited for RAMP reclamation work. I understand the Soil Conservation Service has received 900 applications for funding of reclamation sites -- again, mostly small plots of land that would not likely be reclaimed by any other federal agency.

In major coal-producing states like Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, these old strip mines are a major environmental and safety problem. They often leak pollution into nearby streams and threaten homes and roads. In my opinion, now is not the time to abandon the rural abandoned mine program.

The current year's appropriation of $12 million for RAMP seems to be adequate to continue work on the worst strip mine sites. But the Administration's proposal for $2 million nationwide for RAMP next year -- and then the elimination of the program -- would leave thousands of bare acres throughout America. I know the subcommittee has several members from coal-producing states, and they are probably well aware how important this reclamation work is to their districts.

I know RAMP has been a success story in my state of Tennessee. The SCS experts who perform these reclamation projects are widely respected for their work, and we're lucky to have them. They coordinate well with other federal officials to target their resources toward the most serious abandoned mine sites.

Tennessee is in a unique situation as the only major coal-producing states that does not run its own regulatory program for coal operators. As a result, we do not receive a penny of the "state-share" reclamation funds which are distributed by the federal Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation.

Unfortunately, we do have a very large backlog of sites in Tennessee needing repair. Our state officials have identified dozens of serious priority one and two abandoned mine sites, and RAMP personnel have received over 180 applications for assistance from landowners.

In recent years we have been fortunate to get a limited amount of federal reclamation money from the Secretary of Interior's discretionary fund. But RAMP is our only guaranteed source of federal reclamation assistance.

Mr. Chairman, the RAMP program is very important to my state as well as 19 other states. I urge your subcommittee to maintain RAMP's funding at the current level of $12 million, at least, and to consider an increase if possible. Last fall the House of Representatives passed a reauthorization of the 1977 Strip Mine and Reclamation law which requires the Secretary of Interior to give 20% of his reclamation funds to RAMP. If the Senate passes this reauthorization bill, RAMP could end up with a much higher level of funding in future years. I hope we can keep the RAMP program strong for this coming fiscal year.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. COOPER. I am here to speak on behalf of the Rural Abandoned Mine Program, a National Program designed to help us reclaim some of our abandoned coal field mines. It is administered by the Department of Agriculture instead of by the Office of Surface Mining.

I have found the program to be extremely helpful in reclaiming particularly the small tracts of land that are terribly scarred and may be of eminent danger to human health, but yet OSM has tended to overlook those tracts.

The current level of funding is about 12 million. President Bush advocated an 85 percent cut in the first year and then complete elimination of the program next year. There are 900 pending applications nationwide, 180 of those alone are in Tennessee.

My congressional district has the unfortunate distinction of having about half of the priority one and two sites in the country.

These are sites that are of eminent threat to human health and safety or of probable threat to human health and safety.

We feel the real need. We feel those folks have done an outstanding job. I am asking, if possible, for this subcommittee to recommend a continuation of this final program.

Mr. ATKINS. The subcommittee had very good experience in looking at that RAMP program and particularly, as you suggest, in some of the smaller out of the water areas, often times it is difficult to find previous owners. They have also done some excellent work in looking at the ways to restore wetlands and innovative ways to restore habitat there.

Tennessee does not run its own regulatory program for coal operators? Why is that?

Mr. COOPER. I think that is very unfortunate, to be honest with you. But our state legislature first passed too strict a mining law, and they were not able to enforce that properly.

So the federal authorities stepped in and took jurisdiction away from us. I think that is deeply regrettable, but we have not been able to persuade our state legislature to reclaim primacy.

Mr. ATKINS. You're missing, as I understand it, substantial monies in terms of your state's share reclamation?

Mr. COOPER. Absolutely. We have no guaranteed source of state reclamation fund even though we paid into the fund for years in our coal royalties. We have been able to get discretionary money. Senator Sasser filibustered and he was willing to promise us money that way.

Mr. ATKINS. That is called discretion?

Mr. COOPER. Forced discretion.

RAMP is our only source of guaranteed funding for reclamation in Tennessee. The rest is discretionary. How long we can rely on that, I don't know.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

MMS-OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

WITNESS

HON. TOM CAMPBELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. **ATKINS**. Mr. Campbell.

Mr. **CAMPBELL**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would ask that my complete statement be made a part of the record.

Mr. **ATKINS**. Without objection, the statement will be entered into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Campbell follows:]

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House of Representatives

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ENERGY STUDY CONFERENCE
CONGRESSIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CAUCUS
ARMS CONTROL AND
FOREIGN POLICY CAUCUS
CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS FOR
WOMENS' ISSUES

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN TOM CAMPBELL BEFORE THE HOUSE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, Vice-Chairman Regula, members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to speak today about interim protection for the California coastline.

Mr. Chairman, much of the proposed central California Lease Sale, #119, lies directly off the coast of my congressional district. One of the most important areas of Lease Sale #119 is the waters surrounding the Ano Nuevo State Reserve. Ano Nuevo is only continental breeding sanctuary for elephant seals in North America. It is from this site that the elephant seals launched their recovery from near extinction in the early 1970s. Over 3,000 elephant seals are present on land at Ano Nuevo State Reserve during the peak of the winter breeding season, and disturbance to these animals would adversely affect reproductive success and pup survival.

While the elephant seals would be at risk during the winter months, the environmental danger to Ano Nuevo from offshore drilling is year-round. During the early summer, at least thirty percent of California's sea otter population concentrates in the nearshore waters between Point Sur and Point Ano Nuevo. Sea otters spend almost their entire lives in the water. They have real problems escaping spilled oil; that's why so many hundreds died in Prince William Sound. The tragic pictures of dead wildlife we saw from Valdez would be repeated in an early-summer catastrophic accident off Ano Nuevo.

Mr. Chairman, last year, the subcommittee recognized the sensitivity of the central California coast and approved a one-year prohibition on all leasing and pre-leasing steps for Lease Sale #119. The situation we are facing this year is much the same. We still do not have the proper scientific data about the environmental impacts of the lease sale. We still know that the maximum amount of oil extracted is far outstripped by savings we could achieve through conservation. We continue to work with the Administration to reach a consensus on offshore protection, but we do not have that consensus today.

Thus, I ask that the subcommittee again provide one-year interim protection for Central California. And, in the strongest possible terms, I also urge the subcommittee to provide that protection for all of California. While Lease Sale #119 is the area most geographically proximate to my district, the California coast is a highly-interdependent ecosystem, and it thus requires uniform protection.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for the chance to appear today. I hope that the subcommittee will once again approve interim protection for the California coast.

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

Mr. **Campbell.** I am here to provide strong unequivocal and bipartisan support for a moratorium for drilling off the coast of California.

It is a tragedy, Mr. Chairman, that we have to come back year after year and make our case in the appropriations committee.

I think honestly it should be addressed in the authorizing committee. We should make it public policy of where we are going to drill. And that public policy should be that we don't drill off the coast of very, very fragile ecosystems.

I represent a substantial amount of the coast in San Mateo. Particularly important is the Ano Nuevo State Reserve, an area that would be terribly impacted by any oil spill.

I have two arguments. One is the argument if you don't drill you will have more imports by tankers and more tankers mean more spills.

However, there is also potential spill from a blow out in a drilling rig. Tankers often recover from drilling platforms.

Lastly, to say that we might have trouble from tankers, therefore, we shouldn't have tankers, but we should drill is half logic.

That we have trouble from tankers means we don't know how to clean up oil spills. Hence, we ought to move towards alternative energy sources.

This is particularly compelling when you realize how much we could gain by conservation relative to the trivial amounts to be found according to the National Geological Survey off the coast of California.

We would run out of oil three months later than we otherwise would. For that, we would risk destroying this beautiful coast.

My purpose here is to convince some of my colleagues that this is a bipartisan issue, that it is a good conservative issue about conserving what is important to America, resources that cannot be renewed.

Lastly, since I mentioned it should be dealt with more permanently, I want to draw your attention to the fact that I have been working with my colleague Tom Lantos, who represents the other half of the San Mateo coast, to adopt a rule that would give states the right to veto drilling proposals on their own so that this issue would evolve from the states.

Those who have the benefits then would have the burden. As it is now, all of America benefits from petroleum, but people who live on the coasts suffer disproportionately from the harm.

If we were to bring those two on the same side of the equation, I think we would have rational management of a public good.

With that, I conclude.

Mr. **Atkins.** The Administration, supposedly by the end of this month, will come up with their recommendations on protection of the California coast, including the central California lease sales that you are particularly interested in.

Is it your request to the committee that we provide a one year interim protection irrespective of the President's commission report that will be coming out?

Mr. **Campbell.** It sure is.

I think that will strengthen our hand, Mr. Chairman, in bargaining with the Administration. I and a number of our California colleagues are going to see the President this afternoon.

He asked us over, so I hope the news is good. Just in case he is heading towards bad news, to have the continued strength of the Appropriations Committee would add to our hand. So the answer is unequivocally, yes.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

FOREST SERVICE, KNUTSON-VANDENBERG FUNDS

WITNESS

HON. STEVE BARTLETT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. **BARTLETT**. I am tempted having listened to the testimony of my good friend and colleague from the other coast, to first say we should drill and discover and develop a lot more oil off the coast of California. The country would be better off. But, I won't, I won't.

We Texans are prepared to do all the drilling that you will allow us to do.

Mr. **ATKINS**. I am well aware of that, including drilling into our appropriations request.

Mr. **BARTLETT**. Mr. Chairman, I come to you with testimony which I have submitted for the record and would ask that my full testimony be submitted into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bartlett follows:]

TESTIMONY OF REPRESENTATIVE STEVE BARTLETT (R-TX) BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR, MAY 16, 1990.

Mr. Chairman, my testimony concerns the Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930 (16 U.S.C. 576) and related law. Current law unwittingly weakens our national forests by encouraging below-cost timber sales and by encouraging clearcutting practices that violate the natural regeneration process necessary for strong, diverse forest land. This system now bypasses the appropriations process. This Subcommittee has a vital interest in fixing the perverse incentives.

My recommendation is for the Appropriations Committee to set incentives, either directly or indirectly, for the Forest Service to manage its forests in a more careful manner.

I will start with a summary of the system under current law; then, I will show that resulting incentives cause the Forest Service to pursue unfavorable policies of excessive clearcutting and below-cost sales; finally, I will suggest improvements within the jurisdiction of this Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND

The Knutson-Vandenberg (KV) Act allows the Forest Service to require timber purchasers to deposit money -- beyond the payment for timber -- into a fund to cover the cost of planting young trees, sowing tree seeds, thinning stands of trees and removing vegetation. The Brush Disposal Act of 1916 (16 U.S.C. 490) allows the Forest Service to require deposits in similar fashion for the disposal of brush and other logging debris. The National Forest Roads and Trails Act of 1964 allows forest managers to keep money from timber sales for road maintenance and erosion control. The National Forest Management Act of 1976 allows managers to use KV funds for wildlife habitat and other improvements, and it allows the Service to keep receipts from salvage sales to fund more salvage operations.

The amount of funds deposited into the various accounts totalled roughly $530 million in fiscal year 1989. Of this amount, the Forest Service retained $241m for reforestation and timber stand improvement, which is the major source of funds for reforestation work. In FY 1991, about 75 percent of the total reforestation work will be funded from the KV trust fund.

The law gives the Forest Service broad discretion to use these funds on any "sale improvement operation, maintenance and construction, reforestation and wildlife habitat management." Thirty percent of KV funds are allocated to overhead costs. The main limitation is that the funds must be spent in the sale area.

Mr. Chairman, the process works as follows: The forest managers estimate the cost of reforestation, site improvement, and wildlife management. Then, they accept a bid that includes sufficient funds to cover these activities. (The timber can be sold for no less than the reforestation cost plus fifty cents per thousand board feet.) Upon selling the timber, the managers deposit the receipts in the Treasury but then withdraw money from the trust funds to spend in the sale area (generally within 50 miles of the logging site). If any funds remain after the planned activities are completed, the funds are turned over to the Treasury.

As you can see, the Forest Service has a remarkable degree of control over this money.

BELOW-COST SALES AND CLEARCUTTING

This money is easy money because the Forest Service need not ask the Congress to approve the money and oversee how the money is spent. The Forest Service faces no economic or legal test to ensure funds will be spent on worthwhile activities. Projects may be planned and executed without a concern for cost-effectiveness and with little concern that Congress will step in and evaluate the operations.

Since KV and other trust funds are allotted from GROSS receipts, rather than net returns, the Knutson-Vandenberg Act and related law encourages the sale of timber even when the cost of sales and reforestation exceeds the receipts from the sale. Any enterprise focusing on gross receipts will pay little attention to profitability. If the Forest Service needs funds for any operation, whether to build roads, build fish ponds, make watershed and range improvements, conduct overly expensive reforestation projects, or help with its general overhead costs, the manager need only go to their proverbial money tree, the KV fund. Unlike the private sector, net receipts are not a factor.

The system leads any rational forest manager to choose clearcutting over other forms of harvest far more beneficial in the long run. If a manager clearcuts, funds needed for the expensive preparation work flow back to the organization to pursue more activities and hire more personnel. If a manager operates under the selection cutting process, he receives little or no funding, because selection cuts do not require the expensive preparation work for the next harvest. Selection cutting pays little short-term rewards, and is little used -- even though Forest Service researchers have shown that selection cutting is more efficient and has a higher benefit/cost ratio than clearcutting.

The short-run incentives (artificial incentives created by the federal government), work directly against the long-run incentives for cost-efficiency and strong forests. Selection cutting is a controlled harvesting technique that takes a portion of the mature stock while leaving other mature trees and the attendant life of the forest to maintain the viable, complex forest system. Clearcutting and its variants remove the natural fauna in its entirety. The planting of one species of new tree, thousands of seedlings of one variety to the exclusion of all other trees and plants, brings a forest that may seem strong and beautiful but in actuality contains "clones" vulnerable to disease and insect infestation.

Congress recognized the harmful effects of clearcutting by passing the National Forest Management Act of 1976, which prohibited clearcutting except where the Forest Service determined it to be the "optimum" cutting method. Other variants of clearcutting, seed tree and shelterwood logging, are limited to when "appropriate."

But laws passed do not compare to the powerful financial incentives of Knutson-Vandenberg. Again, rational individuals will choose clearcutting over the more beneficial techniques.

Available data show that managers of private forests use clearcutting on a smaller basis than does the Forest Service. In FY 1989, the Forest Service used the selection cutting technique for just 5% of the total acreage harvested. The Forest Service used the clearcutting technique for 47% of the acreage harvested, and it used the shelterwood technique, which is a several step process that uses 10-20 trees per acre for seeding, for 48% of the acreage.

By contrast, one survey of managers of private forests found that roughly 40% of the land was managed by selection cutting, with the remaining 60% managed by clearcutting and its variants.

Ample evidence exists of below-cost sales by the Forest Service. Seven of nine regions lost money in fiscal year 1989. A total of 72 of 120 national forests lost money that same year. While the Forest Service had total receipts of $1.5 billion, the Treasury retained just $500 million after trust fund disbursements, county payments, and credits for road construction. With annual appropriations for forestry activities (as determined by the Forest Service's timber cost accounting system) of roughly $620 million, the program is a net loss to U.S. taxpayers.

The bottom line is that some forests are logged -- and done so in a destructive manner -- when there is no benefit to society.

THE NEED FOR POLICY CHANGES

Mr. Chairman, if existing policy resulted in well-managed forests that sometimes lost money or resulted in profitable forests that had a dependence on harmful land management techniques, I would remain concerned, though not as deeply concerned as I am today. Policies that encourage below-cost sales using harmful management techniques must be amended in a way to encourage more responsible activity.

A solution is for this Subcommittee to assert its authority in the same manner as in most other programs.

At the least, the Forest Service should conduct its forest management activity under the normal appropriations process. Let the Congress decide just how much money should go to which activities, and let the Congress oversee this operation. We could limit the percentage of the Forest Service timber management budget that could be used for clearcutting operations to 50% of appropriations, for example.

Another improvement would be a system designed to encourage rational long-term behavior by the Forest Service. An alternative is that the Forest Service could keep a portion of net receipts, say 25% of net receipts from harvests. Such a mechanism would reduce below-cost sales and encourage the most efficient forest management technique. The Forest Service would only use clearcutting operations if the expenses were necessary to provide a healthy, more profitable forest. If the Service were allowed to keep a portion of net receipts, rather than an almost unlimited amount of gross receipts, we would see not only more diverse forests ecologically, but a savings to taxpayers.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I am ready to work with members of this Subcommittee to help devise solutions.

Mr. **Bartlett**. I would like to discuss with you this, my recommendation on an area of federal law known as the Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930, which has subsequently been amended on several occasions, including 1964 and 1976.

But the fundamental aspects of the law remain unchanged. The difficulty with law as it now applies is that, by being off budget, it encourages timber sales in methodologies that are more costly than need to occur, generates lower net revenues to the government than otherwise could occur and by encouraging those most costly methodologies of timber harvesting, it also encourages timber harvesting in many cases that are less environmentally sound.

Mr. Chairman, I would encourage this committee, the Appropriations Committee, to reassert its jurisdiction over the appropriations process by limiting the use of Knutson-Vandenberg funds in ways that the committee would deem appropriate.

I have suggested several limitations in my testimony. Perhaps the committee could come up with some others.

Mr. Chairman, first, what does Knutson-Vandenberg do? The way it was written in 1930, it is not suitable today. It is a law that says that the Service can retain the gross receipts of all gross revenues from the sale of timber so long as the Forest Service uses those gross receipts for expenditures related to essential reforestation or other similar uses.

The Forest Service also receives appropriated funds for preparation, land preparation for timber sales and uses both those appropriated funds and Knutson-Vandenberg funds for land preparation.

By using Knutson-Vandenberg, Mr. Chairman, what the implication is is that if the Forest Service, in clearcutting specifically, sells the timber in clearcutting contracts, the gross revenues are always going to be larger because they will sell for more revenues in total.

But the gross expenditures will always be larger because it is much more costly both to prepare land for clearcutting and to reforest land after clearcutting than it is for the different method of harvesting selective management.

The Forest Service has a rather bizarre and grotesque inducement for clearcutting, which is not justified by economics and is not justified by the environment.

The result of that, I would bring to the committee's attention, is that private landowners are increasingly, throughout the South, and I can't speak to the rest of the country, but I know it is the case for the South, using selective management for harvesting because they have higher net receipts.

The Forest Service and the Federal Government, on the other hand, continue to use almost exclusively clearcutting because the Forest Service is not judged by its net receipts. It is judged by its gross revenue and its gross expenditures.

I call the committee's attention to the fact that all of this is off budget. The various accounts of these that I bring to your attention, include other acts which I include in my testimony.

For fiscal year 1989, the total amount of these funds which were unappropriated, off budget and unsupervised amounted to $530 million.

Of that amount, the Forest Service retained without any appropriations oversight, without any authorization oversight, $241 million for reforestation and timber stand improvement. That was their major source of funds for reforestation.

About 75 percent of the total reforestation work will be funded from the Knutson-Vandenberg Trust Fund.

It affects the environment, I would call to the attention of the subcommittee, among other reasons because reforestation in this context does not mean reforesting the forest into naturally diverse forests with a combination of hardwoods and pines, but instead creating what is called a pine plantation or a sterile forest that only has pine trees, does not support wildlife habitat or anything of diversity which is in the natural forest.

I strongly urge the committee to reassert its appropriations jurisdiction and provide appropriations for appropriated government funds to bring all revenues from the government back on to the budget for reappropriation by this subcommittee and not for simply the expenditure in the highest degree possible.

By keeping Knutson-Vandenberg and these other acts off budget, the result is a higher cost to the taxpayer, lower net receipts and much damage to the environment.

All of which could be avoided by causing Knutson-Vandenberg funds to come back through the appropriations process. The committee may have some curiosity as to what involves me in this issue.

I was the principal Republican cosponsor of the East Texas Wilderness Act in the early 1980's, sponsored by Mr. Bryant also of Texas, in which we adopted the only wilderness set-aside in East Texas and the second wilderness set-aside in the entire State of Texas.

From my involvement in that, I have developed a knowledge of the three different types of federal land in the East Texas wilderness, parkland, and forest set for timber. And in doing research on this third category, I have determined that almost all timber in East Texas, in any event, and I have later discovered throughout the South, is done through clearcutting, in spite of the fact that increasing amounts of private land are harvested through selective management because it is more cost effective for private landowners.

It has taken me about two years of research to get to this point. I finally bring the problem and a solution to the Appropriations Committee's lap.

The problem is the lack of asserted jurisdiction by the Appropriations Committee, not a fact that the Appropriations Committee has been aware of, incidentally, but a fact that has been in federal law and has been an increasing problem. And in the course of the last 10 years it has become a problem of considerable significance.

I would submit my statement for the record and would offer to work for the committee to offer an adequate solution to this problem.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you. Let me just suggest, if I can, that the issue certainly raises concerns for this committee. There is a problem in terms of assertion of jurisdiction.

Appropriately under the rules, this matter is under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Committee. I have to say personally that I think your assessment of the situation is accurate in terms of the problems with gross receipts versus net receipts.

For this committee to make the changes that you suggest, it would require a waiver of the rules in order for us essentially to authorize an appropriations bill.

Have you raised the issue with the Agriculture Committee?

Mr. BARTLETT. With considerably less success than with the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Chairman, I have thought about that with some considerable study because typically I am one of those that does have some objections when the Appropriations Committee authorizes in appropriations bill.

Mr. ATKINS. That does not escape my attention.

Mr. BARTLETT. I come to this committee as not the most popular Member of the House to the Appropriations Committee, but one trying to do his best.

I would suggest this is an appropriations matter and not an authorization matter. The fact is that these are funds that ought to be appropriated.

They are public monies. The rules of the House provide for all public monies to go through either the appropriations process or the Ways and Means entitlement process, but an authorizing committee is not entitled to authorize money and then to see it spent unless it is appropriated.

I would suggest the reverse. The perogatives of the Appropriations Committee—and this came as somewhat of a miracle to me—have been trampled upon by the authorizing committee in this case.

The law unamended says that the Appropriations Committee cannot appropriate public money. I think that violates every rule, both informal and formal, that we have here. I think that the Appropriations Committee is perfectly within its right jurisdictionally as well as conceptually to require that Knutson—Vandenberg funds be subject to appropriations.

Mr. ATKINS. Let me suggest first that I am deeply touched by your enthusiasm for the Appropriations Committee's jurisdiction.

I would like nothing more than to reach out and grab additional jurisdiction for the Appropriations Committee.

I think, however, that there is some substantial body of precedent to the contrary in terms of your view of where jurisdiction appropriately rests.

Let me ask you this question. Taking aside the issue of jurisdiction because I think it is fairly clear how the House would rule on the issue of jurisdiction, looking at the question of a waiver, is there support within the Republican Caucus for a waiver in this instance in your judgment?

Would you be willing to put together a letter of people supporting a committee initiative in this matter?

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, there is support. I have not polled the Republican Caucus, so I don't know whether it is a majority support or less than a majority support. I do know of some support within the Republican Caucus, however, and would be eager to send your subcommittee a letter of support from Republicans who would support a re-assertion of jurisdiction under Knutson-Vandenberg.

If it requires a waiver, I would be eager to testify in front of the Rules Committee and to generate others who would speak on the House Floor in favor of such a waiver.

I would also like to work with your staff to determine if there are ways in which the Appropriations Committee could, without a waiver, assert its jurisdiction over what should be an appropriated item. There perhaps could be some language in which that also could be done.

I can assure you it would be a bipartisan effort. I cannot assure you that I would receive "X"—I can't tell you that I would receive a majority or two thirds or one third of the Republicans. I can assure you that both on budget matter, which is some interest to Republicans, as you know, and on an environmental matter, which is of some increasing interest to my colleagues in the Republican Conference, we have a good case to make on both matters.

I can also tell you that there are Members of the Republican Conference, no doubt on both Interior and Agriculture, who would believe that timber harvesting in its current format is the right way to go. Nor do I have any indication from the Administration as to their position on the matter.

I have so far kept it as a legislative matter and not discussed it with the Executive Branch.

If this committee were willing to take on the feat, I would be quite active in persisting.

Mr. ATKINS. There is some considerable interest in it. I think you have identified something. There is a cause for substantial concern. We would appreciate your cooperation and assistance in this matter.

And if you care to proceed with looking at a way to cast this change that wouldn't require a waiver of the rules, we certainly would be very anxious to see whatever you might come up with in that regard.

Mr. BARTLETT. I will work with the committee counsel on that subcommittee and then work with the committee, if it does require a waiver, to help to bring both Republican support and some considerable Democratic support from areas that are affected by this. If it is possible to work it through this year, I would be eager to work with the subcommittee.

Mr. ATKINS. I am not in a position to speak for the full committee, but I personally would certainly be interested in seeing your material.

Mr. BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Atkins.

I will get it to you.

[The information was provided to the Committee.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

SMITHSONIAN-JAZZ PROGRAM

WITNESS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Conyers.

Mr. CONYERS. What a pleasure to be before you.

I appreciate this opportunity to bring to your attention a matter, I think, of some importance. I think you may have been one of those that helped join with us in designating one of our very unique cultural forums of jazz and a very valuable American treasure which was passed a number of years ago.

What we are doing now is attempting to bring some support to that concept. As you know, jazz is one of our very unique American art forms, although, it has now been enjoyed and liberally appropriated throughout many other countries and nations.

We are very impressed with the fact that we have a situation in which many of the musicians that first started this music will no longer be here. By the year 2000, most people will have only heard of rock music because everyone under 45 would have been born after 1955.

So, to preserve, interpret and really value this national treasure, I come forward before the subcommittee with a modest plan. That is to, first of all, turn to the Smithsonian which in one of the museums, the American History Museum, headed by Mr. Roger Kennedy, where we have had a real important development in terms of the acquisition, preservation and dissemination of jazz.

The Duke Ellington collection, world renowned, now reposits in our Smithsonian Institute. But the two ideas embodied in the proposal I bring to the committee today are, first, to create, just as we have an orchestra performing symphonic music in the European tradition, we feel that some day most cities, major cities will have a jazz orchestra performing our music in that same way.

To get that started, we have now come forward with the help of a number of artists—and I was with one, and I mention his name only because I was with him last evening, Mr. Dizzy Gillespie, John Berkes, who just returned from the Soviet Union, and Israel, who is, in fact, our jazz diplomat.

But he, among many others, is very excited about the notion of establishing a National Jazz Orchestra which would work under the aegis of the Smithsonian Institute itself.

The second part of this plan would be dealing with the teaching and the publication of music by these jazz masters.

How will it be preserved and made really, truly public in a way that it never has. One of our real cultural tragedies is that much of this music has been totally lost. So, I come forward with a program that is so modest, almost to the point of being embarrassing.

It is a matching fund program. It starts off with $250,000 thousand to begin these very ambitious undertakings.

I think that perhaps many will recognize that there is a sense of urgency since the jazz creators themselves are not around in the numbers that they once were. And so without objection, I would ask that my remarks be reproduced in their entirety in the record.

Mr. ATKINS. Without objection.

[The statement of Mr. Conyers follows:]

STATEMENT BY
THE HONORABLE JOHN CONYERS, JR.
BEFORE THE SUBCOMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 16, 1990

Mr. CHAIRMAN,

It is a pleasure to appear before your Subcommittee to review briefly a matter of great importance to me and the American people.

In 1987, the Congress passed House Concurrent Resolution 57, which I introduced, designating jazz a "rare and valuable national American treasure" to which we should devote our attention, support and resources to make certain it is preserved, understood and promulgated." The passing of this resolution sent a wave of excitement and expectation throughout the jazz community. I am testifying before you today to ask that the Interior Subcommittee take action that will begin to implement the spirit of this resolution, start to fulfill the expectation of many African-Americans and other Americans.

What better place to preserve and honor jazz as an American national treasure than in the American national treasure-house, the Smithsonian Institution? I have worked with the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History over the years, and have participated with pleasure in a growing series of initiatives in jazz. The Smithsonian's acquisition, preservation, and dissemination of Duke Ellington's musical archives--holdings immeasurable cultural and historical value--has represented the single most important development in jazz history in 35 years. Now, I feel, it is time to support further steps.

There is much to do. Two things in particular ought to be done immediately. Just as every major city has an orchestra performing symphonic music in European tradition, someday every metropolis will have an orchestra performing jazz music in the American tradition. The Smithsonian is working to establish a national orchestra, the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra, to perform the enduring jazz classics and establish a precedent for the nation. The orchestra will perform free of charge, on the national mall. It will also be able to tour, and will make radio broad casts to the rest of the country. I would like to propose that, as a one-to-one match for funds Roger Kennedy, Director of the National Museum of American History, has raised from the private sector, the Congress appropriate $250,000 in federal funds to establish this orchestra in FY 1991.

Second, the appreciation, teaching, study, and performing of jazz has been held back by the almost total lack of published music of the masters. While there are many historic recordings, they represent only one-half the equation. The Smithsonian is working to complete the equation, to remedy this huge lack. The Smithsonian is establishing a national series of authoritative editions of the great works of Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Bennie Goodman, and others.

These editions will enable the music to be studied and performed for the first time to the high school, college, and professional level. I would like to propose that, as another one-for-one match to monies raised privately, Congress earmark $100,000 in FY 1991 towards this project.

Together, these initiatives will help put the masterworks of jazz on a footing equal to those of European master. They will demonstrate that the federal government does indeed care about this musical culture. They will establish as a national precedent and policy that the government supports that jazz be preserved, taught, valued and nurtured.

Mr. Chairman, this is a modest request of $350,000 for perhaps the only uniquely American art forms preservation, and I hope that you will honor this request in the spirit of Americans.

Thank you Chairman Yates for this opportunity to testify on behalf of this American art form today.

Mr. CONYERS. Thank you.

Perhaps in the wisdom of this committee as it examines the jazz history program which has now been put in a form which I ask be included with my remarks, we will be able to make some movement in this Congress.

Mr. ATKINS. Without objection, the invitation to support jazz will be entered into the record.

[The information follows:]

AN INVITATION TO SUPPORT

THE HISTORY OF
Jazz
PROGRAM

National Museum of American History
Smithsonian Institution

Washington, D.C.
March 1990

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Smithsonian Institution, the national treasure-house, is working to preserve and interpret jazz as one of America's greatest treasures. The History of Jazz Program comprises three related initiatives:

- -The History of Jazz Collection collects, preserves, interprets, and makes available the music, artifacts, and recordings that document jazz.
- -Jazz Masterworks Editions will publish definitive printed editions of the music of Ellington, Basie, and their contemporaries, for study and performance.
- -The Smithsonian Jazz Orchestra will present authoritative performances of the great historical repertory of jazz, in free concerts for the American public.

The two generations of Americans weaned on rock & roll must be exposed to the value of jazz before the music seems to recede into the dim past of their grandparents. There is an urgency to offering these programs to the American people--before more of the masters are gone, before more historical materials are lost.

No federal funds are available for these programs. Funding must come from the private sector.

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THE CASE FOR SUPPORT

BACKGROUND:

The Smithsonian Institution was founded in 1846 for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." It represents both a major research institute and the U.S. national museum. It is, in fact, the world's largest museum complex, comprising 14 separate museums and attracting nearly 30 million visitors per year. Sometimes called "the national treasure-house," its museums include priceless items such as the Hope Diamond, Charles Lindberg's airplane "The Spirit of St. Louis," Stradivarius violins, and masterpieces of painting by Pablo Picasso and Winslow Homer.

GOAL:

The National Museum of American History is working to make jazz an even more hallowed part of American culture, by endeavoring to implement the spirit of H. Concurrent Resolution 57, passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate in 1988, designating jazz "as a rare and valuable national American treasure to which we should devote our attention, support and resources to make certain it is preserved, understood and promulgated."

The Museum seeks to accomplish this goal through an expansion of its initiatives in museum and archival collections, research, recordings, publications, performances, and museum exhibitions. Through these programs, the Museum can work to preserve and interpret jazz as one of the glories of American culture; set an example for other institutions; and, in the process, make jazz more visible, understood, and valued.

URGENCY:

There is an urgency to establishing this program. The next ten years will be a critical time for the preservation and perpetuation of jazz. By the year 2000, most of the musicians from the formative first thirty years of jazz will be gone. Their materials must be preserved and made available. Also, by the year 2000, everyone 45 and under would have been born after 1955--that is, during the age of rock music. For them, jazz will belong increasingly to their grandparents' generation. In order for jazz to not recede increasingly into the forgotten past, steps must be taken now to preserve, interpret, and more highly value this national treasure.

NEED FOR FUNDS:

While the Museum receives some federal funding in support of its Duke Ellington Collection, there are no federal funds for the other programs described herein. These funds must be raised from the private sector.

THE HISTORY OF
Jazz
COLLECTION

The History of Jazz Collection preserves the music, artifacts, musical instruments, recordings, films, photographs, and other archival materials that document America's classical music--jazz. It is the only such collection in a national institution.

The Museum has brought in from risky storage Duke Ellington's entire musical and professional archives, comprising more than 200,000 pages of music and other materials. The Collection is extraordinarily rich and will keep scholars and musicians occupied for many years. Yet there are many gaps in the collection that must be filled; funds are needed for this purpose.

Funds are also needed to acquire, preserve, and make available collections which document the rest of jazz history. The Museum serves as the ideal place to:

-preserve these historical materials in trust for the American people,
-make them available for use in research, publications, exhibitions, and other educational programs, and
-bring jazz into a place of higher honor in the national pantheon.

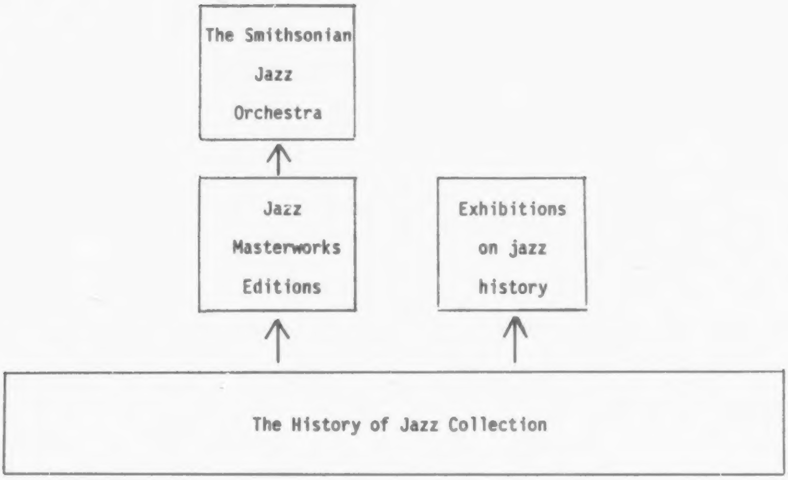
There is an urgency to collecting the materials that will preserve the contributions of Jelly Roll Morton, Sidney Bechet, Bessie Smith, Louis Armstrong, Fletcher Henderson, Bix Beiderbecke, Fats Waller, Art Tatum, Benny Goodman, Artie Shaw, Coleman Hawkins, Lionel Hampton, Jimmie Lunceford, Billie Holiday, Lester Young, Dizzy Gillespie, Lionel Hampton, Charlie Parker, Thelonius Monk, Gil Evans, Woody Herman, John Coltrane, Miles Davis, and other pre-eminent jazzmen and women. In most cases, these musicians are gone and the physical records of their legacies are scattered, jeopardized, lost, or destroyed. In the cases of the living musicians, collecting from them while they are alive is highly desirable. But most of the surviving great figures of jazz are in their 70s.

Institutionally, programmatically, and intellectually, the strongest programs in any museum are those that are based on a museum's collections. The History of Jazz Collection will provide a fundamental and strong basis for other Museum programs. Performances, research, publications, exhibitions, and other educational programs will all grow out of the Collection in a way that will strengthen the Collection and all related programs.

Cost ($K)

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
$470	$450	$451	$433	$454	$477

The Museum Collection as Foundation of the History of Jazz Program


The Smithsonian Jazz Orchestra
Jazz Masterworks Editions
Exhibitions on jazz history
The History of Jazz Collection

JAZZ
Masterworks
EDITIONS

Jazz Masterworks Editions will create a national series of definitive printed editions of the great masterworks of jazz composition and orchestration.

The series of performance parts for full jazz orchestra will enable high school, college, and professional jazzbands to, for the first, time, play the great works of jazz in authentic performances. Very little of this music is played now because virtually none of it is available in printed form. What little is available generally represents watered-down, "hack" arrangements that often bear little resemblance to the original versions.

Without this series, the performance of the great works of jazz will continue to be sporadic and spotty. Just as the creation, early in this century, of definitive editions of the works of Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven expanded and elevated the performance of that music, so too will definitive editions of Ellington, Basie, and their contemporaries stimulate the performance and elevation of this vital body of music. It will, in fact, help to put American jazz music on a plane equal with that of European "classical" music.

Besides the performance parts, Jazz Masterworks Editions will be published in a parallel series of study editions to advance the understanding of this music by teachers, students, and scholars. This series will be published by the Smithsonian Institution Press.

Jazz Masterworks Editions is critical to the operation of The Smithsonian Jazz Orchestra and to the establishment of other jazz repertory orchestras at schools, municipalities, and concert halls throughout the United States and abroad.

Cost ($K)

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
$146	$270	$286	$291	$313	$326

BIG BAND TRANSCRIPTION PROJECT BEGINS

OBERLIN, OHIO—A group of scholars and specialists from Oberlin College, the Smithsonian Institution, Indiana University, etc., are organizing a $1.25 million transcription project expected to begin next winter. Jazz Masterworks Editions (JME) will publish transcriptions of the big band arrangements of Duke Ellington, Fletcher Henderson, Count Basie, Earl Hines, and Benny Goodman. The first three volumes of the projected 12-volume series will be transcriptions of the works of Basie (1937-38), extended works of Ellington, and works of Henderson (1932-34).

"At the present time, there is no living jazz legacy and that's because the music does not exist in a form that makes credible performance possible. JME will help to create that legacy by preserving on paper the finest of recorded jazz," explains Dudley Moore, a member of JME's advisory board. "As a result, classic jazz will become a performable music, rather than simply a recorded artifact enjoyed by a handful of listeners."

The advisory board is directing fundraising, which is the present concern of JME, according to Roger Kennedy, Director of the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History. The advisory board includes Woody Allen, Johnny Carson, Dizzy Gillespie, and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. JME has received a planning grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to help start the project.

The project will be overseen by an executive board consisting of Gunther Schuller, David Baker, Martin Williams, and John Edward Hasse. The board was assembled by Kennedy and musician/author S. Frederick Starr, whose "day gig," as he puts it, is being president of Oberlin College.

Leading jazz scholars will transcribe performances using classic recordings of ensemble performances, previous transcriptions, existing lead sheets and sheet music, as well as early sketches of scores. The transcriptions will be meticulous, modeled after the historical editions of Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart and published by Breitkopf-Härtel. Ronald Radano, director of the JME executive board, along with a JME transcription board will check the transcriptions, discussing both historical and analytical views.

The editors will also include performance guidelines with the transcriptions in an effort to recreate the subtleties of the original recordings and performances and to capture "the highest moments of spontaneity and preparedness, so that future audiences can hear authentic performances," says Starr.

Starr, a jazz musician, leader of the Louisiana Repertory Jazz Ensemble, and author of a history of jazz in the Soviet Union, believes the transcriptions will enable professional repertory orchestras and college jazz ensembles to re-create live performances and encourage class jazz repertory ensembles to make newly interpreted recordings of old classics. They will be a tool in higher education jazz scholarship. Radano says they want to produce a "landmark achievement in jazz studies and performance."

This century's jazz heritage will disappear unless it appears in some permanent condition, according to Schuller. He believes that in order for jazz to be recognized as a fully respectable, serious form of music, it needs to be in written form so it can be studied, performed, and be available in music stores and libraries. Otherwise, since the younger generation is more interested in rock than jazz recordings, Schuller predicts, "It will not be long before our jazz heritage, which now exists only on records, will disappear altogether."

—*patricia fuller*

SWEET AND BITTER: As his wife looks on, Roy Eldridge gets ready to cut the cake at his 78th birthday party, held January 28 at St. Peter's Lutheran Church in New York City. The celebration included Vespers and music. Then on February 1, Viola, his wife of 53 years, died after a lingering illness. She had met Little Jazz at the Savoy Ballroom when he was with the Teddy Hill band.

LEISURE & ARTS

In Search of the Real Ellington Sound

By Rozanne Orgill

New York

There's probably not a school band in the country that hasn't attempted "Take the A Train," or a radio listener who hasn't encountered "Mood Indigo." Duke Ellington's music pervades American culture. But what we hear is not what Ellington wrote or what his orchestra played.

From "Azure" to "Zweet Zurzday," Ellington tunes are performed in arrangements by other musicians. That's a common practice in jazz, but Ellington deserves better, say his devotees.

"Why settle for a version by a second-rate arranger when you could get the version by the greatest American arranger and composer?" asks David Berger in New York. "Would you ask the New York Philharmonic to play an arrangement of a Beethoven symphony?" inquires Andrew Homzy in Montreal.

They're among a dozen or so patient people who are trying to remove arrangers' tarnish from the Ellington legacy. To do this, they have to transcribe the original music off old records, since that's the only way of getting at the music Ellington wrote. Published scores are virtually nonexistent, and lead sheets supply only the melody and chord changes, not the whole piece.

Last year the Smithsonian Institution acquired a treasure trove of Ellingtonia from his son Mercer that includes scrapbooks, clothing, letters and, most importantly, 2,500 separate compositions. They're a mess of unpublished, unlabeled and incomplete sheets of music that will take three to five years to catalog. But they'll be a help to Messrs. Homzy and Berger and others who face the herculean task of transcribing Ellington's vast output of big-band dance tunes, popular songs, mood pieces and large-scale suites.

The ultimate goal is performance. Mr. Berger will conduct his transcriptions in an all-Ellington program at Alice Tully Hall here on Aug. 9 and 10, the concluding nights of Lincoln Center's Classical Jazz series. And the Smithsonian, in conjunction with Oberlin College, plans a monumental publishing project of 12 volumes of music by Ellington and other big-band composers, to be followed eventually by recordings.

The transcribers are making all this possible, with their careful eavesdropping on old records. "It's like going to a cocktail party with a microphone," Mr. Homzy says, "and recording all the conversations that are going on in the room at one time and then going home and writing them down. It means really trying to put yourself in the middle of that room and trying to hear all these individual voices. There is so much room for error. You could be familiar with a piece for several years and play it on somebody else's stereo system, and hear something you'd never heard before."

A transcriber has to be able to hear all the pitches played by 12 to 18 musicians simultaneously, to identify what instrument is playing each pitch and to keep track of the rhythm—all as the music is flying faster than you can say "Sophisticated Lady."

The recordings were produced with one microphone, which can make it tough to hear whether the drummer is striking the snare or the floor tom. Written parts such as those found at the Smithsonian are a help, but they're often incomplete or marred by mistakes. Typically, Ellington would compose a tune, try it out in rehearsal, make changes and continue to revise over the course of many performances. His players lived with the changes; they didn't need to write them down precisely.

They would have found it difficult, anyway. The system of notation that was perfected for and by classical music doesn't always work for jazz. Any player knows how "swing eighths," the most characteristic rhythmic figure of the period, sound and feel, but nobody has yet figured out how to write them so that the first eighth lasts slightly longer than the second. Similarly, everybody is familiar with the growl-and-plunger style that Bubber Miley on trumpet and Tricky Sam Nanton on trombone perfected with a toilet plunger. But who knows how to write down those "wa-was"?

Transcribing takes more than a good ear, imagination and a fast pencil. Mr. Berger is equipped with a reel-to-reel tape recorder with three speeds, a Walkman with headphones, and a piano. Mr. Homzy is more high-tech. With the help of a digital sampler and an equalizer, he can listen to a single measure over and over again, freeze a single chord for as long as it takes for him to pick out all the pitches, change the speed of the music without changing the pitch, or cut out all the high or low frequencies to hear a note from a slightly different perspective—useful when trying to dig out a trombone from under four saxophones.

Still, Mr. Homzy's most recent transcription, "Idiom 59," a 20-minute piece, took four to five months to do. "There are still sections that are mysteries to me," he says.

What makes Ellington's music so difficult to transcribe is harmony, Mr. Berger says. "He has an extremely large harmonic palette. He'll go from the squarest chord, a triad, to a chord with 12 different notes in it, and you can't predict which one he'll do."

Ellington, unlike most other big-band composers, was not a songwriter, but a complete composer concerned not only with melody, but with harmony, rhythm and instrumentation too. John Hasse, curator of the Duke Ellington collection at the Smithsonian, sees it this way: "The Ellington sound depended on very specific voicings by all the members of the orchestra. One of the most famous examples is the opening of 'Mood Indigo,' which inverts the usual role of clarinet, trumpet and trombone. You expect the clarinet to have the high register, but the clarinet plays the very lowest note, with the trombone and trumpet sounding above. If you don't have those specific notes played by those specific instruments, you don't have the real Duke Ellington."

And you don't have those notes without transcription. The irony is that the whole notion of crystallizing great jazz note for note runs counter to the improvisational nature of jazz. The transcribers would seem to be trying to pin down a musical moment like a butterfly, so that it can be heard again and again exactly the way it sounded the first time, when some performer invented it on the fly.

But Mr. Homzy insists that isn't so. "We're not trying to re-create the sound of Ellington's band. We're trying to play Ellington's music as best as we can, just as a symphony orchestra tries to play a piece by Debussy as best as it can."

Such reverence for jazz's past is nothing new: witness all the imitators of Johnny Hodges, Benny Goodman, Louis Armstrong and other great solo players. A saxophonist trying to replicate a Hodges solo is like an artist copying great paintings at the Metropolitan Museum, or a young composer writing a fugue in the style of J.S. Bach. They're learning from the masters. The transcriptions make that process more historically precise. And they recapture the original text, as it were, for future performances of the new-found Ellingtonia. Mr. Hasse, for one, hopes the transcriptions will become part of the repertory of special jazz symphony orchestras in all the major cities.

The need, he says, is acute. "The situation in jazz today is the way classical music would be if the only published editions of the great Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms symphonies were versions for piano. It wouldn't be the real thing, and would greatly hinder any appreciation of this music."

But Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms made it easy to keep their music in circulation: they wrote down every note, and saved it, too. "Unfortunately, Ellington didn't fully perceive his worth as a composer," laments Mr. Berger. "For some reason, he kept the music, but not in complete form. It's a mystery why he didn't keep it all."

Ms. Orgill is the music critic of the Record in Bergen County, N.J.

THE SMITHSONIAN
jazz
ORCHESTRA

The Smithsonian Jazz Orchestra will perform authentically the great masterworks of the jazz repertory in concerts for the American public. The pre-eminent composer, conductor, and author Gunther Schuller has said that two initiatives must be undertaken to give jazz its proper place in the American national pantheon. One is the publication of jazz masterworks in definitive editions. The other is establishing a jazz repertory orchestra at a nationally prestigious institution such as the Smithsonian.

The Smithsonian Jazz Orchestra will reside at the National Museum of American History. The Orchestra will provide regular free concerts of works from this music's extraordinary repertory. From the stomps of Jelly Roll Morton, the concertos of Duke Ellington, the blues riffs of Count Basie, and the swing of Artie Shaw, to the big-band bebop of Dizzy Gillespie, and the cool harmonies of Miles Davis and Gil Evans, The Smithsonian Jazz Orchestra will work to set a new standard in the performance and perpetuation of this great repertory.

Dr. David Baker will serve as Musical Director during the inaugural season. His early career was as a jazz trombonist with Lionel Hampton, Stan Kenton, Maynard Ferguson, and Quincy Jones. Currently he is Distinguished Professor of Music and Chairman of the Jazz Department at Indiana University, the world's largest music school. Baker now ranks as the pre-eminent jazz educator. The author of more than 30 books on jazz, Baker has been involved in the jazz repertory movement for 15 years. President Reagon appointed him to the National Council of the Arts.

Baker will select exceptional musicians for the Orchestra, drawing extensively on the jazz community of New York City. Concerts will be given at the National Museum of American History on a regular basis, beginning with a season of 48 concerts (four concerts per weekend per month) during the first, start-up, year. Year II would see a season of 96 concerts (four concerts per weekend, two weekends each month). Year III would see 198 concerts per year, with four programs virtually every weekend.

Whenever the Museum would open a local or travelling exhibition on jazz topic, the Orchestra would present special concerts. Each concert would be tape-recorded; and each season a "best of" The Smithsonian Jazz Orchestra series would air on public radio and potentially the Voice of America. Through these channels, the Orchestra could reach an audience of perhaps 5 million listeners each year.

Cost ($K)

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
$515	$519	$938	$976	$1,014	$1,055

Mr. Conyers. And that really, in addition to my statement, concludes my remarks, Chairman Atkins.

Mr. Atkins. Thank you very much. Let me ask, the $250,000 is sufficient to support a full orchestra for a year or would that be start up funds to begin a process of assembling the orchestra?

Mr. Conyers. It would be part of a matching fund. What the musicians and the museum are willing to do is to go out and bring in private funds to assist us. That obviously, as you suspect, is probably an incredibly small amount of money to begin such a bold undertaking. But, we see it initially as a matching situation.

It would probably be start up. We know that with the enthusiasm behind this, many of the artists have been very happy to lend their own talents to this undertaking. But, I think that we could do it with that.

I think that is a way that we could get started.

Mr. Atkins. I thank you for your comments. We particularly appreciate the leadership you have provided in pressing the Smithsonian to properly recognize this important and central part of American culture.

I oftentimes think that our jazz heritage is much more appreciated in Europe than it is in this country.

Mr. Conyers. Unfortunately, they enjoy it more. We sometimes take our own local talent too often for granted.

Mr. Atkins. You will be pleased to know I was listening to NPR this morning. The recording studio in Chicago. The name, help me, it is 2020 Bank Street, isn't it?

It is where Muddy Waters and a couple of others were. The City of Chicago will vote today in designating it a national historic site.

Mr. Conyers. It is ironic you mention that, Mr. Chairman, because when I arrived in Washington last night, I turned on public television. There was one of the most definitive reviews of blues music singing and performing I have ever seen. Some young—well, they are not students now.

But they were young men who had been entranced by this. They had somehow gotten enough money together to go in and record these artists right in their neighborhoods, in their local settings, in their homes.

I was absolutely astounded. Many of the names I heard, were like Muddy Waters, but there were other names that were far less familiar.

We began to learn about this particular variation of jazz. As you know, jazz has so many different branches nowadays that when we see a performing jazz orchestra in each city, they might be very, very different from one another if we strung them from one end of this great country to the other.

Mr. Atkins. Thank you very much.

Mr. Conyers. A real pleasure.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. Atkins. We will stand in recess until 1:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

THALIAN HALL CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS; MASONBORO ISLAND; LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND; OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

WITNESS

HON. CHARLES ROSE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. AUCOIN [presiding]. The committee will come to order, continue our hearing, and the Chair notes that Mr. Rose is in the audience.

Charlie, if you would like to testify now, we would be happy to take your testimony.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. AUCOIN. I understand you have a modest request.

Mr. ROSE. I always have modest requests.

Mr. AUCOIN. We will put your entire statement into the record, and you may summarize.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rose follows:]

SUMMARY

REQUESTS TO APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR

CONGRESSMAN CHARLIE ROSE

May 16, 1990
Room B-308 Rayburn
1:35 pm

Funding in North Carolina	
Thalian Hall Center for the Performing Arts	$275,000
Masonboro Island Land Acquisition	$946,000

Other Requests
Land and Water Conservation Fund Waiver for Wilmington, NC
One-year moratorium on OCS activities off the Coast of North Carolina

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman and my colleagues on the Subcommittee, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify about matters of great concern to me and the people of North Carolina's Seventh Congressional District. Mr. Chairman, I understand the generous efforts you have made to accommodate your colleagues; and, with that in mind, I have some documents that I will leave with the Subcommittee for later review, and I will keep my comments as brief as possible.

THALIAN HALL

Mr. Chairman, I kindly request the Subcommittee's assistance in securing administrative and programming funds for the Thalian Hall Center for the Performing Arts in Wilmington, North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, as you may remember, we have discussed this pre-Civil War historical structure in the past. The City of Wilmington has allocated a substantial amount of money in renovating the Hall, which has primarily served as a showcase for the performing arts since 1858, but has also been used as a town hall, library, lecture hall and, even as an armory during the Civil War. The current phase of restoration has been budgeted at $5.2 million dollars. This is a great deal of money for a city like Wilmington, and the urgency for rehabilitative work on Thalian Hall has caused substantial stress on the administrative, marketing and programming needs of the Center for Performing Arts.

As I mentioned before, Thalian Hall has been a part of Southeastern North Carolina for over a century and has a rich and notable history in its own right. The Hall houses many historical documents concerning the history of the arts in North Carolina and, in general, the history of North Carolina. The structure itself is of historical significance, but it is also unique in that it still houses some theatrical special effects from the 1800's. In fact, Thalian Hall still has its original "thunder run," a long wooden trough that simulates the sound of thunder by rolling small cannon balls down the device. The Thalian Hall Center for the Performing Arts is in need of funds to hire professional staff to identify, preserve and prepare for presentation historically significant artifacts on the premises in the interest of establishing a museum at the Hall.

With this in mind, I kindly request that the Subcommittee appropriate $275,000 to meet these needs for Thalian Hall. The National

Endowment for the Arts, the Institute of Museum Services and the National Park Service have all been mentioned to me as potential sources for this request, but I would appreciate any source or sum that could be made available to Thalian Hall. I have some supporting documents that I would like to submit at this time.

MASONBORO ISLAND

Mr. Chairman, I also request the Subcommittee's support in acquiring the additional funds necessary to complete the acquisition of Masonboro Island for inclusion in North Carolina's Coastal Reserve.

In recent years the National Estuarine Reserve Research program has been instrumental in encouraging the state to earmark an additional one million dollars in state funds to complete the acquisition of Masonboro Island. Because of problems on the state level which need no elaboration in this letter, the state was unable to secure matching funds for the Masonboro Island program until this past year. One million dollars has now been earmarked by the state to complete the land acquisition, but, in the elapsed time, the Federal government has apparently rethought the necessity of moving ahead with the land acquisition, and is pushing the state to use funds to build a research facility on the land currently held by the state

The state contends that the land acquisition should be completed and needs $946,000 in matching Federal funds to finish the effort. The state has already dedicated a substantial amount of money towards a research facility only a few miles from Masonboro Island and has recently set up an office in Wilmington to administer the coastal reserves. Masonboro Island is already used by the state for research and education purposes by students, conservationists and scientists. I think the state has made tremendous efforts to answer the concerns of NOAA, and I believe Federal funds must be made available to complete the land acquisition. The longer the land acquisition is delayed, the greater the risk of privately held land on Masonboro Island, which is currently unmarred by any development, being developed. North Carolina currently has an extensive and very respected marine research system in place (three university programs and two state funded research centers) that could use Masonboro Island without the addition of another research facility on the island. One property owner who has gotten tired of waiting for the state to buy his parcel is attempting to build a home on Masonboro Island.

I am very concerned that the Federal government is backing out of its commitment to completing the acquisition of Masonboro Island, and I am very concerned that the State of North Carolina will have serious problems with holding up one million dollars until the Federal government makes up its mind on this matter. I kindly request that the Subcommittee on the Interior earmark the necessary funds, perhaps through the Land and Water Conservation Fund,to complete the land acquisition and to ensure that the wildlife preservation, research and educational value of Masonboro Island is not ruined by development. At this point, I would like to submit some supporting documents.

HENRIETTA II

Mr. Chairman, the City of Wilmington currently has a small problem with a public dock that was built with the assistance of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The site, besides being used as a temporary dock for boaters wishing to visit historic district of Wilmington, has been used on a regular basis by an old paddlewheel boat, the *Henrietta II*, to take on customers for tours along the Cape Fear River. The Land and Water Conservation Fund disallows the use of its public projects for fixed commercial enterprises. I believe this restriction is fair and sensible, and the City of Wilmington was, and is, well aware of its responsibilities to the agreement with the government agency that administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants. The City is currently working to find a new home dock for the *Henrietta II*. Unfortunately, the City of Wilmington and the owners of the *Henrietta II* have had a great deal of difficulty in negotiating for a site to build a permanent dock for the paddlewheel boat.

I kindly request that the Subcommittee approve a one-year waiver on Land and Conservation Trust Fund restrictions for this particular case. All parties are working in good faith to resolve the problem, but it is evident that more time is necessary to negotiate, lease and/or construct a permanent site for the *Henrietta II*. I also have a supporting document for this request that I would like to submit at this time.

OFFSHORE DRILLING

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to reiterate my concerns about offshore drilling and other related Outer Continental Shelf activities of the coast of North Carolina. On April 24th, I sent a letter to you requesting that the Subcommittee place a one-year moratorium on all drilling activities off North Carolina's coast. In that letter, I submitted a Department of Interior internal memorandum in which the National Park

Service criticized the Minerals Management Service's recent findings about hydrocarbon extraction activities off the Outer Banks. The memo indicates a degree of negligence on the part of the Minerals Management Service. I would like to submit my April 24th correspondence to you as a supporting document for my testimony. As you know, my friend and colleague Congressman Walter Jones testified before the Subcommittee on May 10th and requested that a one-year moratorium on be placed on all OCS-related activities off the North Carolina coast and that actual environmental impact studies are initiated, completed and peer reviewed before any drilling, exploratory wells or lease sales are permitted. I support Congressman Jones's request and ask for your support in this matter.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my testimony. I appreciate the opportunity to present this issues to your Subcommittee.

Mr. Rose. What you have there is a summary, but I will give you a summary of that. The summary has with it attachments for four requests. The two with money are listed on the front, Thalian Hall Center for the Performing Arts, and the Masonboro Island Land Acquisition.

The other two requests have to do with a boat that needs a one-year waiver on Land and Water Conservation trust fund restrictions, and the fourth is related to offshore drilling.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for letting me come before this committee today. My District is in southern North Carolina, the Seventh Congressional District, and in that District, one of the main towns is the City of Wilmington.

The City of Wilmington allocated a substantial amount of money to renovate a very old and beautiful performing arts center called Thalian Hall. It has been used for the performing arts since 1858. It has also been used as Town Hall, library, lecture hall and even for an armory during the Civil War.

The current phase of restoration has been budgeted at $5.2 million. This is a great deal of money for a small city like Wilmington, and the urgency and cost for the rehabilitation of Thalian Hall had caused stress on the administration, marketing and programming needs of the center.

I kindly request that the subcommittee appropriate $275,000 for Thalian Hall's needs.

Also, the Thalian Hall Center for Performing Arts is in need of funds to hire professional staff to identify and preserve historically significant artifacts on the premises in the interest of establishing a museum in the hall.

The National Endowment for the Arts, the Museum Service and National Park Service have all been mentioned to me as potential sources for the $275,000 request, but I would appreciate any source or sum that could be made available to Thalian Hall. I have some supporting documents to offer at this time.

[The information was submitted to the committee.]

The second request for funding, Mr. Chairman, is necessary to acquire the Masonboro Island for inclusion of North Carolina coastal reserve. In recent years, the National Estuarine Reserve Program has been instrumental in encouraging the State to earmark $1 million to complete the acquisition of Masonboro Island.

Because of problems on the State level which need no elaboration here, the State was unable to secure its share of matching funds for the Masonboro Island program until this past year.

$1 million has now been earmarked by the State to complete the land acquisition, but in the elapsed time the Federal Government has apparently rethought the necessity of moving ahead with land acquisition and is pushing the State to use these funds to build a research facility on the land currently held by the State.

The State contends that the land acquisition should be completed, and it needs $946,000 in matching Federal funds to finance the effort. The State already has a substantial amount of money towards the research facility within only a few miles of Masonboro Island, and has recently set up an office in Wilmington to administer the coastal reserve.

Masonboro Island is an undeveloped island, Mr. Chairman, of the barrier islands along the coast of North Carolina. The documentation that you have that we have provided to the committee talks about the need to secure the island and the very real threat of development on Masonboro Island if the acquisition is not completed within the next year. If the Federal government does not contribute its share, the island will be lost.

A great deal has already been acquired, but this extra money is needed to complete it, and I respectfully request that the committee look with favor on this request for appropriation, also.

As to the matter of Henrietta II, the city has a problem with a public dock that was built with the assistance of the Land and Water Conservation Trust Fund. Besides being used as a temporary dock by boaters, it has been used for an old paddlewheel boat called the Henrietta II, which takes tours up and down the river. I am requesting a one-year waiver of certain Land and Water Conservation Trust Fund restrictions in this particular case, so that the city and Henrietta II can get their docking problem worked out.

Now to the last request, Mr. Chairman. On April 24th, I sent you a letter requesting the subcommittee place a one-year moratorium on all drilling activities off the North Carolina coast. In that letter, I submitted a Department of Interior internal memo where the National Park Service criticized the Minerals Management Service's recent findings about hydrocarbon extraction activities off the Outer Banks.

The memo indicates a degree of negligence on the part of the Minerals Management Service. I would like to submit my April 24 correspondence to you as a supporting document for my testimony. I would like to reiterate this request and clarify that I believe the moratorium should cover all drilling, lease sales and other related OCS activities.

Mr. AuCoin. That will be added.

Mr. Rose. That completes my testimony, and I appreciate the opportunity to come before you, sir.

[The information follows:]

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7TH DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
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LIVESTOCK, DAIRY AND POULTRY

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
SUBCOMMITTEES
CHAIRMAN, OFFICE SYSTEMS
ELECTIONS

April 24, 1990

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Subcommittee on the Interior
B-308 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Please find the enclosed Department of Interior memorandum concerning the Minerals Management Service's (MMS) Draft Environmental Report on Proposed Exploratory Drilling, Offshore North Carolina (DEC 89/0029). The memorandum highlights several disagreements that the National Park Service has with the Minerals Management Service about the MMS environmental report. I think the memorandum is self-explanatory, and I commend it to your review.

As a member of Congress that represents a coastal community in North Carolina, I am gravely concerned that the Minerals Management Service has been arbitrary, and perhaps negligent, in assessing the impact that offshore drilling will have on the coast of North Carolina. This internal memorandum, which was provided to me by a whistleblower, seems to confirm these fears. I think it is very odd that the National Park Service has only now, and only through an internal memorandum, been able to stress its many concerns about the Mobil Oil drilling proposal and the potential impact that drilling will have to the Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout National Seashores. The citizens of North Carolina, the National Park Service and the taxpaying public have the right to have their investments in the National Seashores properly protected. I think this memorandum is indicative of the degree of consideration the MMS has given to North Carolina's coastline.

Congressman George Miller, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources, has agreed to hold a May 18th, 1990 field hearing in North Carolina to investigate the impact that offshore drilling would have on my home state's coast. I kindly request that the Subcommittee on the Interior place a one year moratorium on any drilling off the coast of North Carolina so that Congress, the Department of the Interior and the people of North Carolina are able to carefully review all ramifications that offshore drilling would have on one of North Carolina's valuable coastline. Without a moratorium, we will not have such an opportunity.

Thank you for your kind assistance in this matter. I am happy to assist you in any way possible.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charlie Rose

Charlie Rose

CR:kjp
IN270PO

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L7619(774)

[illegible]

Memorandum

To: Regional Supervisor, Leasing and Environment, Atlantic OCS, Minerals Management Service

From: Associate Director, Planning and Development

Subject: Draft Environmental Report on Proposed Exploratory Drilling, Offshore North Carolina (DEC 89/0029)

The National Park Service (NPS) has reviewed the draft environmental report for offshore North Carolina. The purpose of this document in relationship to previous environmental documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) should be clarified. Absent such showing, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) should prepare an environmental impact statement on the proposed project. It does not appear to be covered by any recent NEPA documentation, nor is any clarification on legal compliance contained in the environmental report.

Units of the National Park System are legislatively mandated by Congress to receive high levels of protection. The central congressional mandate to the Department of the Interior for administration of the National Park System is one of long-term conservation of both natural and cultural resources. We are particularly concerned that the Minerals Management Service appropriately consider the full range of national park values and purposes in their actions.

The analyses in this environmental report are incomplete relative to potential impacts on Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout National Seashores. The document needs to acknowledge the proximity of the units to the proposed activity and to disclose the resources potentially affected in each. There is no consideration of cumulative effects of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and OCS-related activities on the parks.

As we have noted in previous comments, most recently in response to the newly proposed 5-year plan, national conservation units merit consideration as a separate issue, and environmental consequences to areas such as national parks need to be considered for the whole unit rather than on a resource by resource basis for a large geographic area. Without this level of analysis, it is virtually impossible to adequately assess whether or not the proposed action could lead to a derogation of park values and purposes. We also think that it is essential to delineate national park boundaries on all document maps to assist in determining levels of effects.

Alternatives One and Three

Alternatives one and three involve increased risk of an oil spill that would directly impact Cape Hatteras. Nevertheless, MMS assumes that there would be no coastal contact from a spill under the "exploration only" scenario, and that production spillage would be negligible. However, if a spill occurred both Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout could be significantly affected. Risk assessment is not a substitute for impact analyses and the application of appropriate mitigation.

Contingency Plan

The contingency plan for the project assumes the widespread use of dispersants. We think that this issue must be carefully evaluated in context of appropriate environmental documentation before any decisions can be made relative to national park units. At this point, the National Park Service is unwilling to give the Coast Guard preapproval to use dispersants in a spill event. Dispersants can lead to adverse impacts that may only add to the injury of oil to national park resources.

Reserved Pipeline Easement

It should be noted that while the State of North Carolina has a reserved right for a pipeline crossing at Cape Lookout National Seashore, the exact nature of the right involved is unclear and requires clarification. It may also be subject to further environmental analyses pursuant to NEPA or other NPS regulations.

Air Quality

The air quality analysis for this report is flawed. On page V-7, MMS states that annual air pollutant estimates for the construction, development, drilling, and production phases of the proposed project cannot be estimated because data is lacking. It further states that the data can only be gathered following the exploration phase if hydrocarbons are located. Nevertheless, there are references in several previous sections to estimates for the total amount of emissions from all sources, and statements that air pollution impacts onshore will be low or very low.

Individual oil and gas wells can be major sources of air pollution, emitting more than 250 tons per year of regulated pollutants, and more than 100 tons per year of other pollutants. On page IV-62 the report estimates that total nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions from operations at the drill site would be 1,160.45 tons per year, and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions would approximate 148.23 tons yearly. Yet, MMS dismisses any significant onshore NOx pollution because of the distance-based exemption levels established in the MMS air quality regulations.

The NPS disagrees with the MMS air quality exemption levels, as well as other aspects of the MMS air quality regulations. We have consistently suggested over the past 6 years that the exemption levels be eliminated. As long as there are exemption levels, no significant onshore impacts will be identified. Since 1980, MMS has not therefore required the use of appropriate, available control technology at any regulated drilling project. The use of control technology can be stipulated for individual projects.

Additionally, the proposed project is only 38 miles from Cape Hatteras National Seashore, a class II area, and 75 miles from Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge, a class I wilderness area. The MMS should model air pollution impacts, including estimated ambient concentration and visibility impacts, on those areas as well as others. Assuming that there will be a NEPA document on this project, it should contain a discussion about available control technology to reduce or eliminate air pollutant emissions from all potential sources at the proposed drill site, and require the use of those controls in order to minimize the air pollution impacts onshore.

Page-Specific Comments:

P. 111-24: **"Within coastal North Carolina, moderate water quality problems occur downstream from heavily populated and industrialized areas. However, water quality in the region is improving."** This statement is not substantiated. The majority of inflow to Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds is classified as nutrient-sensitive waters and there appears to be increasing incidence of fish diseases and kills, further explanation is warranted.

P. 111-129: **"There have been no convincing sighting records for cahows other than from Bermuda."** The cahow, or Bermuda petrel (*Pterodroma cahow*), is perhaps the world's most endangered bird. Contrary to the quoted statement, the Bermuda petrel has been sighted in the vicinity of the proposed drill site by Mr. David Lee, North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences, under contract by the Department of the Interior. Mr. Lee made 2 definite sightings and 12 possible ones. The petrel is not transient, using the area as a summer feeding area. Virtually the entire population may be located within the impact zone of the proposed drilling operations during the summer months.

P. IV-14: A discussion of the effects of an oil spill on the marine environment in this section and others in the document emphasizes the extent to which impacts would be avoided through the immediate evaporation of the "more toxic and volatile" hydrocarbons.

Cases are cited where up to 60 percent of the volume of an oil spill was eliminated through evaporation. However, in most sections dealing with air quality (IV.E.1.b, IV.E.2.b, V.A.1.b), the impact of evaporated toxic hydrocarbons is not considered in air quality analysis. In those sections where evaporated components are addressed (V.A.2.b, V.B.2), the document states, without documentation, that the impacts from large hydrocarbon releases "are likely to be short-term and minor" and no significant degradation of "onshore" air quality is expected. There is no discussion of probable fate and consequences of the released toxic components.

P.IV-66: The report acknowledges that toxicity of drilling fluids to phytoplankton is essentially unknown, and that petroleum hydrocarbons could result in physiological changes leading to disruption of cell function. However, the document further states that "rapid dilution/dispersion would minimize or eliminate potential impacts on populations near shore." In spite of admissions of unknown effect and documented adverse effect, the document contains a contradictory conclusion that impacts on phytoplankton are expected to be very low.

P.IV-67: The dilution and dispersion of toxic materials, wide distribution and relatively rapid reproductive rates of the organisms apparently result in a conclusion of very low-impact on zooplankton. However, it is noted that petroleum hydrocarbons could result in cellular and physiological changes and disruption of feeding and/or reproductive patterns. It is further noted that there is little consensus among scientists regarding threshold toxicity and short- and long-term effects of hydrocarbons on zooplankton.

When an environmental impact statement is prepared on this project, the National Park Service would be interested in participating as a cooperating agency because of jurisdiction by law and as an entity with special expertise (40 CFR 1501.6). For more information on national park concerns relative to this proposed project please contact Kheryn Klubnikin, Environmental Quality Division, (202) 343-1126.

s/ Denis P. Galvin

Denis P. Galvin

Enclosures

bcc: FW-Director
SERO
CALO-Supt.
CAHA-Supt.
770
774
479
475
001-Reading File

Mr. AuCoin. We appreciate your testimony. We will put all your supporting documents in the record along with your testimony.

Mr. Rose. Thank you very much. Any questions, I will be happy to answer them.

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Regula, do you have any questions?

Mr. Regula. No.

Mr. Atkins. Thank you.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

WITNESS

HON. TOM LANTOS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Lantos.

Mr. Lantos. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is with a modicum of embarrassment I appear before you, because our request is so small that I realize you don't deal in such tiny sums, but allow me to proceed nonetheless.

I first want to thank you, Chairman AuCoin, and others for your consistent and steadfast support for the inclusion of Sweeney Ridge in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. This ridge, as you know, Mr. Chairman, from which European explorers first saw San Francisco Bay, provides the most significant and spectacular view of the San Francisco Bay. It is properly called the Plymouth Rock of the West Coast.

I come today to request your support for improving access to this remarkable site. At present, only a handful of visitors have been able to enjoy the splendor of Sweeney Ridge, but expanded access will be a great benefit to the 1.5 million people of the San Francisco Peninsula.

The Shelldance Nursery property is a small but critical piece of land directly adjacent to Sweeney Ridge. The Federal Government has a unique opportunity to purchase the Shelldance Nursery property for $475,000, which is 40 percent of its assessed value, and a fraction of its market rate.

A coordinated effort has led to this point. At the urging of local officials and many individual citizens, the State of California has adopted legislation to permit the transfer of the property from the California Department of Transportation, which originally sought to develop it into a freeway off-ramp, to the United States Department of the Interior at this very significant discount.

GGNRA has long been the most utilized facility in our National Park Service. The collection of sites under the GGNRA umbrella include many famous historical landmarks, recently retired Federal facilities such as Alcatraz Penitentiary and military fortifications in Marin County, nature preserves along the Marin and San Francisco County coasts and many visitors' facilities and scientific and cultural centers which, taken together, contribute greatly to the San Francisco Bay Area's cultural and recreational resources.

GGNRA's acquisition of Shelldance Nursery will provide greater access to Sweeney Ridge, providing the people of San Mateo County and the entire Bay Area with long-delayed access to its many miles of beautiful trails.

At present, visiting GGNRA's more accessible hiking and picnic facilities, which are located in northern San Francisco and Marin County, requires a forbidding 60-mile drive through cross-town San Francisco traffic and across the Golden Gate Bridge. If Shelldance Nursery is added to the GGNRA, San Mateo County residents will be able to arrive at a trail head after only a short drive or bus ride.

Growing population pressure has resulted in increasing demand for recreational space and the people of San Mateo County have lobbied us long and hard to have an accessible hiking facility. Shelldance Nursery will provide them with a doorway to a beautiful area.

In closing, I would like to reiterate the broad-based support for the acquisition of this property. GGRNA officials have targeted its inclusion as the highest priority, State and local officials want to expand the access to Sweeney Ridge, and many constituents have contacted me urging acquisition of this land.

Mr. Chairman, for myself and the thousands and thousands who will benefit, I urge you to include $475,000 in next year's Interior Appropriations legislation to purchase this tract.

I appreciate you listening to me, and I am delighted to answer any questions you may have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lantos follows:]

Statement of
THE HONORABLE TOM LANTOS
Member of Congress from California
before the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, let me begin today by thanking you for your consistent and steadfast support for the inclusion of Sweeney Ridge into the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). This ridge, from which European explorers first saw San Francisco Bay, provides the most magnificent and spectacular view of the Bay Area. It is appropriately called the "Plymouth Rock" of the West Coast.

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Mr. Chairman, for myself and the thousands and thousands who will benefit, I urge you to include $ 475,000 in next year's Interior Appropriation legislation to purchase this tract.

Thank you for your consideration, Mr. Chairman.

-###-

PEOPLE FOR A GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

3627 Clement Street • San Francisco, Calif. 94121 • (415) 752-2777

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Robert C. Young

March 27, 1990

Congressman Tom Lantos
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lantos:

Since 1984, the people of Pacifica, San Mateo County and the nation have known that Sweeney Ridge would be permanently protected as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. However, access to this portion of our great National Park has been most inadequate from Pacifica, on the park's western slope.

The key to public access, and the economic benefits for Pacifica that would go with it, is the acquisition of the Shelldance Nursery parcel from the State of California. State legislation to make possible the purchase of Shelldance from CALTRANS, which owns the parcel because it once planned to use it for freeway development, was signed into law by Governor Deukmejian nearly 2 years ago, with bipartisan support. There is a "sunset clause" on the legislation, which is one reason why the National Park Service has made the acquisition of this parcel its top priority, but the Park Service has also done so because of the public benefit to be realized. The NPS even adjusted the park boundary and bought a small neighboring parcel to make sure the public would be well-served.

Your personal effort is needed to make access to these beautiful and valuable 1000 acres of parkland a reality. We are writing to you because Member's Day for Congress is fast approaching. We are asking you to include a plea for $450,000, the funds needed to buy this parcel, in your speech. This money would make possible the full use of land that cost taxpayers some $10,000,000 and whose price today would be far in excess of that amount. From a public point of view, it is priceless. ✓

Congressman Lantos, we and members of the public, locally and nationally, would be deeply grateful for your help.

Sincerely,

Edgar Wayburn

Edgar Wayburn, M.D., Chairman

Amy Meyer

Amy Meyer, Co-Chairman

RECEIVED
APR 3 - 1990
CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS
WASHINGTON OFFICE

cc: District Office

CITY COUNCIL
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MAYOR
ANTHONY A GIAMMONA
MAYOR PRO TEMPORE
MICHAEL D NEVIN
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ALBERT M TEGLIA

DAVID R ROWE
CITY MANAGER
LORRAINE D'ELIA
CITY CLERK
ANTHONY J ZIDICH
CITY TREASURER
PHONE (415) 991-8008

DALY CITY CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF DALY CITY
333-90TH STREET
DALY CITY CA 94015-1895

April 19, 1990

RECEIVED
R 25 1990

Honorable Tom Lantos
House of Representatives
1707 Longworth Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear ~~Congressman~~ Tom Lantos:

As per our earlier conversation, I write to you for the purpose of going on record in support of the acquisition of the Shelldance Nursery parcel in Pacifica. As you know, this portion of land is of the utmost importance to the public access of the great Sweeney Ridge, as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. I know that you are well aware of my interest in open space and public accessibility, as we worked together on the issue of the Daly City coast.

I have made it known to leadership in Pacifica and also to committee members of the GGNRA of my support in their effort. I join them in asking you to include a plea for $450,000 in your Member's Day address in Congress.

Congressman, the acquisition of Sweeney Ridge itself would not be a reality today without your tremendous effort. I respectfully submit that the acquisition of the nursery parcel would complete and make accessible one of the most beautiful sites in our region. You have shown great sensitivity to concerns of the environment in the past, and we are all fortunate you represent us in the great House.

Sincerely,

Mike

Michael D. Nevin
Councilman

MDN/rmc

cc: Evelyn Szelenyi
Edgar Wayburn, M.D.
Amy Meyer
Ferd Simons
Michael Rothenberg

Scenic Pacifica

CITY HALL
170 Santa Maria Avenue • Pacifica, California 94044-2506
Telephone (415) 875-7300 • Fax (415) 359-6038

MAYOR
Peter Loeb

MAYOR PRO TEM
Charles D.B. Curry

COUNCIL
Ginny Silva Jaquin
Fred Howard
John S. Schneider

April 11, 1990

Honorable Tom Lantos
Member of Congress
520 South El Camino Real, Suite No. 800
San Mateo, California 94402

Dear Tom:

The City Council of Pacifica has asked me to again convey to you our strong desire to have the eleven acre site, known as the Shelldance Nursery site, included in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

As you know, California Assemblywoman Jackie Speier introduced a bill in the State Legislature, which was adopted last year, to make the acreage available at a cost to the Federal Government of approximately 40 per cent less than its appraised value. This land was acquired by the State Department of Transportation for road building purposes but plans were changed and it is now considered surplus land.

Since the inclusion of Sweeney Ridge into the GGNRA, public access to trails has been limited. This site (Shelldance Nursery) would be an excellent location for a future visitors' center.

We are hopeful that, with your help, the needed funds will be appropriated for this purchase. Thank you for your support of this important acquisition.

Sincerely,

Peter Loeb

Peter Loeb
Mayor

cc: City Council

Assembly Bill No. 2049

CHAPTER 1381

An act to add and repeal Section 30156.1 of the Public Resources Code, relating to excess highway property.

[Approved by Governor September 26, 1988. Filed with Secretary of State September 27, 1988.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2049, Speier. Highways: excess property: Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Existing law generally requires that excess property which was acquired for state highway purposes be disposed of at fair market value, except property in the coastal zone, which may be transferred at the state's acquisition cost to specified agencies, including the Department of Fish and Game, for specified purposes.

This bill would include within the coastal zone a described parcel of excess real property in the City of Pacifica which had been acquired by the Department of Transportation for state highway purposes.

The bill would require the Department of Transportation to transfer that property to the Department of Fish and Game, upon nonstate funds becoming available to the Department of Fish and Game for that purpose, for a consideration at least equal to its acquisition cost. The bill would authorize the Department of Fish and Game to sell that property to a public or private entity. The bill would declare the Legislature's intent that the property be made available to the Secretary of the Interior as an addition to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The bill would require that the property transfers be accomplished without cost to the state.

The bill's provisions would be repealed as of January 1, 1994, if the subject property has not by that date been transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. (a) Upon the condition of nonstate funds becoming available to the Department of Fish and Game for the purposes of this act, the Department of Transportation shall transfer to the Department of Fish and Game for a consideration at least equal to the acquisition cost paid by the state, that parcel of property excess to the needs of the Department of Transportation, located east of State Highway Route 1 in the City of Pacifica in San Mateo County, consisting of approximately 11 acres described in Directors Deed DD-028764-01-01, and situated in the coastal zone pursuant to Section 30156.1 of the Public Resources Code.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Fish and Game, using nonstate funds made available to it for that purpose, may acquire from the Department of Transportation the real property described in subdivision (a) and may sell that property for a consideration at least equal to its cost of acquisition to a public or private entity. It is the intent of the Legislature that, with the concurrence of the City of Pacifica, the property described in subdivision (a) be made available to the Secretary of the Interior as an addition to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

(c) The transfers described in subdivisions (a) and (b) shall be accomplished without cost to the state.

SEC. 2. Section 30156.1 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

30156.1. In San Mateo County, in the City of Pacifica, approximately 11 acres situated east of State Highway Route 1 and described in Director's Deed DD-028764-01-01 from the Director of Transportation, is included, as specifically shown on Map 5.

SEC. 3. As to any property transferred pursuant to Section 1 of this act consisting of 15 acres or less, the Director of Transportation shall except and reserve to the state all mineral deposits, as defined in Section 6407 of the Public Resources Code, below a depth of 500 feet, without surface rights of entry. As to property sold pursuant to Section 1 of this act consisting of more than 15 acres, the Director of Transportation shall except and reserve to the state all mineral deposits, as defined in Section 6407 of the Public Resources Code, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the deposits. The rights to prospect for, mine, and remove the deposits shall be limited to those areas of the property conveyed which the director, after consultation with the State Lands Commission, determines to be reasonably necessary for the removal of the deposits.

SEC. 4. If the real property described in Section 1 of this act has not been transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, by January 1, 1994, Sections 1, 2, and 3 of this act shall be repealed as of January 1, 1994, unless a later enacted statute extends or deletes that date.

o

Mr. **AuCoin**. Thank you very much, Tom.

Mr. Regula, do you have any questions?

Mr. **Regula**. How do you feel about the inclusion of the Presidio in Golden Gate?

Mr. **Lantos**. I like that, Congressman, very much.

Mr. **Regula**. Thank you.

Mr. **Lantos**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **AuCoin**. It is only $475,000; couldn't that money be raised locally?

Mr. **Lantos**. In fact, they have done a great deal along those lines. We have explored every other avenue and this really is our only option.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Thank you very much for your statement and your testimony. It is always good to see you.

Mr. **Lantos**. Thank you very much.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WITNESS

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mrs. Byron.

Mrs. **Byron**. I was here at 5 minutes after 10.

Let me say, first of all, you have 56 constituent problems before you today, and I will just be one of them at the end of the day, but one of them that I think an awful lot of people in the metropolitan area have an opportunity to look at and to use.

Mr. Regula contacts me regularly when he is traveling through my District to inform me what is going on in the C&O Canal.

Mr. **Regula**. And the railroad.

Mrs. **Byron**. Let me start, first of all, close to home, with the subcommittee's assistance in the rewatering of the two segments of the C&O Canal, which is a National Historic Park, and making critical repairs to the buildings at Catoctin Mountain National Park. These are really my highest priorities.

Two years ago, you funded a feasibility study for rewatering four sections of the Canal. It was a study that I was apprehensive on how it would turn out. It has turned out wonderfully well.

Presently, the only section of the Canal that is restored and rewatered is in Georgetown. The beauty and significance of that restoration, I think, speaks for itself.

I would like to request the subcommittee's assistance in funding two of the projects for this year, and that is that Williamsport and Brunswick, Maryland section. I have attached the cost of the estimate for the work in my testimony.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What are those?

Mrs. **Byron**. Williamsport is 1.2 million, the intake pumps, removing the dikes, removing the trees. That is an area over a mile. Brunswick would be from Mile Point 53.9 to Mile Point 55. It would be a little over a mile, and that would be removing the locks, and the water. The community is prepared with their own funds to put in the Canal boats, so you would have a living history aspect.

Another issue is Catoctin Mountain National Park, which surrounds Camp David. It has a series of 51 cabins built in the 1930s by the WPA project. They are presently used as fresh-air camps for children, including special programs for the handicapped.

Cabins have been nominated for the National Historic Register, but have deteriorated. The superintendent estimates he will require about $150,000 to repair these cabins. That amount is required for maintenance in the very near future. The amount is nearly greater than the park's authorized base appropriations, so as we look at that, there is a difficulty there.

Moving out of the immediate area, but not too far, I would like the subcommittee to provide a total of $19 million in Land and Water Conservation funds for Appalachian Trail acquisition.

Mr. Chairman, the National Park Service has asked for $7 million to be appropriated for the completion of the purchase of the Capital Crescent Trail. It is my understanding that this request ranks very high on the national priority list.

I am pleased to note the recommendation of the authorizing committee to the Budget Committee to assume a total of $500 million for capital improvements in parks and recreation. This recommendation includes $150 million for the State and local assistance in the form of matching grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and $50 million for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Plan.

I would be remiss if I did not put in a plug for Rivers and Trails Conservation Programs. As you know, programs under this title are initiated and cooperatively funded by State and local entities. These programs are used to identify outstanding river and trail corridors in the country, and to develop policies for their protection. I would like to make a request of $6 million for these programs.

The National Park Service is presently engaged in a cooperative project to establish a Barrier Island Visitor Center at Assateague Island National Seashore. This project will require $700,000 in fiscal year 1991 funds for design and planning.

In closing, I would again like to thank the subcommittee for its indulgence and patience in listening to a multitude of requests. The demand for caring for our national treasures are great and our resources are limited. I applaud the subcommittee for its efforts and for its contributions to protecting much of what makes this country unique and beautiful.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Byron follows:]

BEVERLY B. BYRON
6TH DISTRICT MARYLAND

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COMMITTEES

ARMED SERVICES

CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY
PERSONNEL AND COMPENSATION

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES
FREDERICK
10 EAST CHURCH STREET
21701
(301) 662-8622
FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY
840-1900

HAGERSTOWN
100 WEST FRANKLIN STREET
21740
(301) 797-6043

CUMBERLAND
128 WEST UNION STREET
21502
(301) 722-2820

WESTMINSTER
8 NORTH COURT STREET
21157
(301) 848-5366
FROM HOWARD COUNTY
982-3348

THE HONORABLE BEVERLY BYRON

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITEE ON INTERIOR

MAY 16, 1990 10:05AM

MR. CHAIRMAN. FIRST OF ALL, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE. AS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE, I KNOW THAT THERE ARE A LOT OF DEMANDS ON YOUR TIME AND YOUR RESOURCES. VERY QUICKLY, I WANTED TO ACQUAINT YOU WITH A SERIES OF PAROCHIAL AND NOT SO PAROCHIAL PROJECTS.

STARTING CLOSE TO HOME: I WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S ASSISTANCE IN REWATERING TWO SEGMENTS OF THE C&O CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND MAKING CRITICAL REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS AT CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

TWO YEARS AGO, THE CONGRESS FUNDED A FEASIBILITY STUDY OF REWATERING FOUR SECTIONS OF THE OLD C&O CANAL. PRESENTLY, THE ONLY SECTION OF THE CANAL COMPLETELY RESTORED IS IN GEORGETOWN. THE BEAUTY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS RESTORATION SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS YEAR, I WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S ASSISTANCE IN FUNDING TWO OF THESE PROJECTS. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FEASIBILITY TESTS FOR REWATERING WERE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL IN BOTH WILLIAMSPORT AND BRUNSWICK, MARYLAND. I HAVE ATTACHED THE COST ESTIMATES FOR THIS WORK TO MY TESTIMONY.

CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK SURROUNDS CAMP DAVID, NEAR THURMONT, MARYLAND. THE PARK HAS A SERIES OF 51 CABINS THAT WERE BUILT BY THE OLD WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (W.P.A.) IN THE 1930's. THEY ARE PRESENTLY USED AS "FRESH AIR CAMPS" FOR CHILDREN, INCLUDING A SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. THE CABINS HAVE BEEN NOMINATED FOR THE NATIONAL HISTORIC REGISTER, BUT HAVE DETERIORATED BADLY. THE PARK SUPERINTENDENT ESTIMATES THAT HE WILL REQUIRE $750,000 TO REPAIR THESE CABINS AND A SIMILAR PROBLEM THAT HAS DEVELOPED WITH THE ROOF ON THE VISITORS' CENTER. THE AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR MAINTENANCE IS VERY NEARLY GREATER THAN THE PARK'S AUTHORIZED ANNUAL BASE APPROPRIATION. WITHOUT THIS ADDITIONAL HELP, THE PARK WILL BE UNABLE TO PROVIDE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THESE STRUCTURES.

MOVING OUT OF THE IMMEDIATE AREA, BUT NOT TOO FAR, I WOULD LIKE TO ENCOURAGE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO PROVIDE A TOTAL OF $19 MILLION IN LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUNDS FOR APPALACHIAN TRAIL ACQUISITION.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS ASKED FOR $7 MILLION TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL CRESCENT TRAIL. IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THIS REQUEST RANKS VERY HIGH ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST.

I AM PLEASED TO NOTE THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE TO THE BUDGET COMMITTEE TO ASSUME A TOTAL OF $500 MILLION FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PARKS AND RECREATION. THIS RECOMMENDATION INCLUDES $150 MILLION FOR STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF MATCHING GRANTS FROM THE LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND AND $50 MILLION FOR THE URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY PLAN.

I WOULD BE REMISS IF I DID NOT PUT IN A "PLUG" FOR RIVERS AND TRAILS CONSERVATION PROGRAMS. AS YOU KNOW, PROGRAMS UNDER THIS TITLE ARE INITIATED AND COOPERATIVELY FUNDED BY STATE AND LOCAL ENTITIES. THESE PROGRAMS ARE USED TO IDENTIFY OUTSTANDING RIVER AND TRAIL CORRIDORS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO DEVELOP POLICIES FOR THEIR PROTECTION. I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A REQUEST OF $6 MILLION FOR THESE PROGRAMS.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IS PRESENTLY ENGAGED IN A COOPERATIVE PROJECT TO ESTABLISH A BARRIER ISLAND VISITOR CENTER AT ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE. THIS PROJECT WILL REQUIRE $700,000 IN FY '91 FUNDS FOR DESIGN AND PLANNING.

IN CLOSING, I WOULD AGAIN LIKE TO THANK THE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR ITS INDULGENCE AND PATIENCE IN LISTENING TO A MULTITUDE OF REQUESTS. THE DEMANDS FOR CARING FOR OUR NATIONAL TREASURES ARE GREAT AND OUR RESOURCES ARE LIMITED. I APPLAUD THE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR ITS EFFORTS AND FOR ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROTECTING MUCH OF WHAT MAKES THIS COUNTRY UNIQUE AND BEAUTIFUL.

C+O

7 NOV 1989

Honorable Beverly Byron
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mrs. Byron:

I am pleased to inform you that we have conducted tests for rewatering four sections of the C&O Canal National Historical Park this year. The tests were completed in the communities of Brunswick, Williamsport, Hancock, and Cumberland. A section of slightly more than 1 mile was tested in each location. A brief report on the results of the testing is enclosed for your information.

Acting Superintendent James D. Young has told me of his meeting with you and of your interest in being informed of the progress of this important project. For your information, we have enclosed a copy of our estimated costs for completing the rewatering project in the sections at Brunswick and Williamsport. We are currently preparing the estimates for Hancock and Cumberland and will provide them to you upon their completion.

We are pleased to be moving forward with this very worthwhile project. The possible rewatering of these sections of the C&O Canal National Historical Park is identified in the General Management Plan for the park. The rewatering of these short sections of the park offers an excellent opportunity for cooperation between the park and the communities, to provide a new service to the park visitor and to preserve a section of the canal in each location.

Thank you for your support. We will keep you informed of our progress.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) Robert Stanton

Regional Director, National Capital Region

Enclosures

PROJECTED ESTIMATED COST FOR REWATERING WILLIAMSPORT AND BRUNSWICK

Williamsport. M.P. 98.78 to M.P. 99.80

Intake pumps and associated cost	$455.820.
Remove dike above Lock 44	10.000.
Remove trees, shape banks, prepare prism & towpath. install water control device	186,389.
Restore Lock 44	400.000.
Restore bypass flume	50,000.
Repair Culvert #128	120.000.
Repair wasteweir	20.000.
	1.242.209.

Brunswick, M.P. 53.97 to M.P. 55.01

Make operational wasteweir. below Lock 30	10.000.
Remove trees, shape & prepare canal prism & towpath	93.640.
Dike at end of watered section that includes a water control device	20,000.
Culvert #86 (Band) Repair	65,000.
Culvert #87 (Band) Repair	65.000.
Restore Lock 30 & bypass flume	450,000.
Desilt	32.900.
Pump & associated cost to improve water system that Brunswick is to give the C&O Canal and to construct new backup water intake system	311,050.
	1.047.590.

Total - Williamsport & Brunswick	2.289.799.

To be added to park base funding.

Annual Operating Cost to cover both areas

Two (2) permanent positions. vehicles. equipment, supplies & materials	125,000.
Electric utilities (2 - 50 HP pumps, 20 hours per day, 365 days per year)	48.000.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK
6602 FOXVILLE ROAD
THURMONT, MARYLAND 21788-1598

IN REPLY REFER TO

May 2, 1990

Memorandum

To: Congresswoman Beverly Byron

From: Superintendent, Catoctin Mountain Park, Greenbelt Park,
Baltimore-Washington Parkway

Subject: Rehab of Cabins on Historic Register and Public Use Buildings at Catoctin Mountain Park

Approximately three years ago, because of environmental concerns, we were directed to discontinue the use of most fungicides and wood preservatives. A large portion of the buildings at Catoctin Mountain Park have wood shingles or shake roofs. Since we discontinued the use of preservatives, the wood has deteriorated at an accelerated rate.

Two of the camps, Misty Mount and Greentop, have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. This has increased the cost of maintenance many fold.

Presently there are approximately 57,000 square feet of roofs which are not receiving preservative protection. They are in poor condition and failing.

Estimated roof replacement cost, including our main Visitor Center	$340,000	
Log and ramp replacement for handicapped accessibility, window replacement, and interior structure rehab cost is	$210,000	
Exterior staining and log chinking cost is	$200,000	
Total Estimated Cost		$750,000

Thomas N. McFadden

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you for your statement, for your testimony, and for your support for our appropriation each year. We appreciate that, too. Thanks for returning.

Mr. Regula.

Mr. Regula. Beverly, I went by the railroad the other day, and they are pulling the ties. Can we get that in the public domain?

Mrs. Byron. We are working on it. I tell them they better get their act together, because I will hear from you. With the proximity there, we may be looking at that on the rails to trail aspect, but we can tie that in.

Mr. Regula. Let us help you, and don't let them take out the bridges.

Mrs. Byron. No, sir. I have a press conference on rails to trails at 3:30.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

PADRE ISLAND; LOWER RIO GRANDE REFUGE; KING RANCH; PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD NHS

WITNESS

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Ortiz. Your statement will be entered into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ortiz follows:]

Congressman Solomon P. Ortiz

Oral Testimony, Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior

May 16, 1990

Thank you for allowing me to appear before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations to testify on behalf of projects in the 27th Congressional District.

Mr. Chairman, there are four specific projects for which I would like to request funding.

The beautiful beaches of Padre Island are a prime attraction for tourists and residents of South Texas. My Congressional District is dependent upon this stream of tourists.

Studies have shown that while Padre Island continues to be the fourth-ranked attraction in Texas for out-of-state tourists, visitorship has declined for fourteen straight years.

The primary reason for this decline is the absolute minimum of necessary services provided by the National Park Service at this site, including important safety and health facilities.

Emergency funding for this summer is needed to correct an estimated shortfall of three quarters of a million dollars in FY 1989.

To prevent an identical situation next year, it is imperative to provide $2 million dollars for FY 1991 to meet the needs of the National Park Service at the Padre Island National Seashore.

I would also like to state my strong support for $30 million in land acquisition funding for the Lower Rio Grande Wildlife Refuge.

The distinctive habitat and the variety of plant and animal species found in this area are threatened by encroachment, and $30 million is required to allow for necessary land acquisition.

I would also like to request $100,000 to be used by the National Park Service to prepare a special resource study of the King Ranch located at Kingsville, Texas. The national significance of the ranch was established as part of the National Historic Landmark desigation process. This special resource study is necessary to establish the suitability and feasibility of adding the King Ranch, the largest working ranch in the United States, to the National Park System.

My final request is for the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations to instruct the National Park Service to prepare a General Management Plan for improvement at the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site.

There is substantial interest among the local population to expand facilities at the Battlefield, to broaden knowledge of this battle's historic significance, and to recognize the bravery of soldiers on both sides.

$100,000 is required this year to complete the necessary studies, and I respectfully request that the Subcommittee provide these funds and direct the National Park Service to produce the studies.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me this opportunity to testify before your committee today. I appreciate any assistance you can provide on these very important projects in the 27th Congressional District.

Mr. Ortiz. Thank you for allowing me to appear before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations to testify on behalf of projects in the Twenty-Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. Chairman, there are four specific projects for which I would like to request funding. The beautiful beaches of Padre Island are a prime attraction for tourists and residents of South Texas. My Congressional District is dependent upon this stream of tourists.

Studies have shown that while Padre Island continues to be the fourth ranked attraction in Texas for out-of-State tourists, visitorship has declined for 14 straight years.

The primary reason for this decline is the absolute minimum of necessary services provided by the National Park Service at this site, including important safety and health facilities. Emergency funding for this summer is needed to correct an estimated shortfall of $750,000 in fiscal year 1990.

To prevent an identical situation next year, it is imperative to provide $2 million for fiscal year 1991 to meet the needs of the National Park Service at the Padre Island National Seashore. I would also like to state my strong support for $30 million in land acquisition funding for the Lower Rio Grande Wildlife Refuge.

The distinctive habitat and the variety of plant and animal species found in this area are threatened by encroachment, and $30 million is required to allow for necessary land acquisition.

I would also like to request $100,000 to be used by the National Park Service to prepare a special resource study of the King Ranch located at Kingsville, Texas. The national significance of the ranch was established as part of the National Historic Landmark designation process.

This special resource study is necessary to establish the suitability and feasibility of adding the King Ranch, the largest working ranch in the United States, to the National Park Service.

My final request is for the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations to instruct the National Park Service to prepare a General Management Plan for improvement at the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site.

There is substantial interest among the local population to expand facilities at the Battlefield, to broaden knowledge of this battle's historic significance, and to recognize the bravery of soldiers on both sides, Mexico and the United States.

$100,000 is required this year to complete the necessary studies, and I respectfully request that the subcommittee provide these funds and direct the National Park Service to produce the studies.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me this opportunity to testify before your committee today. I appreciate any assistance you can provide on these very important projects in the Twenty-Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you.

Let me ask you a question about this emergency funding that you are seeking.

Mr. Ortiz. Yes, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. The National Park for Padre Island National Seashore.

Mr. Ortiz. From the beginning, Mr. Chairman, it was not adequately funded. There was a shortfall of $750,000.

Mr. AuCoin. What is the dire situation?

Mr. Ortiz. Very, very serious. We don't have picnic tables, we don't have baths, we don't have adequate park rangers. That is one of the reasons tourism has dropped by 500,000 people.

Mr. AuCoin. Staff tells me there is a State Park adjacent to this National Park; is that correct?

Mr. Ortiz. That is on the other side.

Mr. AuCoin. By comparison, how are the facilities at the State Park?

Mr. Ortiz. A little better. Not so much better, but a little better. We have been there for a long time prior to the State facility, and tourists for some reason tend to go there, but because of the facilities, they have just decided to not come to that area, and we have had a lot of economical—economy problems, and we would like to get them back, tourism.

Mr. AuCoin. This would be an earmarked 2 million for operations?

Mr. Ortiz. For operations, because of the shortfall that we have.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. Ortiz. Thank you.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

WITNESS

HON. TOM DeLAY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. DeLay. Tom, we will put your entire statement in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. DeLay follows:]

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN TOM DeLAY

May 16, 1990
Interior Appropriations

Mr. Chairman, keeping offshore petroleum resources off-limits to development will successfully accomplish one major thing: it will continue this country's reliance on oil imports.

The latest data shows that U.S. oil imports are at a 10-year high. In fact, imports now account for fully one-half of the oil we use.

Meanwhile, this country continues to rely heavily on oil to stoke its economic engines. We use more than 17 million barrels of oil a day, but we produce only 7.4 million barrels a day. And oil production is falling -- it declined by a record half-million barrels a day last year.

Why? A major reason is that Congressional leasing moratoria continue to keep offshore petroleum resources off-limits to development.

Supporters of the moratoria tell us that these leasing bans help protect the environment-- that there isn't enough oil beneath federal waters to justify development-- that we don't have to worry about tapping offshore resources now anyway. We can just wait for an energy crisis and then turn the spigot right on.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I say they are wrong on all three counts.

The U.S. petroleum industry has an exemplary environmental record on the federal OCS. More than 35 years of operations there tell us this is true.

Spills from offshore platforms are rare. In 1987 -- the most recent year for which Coast Guard data have been compiled -- federal offshore areas produced some 325 million barrels of oil. Yet only 659 barrels -- an infinitesimal 0.0002 percent -- were spilled.

What's more, hardly any OCS oil is transported by tanker. Fully 95 percent of all oil produced on the federal OCS comes ashore by pipeline.

Take a look at the regulations governing offshore operations. Strict measures are on the books to protect the quality of marine life permits and participants must follow 74 sets of federal regulations governing their operations.

In short, no vessel could operate, no rig could drill, no platform could produce a drop of oil on the federal OCS without full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. These regulations ensure that the interests of coastal states and of the tourism and commercial fishing industries are adequately protected.

And what about the petroleum resources that lie beneath federal waters? Since 1954, wells on the federal OCS have produced more than 8 billion barrels of oil and 85 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Today, about 15 percent of the oil and 29 percent of the natural gas we produce come from offshore wells. The Department of the Interior estimates these waters could hold as much as another 32 billion barrels of oil.

So, we have the resources. Why don't we wait until the next energy crisis before we start developing them?

It's really not that simple. As any roughneck can tell you, drilling for oil is hard, tedious, time-consuming work. There is never a magic spigot to tap in case of hard times. In fact, it takes up to 15 years to bring a major offshore oil discovery into full production. Discoveries on offshore lands leases this year may not produce oil until early next century.

Mr. Chairman, we are no longer finding the oil and natural gas we must have if we are to replace the reserves we are consuming. The gap between production and consumption is widening. Oil imports are reaching record levels. And Congress continues to take action to maintain this dangerous status quo.

We need to put an end to harmful and unnecessary OCS leasing moratoria. We need to allow our nation to draw upon the potentially vast petroleum resources of the federal OCS.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today.

Mr. DeLay. Thank you. I will just summarize and point out some things that may not be in the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I have worked offshore rigs all my life. My father was a specialty offshore drilling contractor, and I started roughnecking at the age of 13. I know a lot about offshore drilling and offshore rigs. I have worked at everything except tool pusher on the rig.

I have a great feel for it. Also, educationally, I am a biologist with an emphasis on Marine biology and a minor in chemistry. I have two points to make today. I come to ask you to reconsider the position that this subcommittee is taking on moratorium and offshore drilling.

Number one, I am also, I guess you could say, a masochist in that I come from Houston, Texas, was raised in the oil field, and am against an import fee. The oil and gas industry does not need the government to be involved in their business.

But in order for us to have a viable oil and gas industry in this country, this government ought to be looking at areas that most business people look to when they do not get their price for their product. I refer to their costs.

And it has been estimated by different organizations that government cost to the oil and gas industry can amount to anywhere from $1 a barrel to $5 a barrel of oil. This increases the cost of withdrawing that oil from the ground.

If we looked at freeing up some of the costs of drilling, and a major cost is the inability of exploration and production of the Outer Continental Shelf, we must look at the cost of doing business in order to protect and maintain our oil and gas industry.

I am not insensitive to hazards to the environment. As I mentioned, I am a marine biologist. I did my senior project for my degree on an offshore rig, and I wouldn't go into the project, but basically, we were studying the sub-stratis and biological—ecological food chain created by offshore rigs.

The best fishing in the world is around offshore rigs. You have to push people off when you are trying to work around an offshore rig, because they love fishing around the offshore platforms and jack-up rig platforms, because it is such good fishing.

They have an excellent record of protecting the environment. They have an excellent record of no oil spills. I think this is one of those issues where emotionalism is taking over in San Francisco. We ought to weigh this in light of the fact we are becoming more and more dependent on foreign oil, which puts us in a very precarious situation.

Most people don't realize it takes 15 years to fully develop a new discovery, and you just can't turn on the spigot when you want to; it takes a lot of work, and a lot of investment to do so. I strongly urge this committee to reconsider its position on moratoria and OCS drilling.

Mr. AuCoin. I understand the President is meeting with the California delegation this afternoon to go over the task force report on the Outer Continental Shelf of California, and I think that he will be meeting tomorrow with the Florida delegation to go over that task force report.

If the President indicates, on the basis of the task force report that he has had in his possession for several months, that he chooses not to go forward with drilling off California and Florida, either one of those two States or both, would you support that action by the President?

Mr. DELAY. I would have to see what the action entails. As you know now, people are going in and making everything retroactive and removing leases, and I think that would be a bad mistake.

So, I would have to see what it entailed. If my President from Texas, being an oil man, feels that they can work out a deal that benefits everyone, then I would certainly support my President.

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Regula?

Mr. REGULA. Were spills a problem when you were working on the rigs?

Mr. DELAY. Absolutely not.

Mr. REGULA. How would you feel about leasing oil from Venezuela to fill the SPR?

Mr. DELAY. Well, I probably would not—I do not support such an action. It seems ridiculous to me to be buying foreign oil to fill our SPRs. I have a SPR in our district. The least we can do is buy domestic oil.

Mr. REGULA. The idea of a lease would be to reduce our capital costs. In other words, the country that supplied the oil would retain title.

Mr. DELAY. I didn't understand that. I am sorry.

Mr. REGULA. The thought has been given because of our financial crunch. Let's say Saudi Arabia had extra oil. We would pay them maybe one dollar a barrel per year, put the stuff in the SPR with a contract that would provide for a fixed price plus inflation in the event you took it out. In the meantime, you would pay a carrying charge annually so that the oil would be there, but we won't have the up-front cost. They would retain title until such time as we exercise the option.

Since you have a SPR, you realize that we have been downsizing every year the amount we put in.

Mr. DELAY. Well, I tell you, that may make some sense. My father has said the problem that we have and the way to solve the problem is, when OPEC starts manipulating prices by overproduction, to go to OPEC and buy every barrel they will give us.

The minute you start doing that, within a month the price of oil will go back up. That has a lot of merit. I didn't understand the issue. I am sorry

Mr. REGULA. Thank you.

Mr. AUCOIN. Whose proposal is that?

Mr. REGULA. It has been around. We have been exploring it as a means of getting the thing filed without putting up the up-front cash.

Mr. AUCOIN. Tom, thanks.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

WITNESS

FRANK HORTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Horton is here.

Mr. HORTON. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you.

Mr. AUCOIN. You want some money?

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir. I would like to request $11.9 million in construction funds and a $105,000 increase in the operating account for the Women's Right National Historical Park, located in Seneca Falls, New York, which is in my congressional district.

On behalf of the citizens of Seneca County, I want to thank you and the members of this subcommittee and the full committee for the support that they have shown for the Women's Right National Historical Park in the past and for what I am sure will be in the future.

But my request today is made on behalf of more than just the residents of Seneca County since the Women's Rights National Historical Park enjoys support from all corners of this Nation.

During the last few weeks, I have received letters from California to New Hampshire expressing support for the request. The simple fact is that the Women's Rights Park is the sole national monument dedicated to the struggle of American women to gain equality.

For those of you who do not know, Seneca Falls was the site of the world's first Women's Rights Convention in 1848. That convention produced the Declaration of Sentiments which endorsed such revolutionary concepts as women's equality and suffrage. This event occurred a full 72 years before the adoption of the 19th Amendment, which granted women the right to vote.

In the summer of 1848, over 300 women and men met in what was then the Wesleyan Chapel. That historic ground has undergone several transformations since the convention, including use as a boarding house and a laundromat.

The $11.9 million which I am asking for today would fund the construction of a monument on the original site. As you will recall, the subcommittee provided funds for a design competition for the chapel and preliminary construction during the last few years.

That competition was completed two years ago and asbestos removal is set to begin in a matter of days. The next logical step is to begin full scale construction on the chapel block project which includes the Wesleyan Chapel and the Visitors' Center.

It is important that funding be included for the Visitors' Center in light of the dramatic increase in the number of visitors experienced by the park since it opened its doors eight short years ago. In fact, there has been an average yearly increase in attendance of 220 percent since 1982. In those eight years, the park has attracted visitors from every state in the Union and numerous foreign countries.

Mr. AuCoin. That is an average increase per year?

Mr. Horton. Yes, an increase of 220 percent, per year, since 1982.

Mr. AuCoin. That is pretty good.

Mr. Horton. In short, Mr. Chairman, the Women's Rights National Historical Park is this Nation's sole monument to the origins of the women's movement. The Wesleyan Chapel is as important to our Nation's history as Philadelphia's Independence Hall.

Once again, I thank the subcommittee for its past support of this project and urge you to fund this request.

Mr. AuCoin. Frank, thank you for your statement. Your written statement will be included in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Horton follows:]

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE FRANK HORTON

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

MAY 16, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, Members of the Committee, I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before you this afternoon to request $11.9 million in construction funds and a $105,000 increase in the operating account for the Women's Rights National Historical Park which is located in Seneca Falls, New York, which is in my Congressional District. On behalf of the citizens of Seneca County, I want to express my appreciation for the support you have shown, Mr. Chairman, and this panel has shown from the beginning for this important historical project.

But my request today is made on behalf of more than just the residents of Seneca County since the Women's Rights National Historical Park enjoys support from all corners of this nation. During the last few weeks, I have received letters from California to New Hampshire expressing support for the request. The simple fact is that the Women's Rights Park is the sole national monument dedicated to the struggle of American women to gain equality. For those of you who do not know, Seneca Falls was the site of the world's first Women's Rights Convention in 1848. That convention produced the Declaration of Sentiments which endorsed such revolutionary concepts as women's equality and suffrage. This event occurred a full 72 years before the adoption of the 19th Amendment which granted women the right to vote. In the summer of 1848, over 300 women and men met in what was then the Wesleyan Chapel. That historic ground has undergone several transformations since the convention, including use as a boarding house and a laundromat.

The $11.9 million which I am asking for today would fund the construction of a monument on the original site. As you will recall, the Subcommittee provided funds for a design competition for the Chapel and preliminary construction during the last few years. That competition was completed two years ago and asbestos removal is set to begin in a matter of days. The next logical step is to begin full scale construction on the Chapel block project which includes the Wesleyan Chapel and the Visitors Center.

It is important that funding be included for the Visitor's Center in light of the dramatic increase in the number of visitors experienced by the Park since it opened its doors eight short years ago. In fact, there has been an average yearly increase in attendance of 220% since 1982. In those 8 years, the Park as attracted visitors from every state in the Union and numerous foreign countries. This fact clearly demonstrates that the Park is an attraction of national significance.

In short Mr. Chairman, the Women's Rights National Historical Park is this nation's sole monument to the origins of the women's movement. The Wesleyan Chapel is as important to our nation's history as Philadelphia's Independence Hall. Once again, I thank the Subcommittee for its past support of this project and urge you to fund this request.

Mr. AuCoin. Ralph, do you have any questions?

Mr. Regula. How large is this park? Just under three acres?

Mr. Horton. It is scattered over Seneca Falls. This is in the downtown area. The Stanton Home, located in another part of the downtown part of Seneca Falls, is just a little ways away from it. Then there are some other parts in the town of Waterloo, which is next to Seneca Falls.

When they had the meeting, they went to different places. The idea is to pull it all together as a park. People do make visits with the idea to go from one place to the other.

Mr. Regula. Do they have a library in conjunction?

Mr. Horton. They have a library. The national park has an office. Part of this money would be for the construction of the Visitors' Center, which would be located in this particular area. The land has been acquired, the competition and design has been completed.

Mr. AuCoin. Who owns the land?

Mr. Horton. It is owned by the government.

Mr. AuCoin. It is $11.9 million. I'm very sympathetic to the project, but that is a large sum for one year funding.

Mr. Horton. I understand the problems you have.

Mr. AuCoin. Can it be phased in some way?

Mr. Horton. Yes.

Mr. Regula. Can the design be scaled back at all?

Mr. Horton. I don't think so, not at this stage. It has been designed, scaled back pretty much to begin with. I think it would be better to take it in increments. It is important, I think, to get it started.

Mr. AuCoin. Frank, thank you for your testimony.

Mr. Regula. You have the specifics. The design is completed? It is a matter of going to Congress?

Mr. Horton. Right.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

FOREST SERVICE ISSUES

WITNESS

JOHN BRYANT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Bryant, just in time.

Mr. Bryant. Thank you for having me.

Mr. AuCoin. We now have your statement. If you will summarize for the record, we will manage to stay on time. It is good to see you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bryant follows:]

HONORABLE JOHN BRYANT: APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman: I commend you for calling this Subcommittee meeting for Members not on the Appropriations Committee to testify on issues pending before the Subcommittee on Interior. I appreciate the opportunity to testify on the Knutson-Vandenberg trust fund and express my interest in limiting the Forest Service timber management funds for clearcutting.

For some time I have been concerned about the Forest Service practice of clearcutting in our national forests. The Forest Service is conducting modern even-age management (clearcutting and its variants), the most devastating form of continuous logging ever devised, in the vast majority of the 80 million acres of available commercial timberland in our national forests.

Under even-age management, loggers clear a site of timber, bulldoze the remaining vegetation, scrape the soil bare - sometimes spray herbicides - and then plant rows of even-age, single species timber crops. The result is that monoculture timber plantations replace the biological diversity of our native forests, eliminating wildlife habitat and ruining recreational opportunities.

Clearcutting, and the devastation that results from it, are not necessary for harvesting timber in our national forests. Under the environmentally preferable selection management system, harvesters mark individual trees scattered throughout an area and cut them for sale or culling, leaving an ever-improving stand to regenerate new trees naturally in the openings created by the cuts.

Forest Service researchers have reported that selection management is more cost efficient and enjoys a higher benefit/cost ratio than even-age management. It avoids the high costs of site preparation, re-planting and produces a more and better sawlogs.

Selection management is used by private foresters from coast to coast, for economic reasons and to maintain a healthy natural forest. According to expert testimony, the Forest Service could abandon clearcutting and shift to the selection system within a few months.

In 1976, Congress passed the National Forest Management Act, limiting clearcutting to situations when it is "determined to be the optimum method," and other even-age cuts to when "appropriate." The Forest Service has taken advantage of such discretionary language in NFMA and continued clearcutting and even-age cuts without reduction in most national forests from coast to coast. Clearcutting is the Forest Service's harvesting method of preference - without apparent regard for what is "optimum" or "appropriate."

The Forest Service continues to subject more and more of our national forests' commercial timberland to even-age management, at a rate of more than one percent a year, given the eighty-year rotation of available commercial land. The Service is shifting its entire commercial timberland to the favored commercial species in each region by single-species replanting, after clearcutting.

The environmental evils of even-age management include soil losses several times worse than under selection management, with nutrient losses sometimes twenty times as bad; sedimentation of streams, causing flooding and decimation of aquatic life; devastation of native diversity; drastic impairment of recreational values; increase of susceptibility to insects, diseases, and acid rain; blowdowns of trees along the edges of clearcut sites and within seed tree and shelterwood cuts; and worsening of the greenhouse effect by reducing carbon-storing woody biomass for years after logging and by reducing the capacity of the soil to hold carbon.

President Bush has announced a program for the country to plant a billion new trees each year. At the same time, the Forest Service is destroying between 1.2 and 2.0 billion trees a year in wasteful site preparation, after taking the useful harvest of trees. The President's worthy goal could be accomplished at a savings of more than $2 billion by simple improvements in Forest Service harvesting policies and practices.

In testimony before this Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, Janice Bezanson of the Texas Committee on Natural Resources discussed two proposed amendments to the House Interior Appropriations bill: one to restrain the amount of funds expended on even-age management practices in our national forests; and the other to eliminate certain fiscal incentives that favor clearcutting and below-cost sales.

The first amendment would limit funds expended on even-age management practices in national forests, other than in Region 6 and Region 10, to no more than 50% of the total amount of money appropriated for timber management. Although many experts would advise an even tighter restraint on even-age management by the Forest Service, this reduction would serve as an important first step toward realignment of current excesses. Region 6 and Region 10 have been omitted because they are subject to special legislation - the Hatfield rider for Region 6, and the Tongass legislation for Region 10 - and because of the need for specific legislation regarding protection of ancient forests. Timber stands significantly impaired by a major natural disaster and sites contracted to be logged by even-age practices before March 1, 1990, would also be excluded.

The second proposal would limit the Forest Service Knutson-Vandenburg fund to no more than twenty-five (25) percent of the net revenue from each timber sale, and would give wildlife habitat management priority over the site preparation activities authorized in the Knutson-Vandenburg Act. The Knutson-Vandenburg Act of 1930 (K-V Act) currently allows the Forest Service to keep the money from timber receipts, outside the normal appropriations process, to cover the Service's cost of planting young trees, sowing tree seeds, removing vegetation, "improvement operations", and wildlife habitat management for the sale area.

Passed when the National Forest Organic Act prohibited sales under even-age management and when the Forest Service was not known to sell timber below cost, K-V Act was intended to encourage reforestation of cut-over lands purchased for reclamation by the Forest Service. Now such funds are usually retained to pay for the expensive site preparation and the replanting or reseeding activities that follow clearcutting.

An average of one-third of the fund is used for "overhead", and is an increased incentive to the Service to choose clearcutting over environmentally and economically preferable selection management. Since K-V Act funds are allotted out of gross receipts, rather than net returns, Knutson-Vandenburg also encourages the sale of timber even when the cost of production exceeds the receipts from the sale.

Since K-V Act funds are returned almost automatically to the Service, outside the Congressional appropriations process, they represent "easy money" for padding the Forest Service budget - by $215 million in 1988.

I believe that Congress, not the Forest Service itself, as has been done in the past, should decide the amount the Forest Service retains under the K-V Act.

As the Forest Service has deviated from Congressional intent by focusing expenditures on clearcutting and other even-age management techniques, I believe it is appropriate for Congress to reassert its intent through the appropriations process.

Requiring the Forest Service to shift to the more cost-efficient selection management system on even a small portion of the public lands it manages will save the country and its taxpayers money.

Limiting the Forest Service's fund under the K-V Act to only a share of the net receipts would eliminate the economic incentives that promote below-cost sales and expensive even-age management, netting larger sums to the United States Treasury - roughly $215 to $250 million per year.

And the implementation of selection management of our nation's forest resources would, in addition to its economic benefits, preserve much of the beauty and wildlife of our national forests for future generations.

I hope you and the members of the Subcommittee agree with my proposal and can support amendments to restrict the Forest Service appropriations for timber management to 50% of the total funds appropriated, and restrict the Knutson-Vandenberg funds to no more than 25% of the net revenue from each timber sale.

I look forward to working with you and the Subcommittee to limit the Forest Service's clearcutting activities and will attempt to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. BRYANT. Thank you. I appreciate your scheduling this for members of the Appropriations Committee to testify. I represent a state which has a large national forest. We have been concerned about clearcutting as a method of managing our national forests, I believe it's a method which is much over used in our country and one that is costing our country an enormous amount of money.

I have introduced legislation to limit it. I am asking you today to consider two proposals which have been alluded to by previous witnesses before this subcommittee that would limit clearcutting directly by first limiting funds expended on what they call even-age management to no more than 50 percent of the total amount of money appropriated for timber management to the Forest Service.

The effect of that would be to substantially limit clearcutting. I would not offer to you a lengthy speech about this because I think they are compelling.

I am also from a part of the country where there is timber. It is directly south of Dallas County. I went to Brazil last year with Tim Wirth and Albert Gore, Senator Heinz and one other Senator. We went to the President of Brazil and voiced our indignation about the burning down of the Amazon Rain Forest. He told us that as soon as we figured out a way to manage our forests in a reasonable way he would be happy to hear from us. In the meantime, he wasn't interested in hearing from us.

I think he made a good point. I think to continue to manage our national forests in a way in which the public would, I think, quickly reject given the opportunity to and in a way which I think is wasteful both environmentally and economically, is a mistake and we ought to get a way from it.

This amendment which has been proposed would limit the total amount of money spent to 50 percent for timber management that could be spent on clearcutting. I think it is a prudent step in the right direction.

Forest Service research has indicated clearcutting is a wasteful method of forest management. Selective management, a different method of managing, is used across the country. I strongly urge you to consider this kind of a reasonable reduction in the Knutson-Vandenburg Trust Fund.

A second proposal pending before you would limit the Forest Service Knutson-Vandenburg's funds to no more than 25 percent of net revenue from each timber sale and would give wildlife habitat management priority over the site preparation activities authorized in the Knutson-Vandenburg Act.

That act, which is a 1930 Act, currently allows the Forest Service to keep the money from timber receipts outside the normal appropriations process to cover the Service's cost of planting young trees, sowing seeds, removing vegetation, improvement operations and wildlife management operations for the sale area.

It was passed when the National Forest Management Act prohibited, and when the Forest Service was not known, to sell timber below cost. The act was intended to encourage reforestation of cut over lands. It was purchased for reclamation by the Forest Service.

Now, those funds are usually retained to pay for the expensive site preparation and the replanting or reseeding activities that follow clearcutting. An average of one-third of this fund is used for what they call overhead. That is an increased incentive to the Service to choose clearcutting over environmentally and economically preferable selection management.

Since these Knutson-Vandenburg funds are allotted out of gross receipts, rather than net returns, Knutson-Vandenburg also encourages the sale of timber even when the cost of production exceeds the receipts from the sale.

Since those funds are returned almost automatically to the Forest Service, outside the Congressional appropriations process, they represent easy money for padding the Forest Service budget—by $215 million in 1988.

I think it is fair to say if most of us knew about this, we would believe that Congress, not the Forest Service, should decide the amount the Forest Service retains under the Knutson-Vandenburg Act.

I think limiting their use of these funds to only a share of the net receipts rather than the gross receipts would eliminate the economic incentives that promote below cost sales and expensive management.

I am here today to urge the committee to consider this kind of prudent step and a conservative step in a direction we probably ought to be moving in more rapidly.

Mr. AuCoin. The K-V fund is a dedicated fund, which does, in fact, encourage reforestation. I think that is one of the things you could have told the President of Brazil.

Unlike the situation in the Amazon where the forest is being mined and there is no reforestation, if there is transformation of forest timber lands for agricultural and industrial use, there is reforestation of the national forests in the United States and the K-V fund is a mechanism to do that.

Mr. Bryant. It is not reforestation anyone would approve of. Because the reforestation is single species reforestation and the method of forest management known as clearcutting results in stripping the ground bare of all vegetation, all other types of species, every type of plant, and sometimes also putting herbicides on the ground before they replant a single species. I submit that is not a system designed to make our forest viable and healthy and help our environment in the long run. It is nothing compared to the forests that existed before.

Also the Knutson-Vandenberg Act, by letting the Forest Service keep the money from the gross sales, gross receipts, allows them to keep money even when they are selling below cost.

I think that is not at all what was envisioned in 1930. Even if it was, we certainly ought to change it. They should change it so the Forest Service can take their money out of net returns, not gross receipts.

Mr. AuCoin. I appreciate your statement. The next time the President of Brazil tells us we are managing our forests no better than he is, tell him he is wrong because we are not mining the forests in the United States. That is an absolute misrepresentation. I don't think conversion of timber lands into other uses, such as agriculture and industrial uses is one of those criticisms that is, in fact, happening. It is not happening here.

Mr. Bryant. He is looking at a country here which is not much bigger than his country. Since the beginning of our civilization here, we have removed the forest, turning it into all kinds of things. Today with the remaining forest, known as the National Forest, which the public believes is being managed for its use, we see our management of today managing it in a short-sighted fashion, which allows under cost timber sales and the single species replanting.

Mr. AuCoin. I understand your point there. The National Forests that Teddy Roosevelt designated are not being reduced. The Amazon forest is being reduced. There is a big distinction.

The President of Brazil seemed to be confused by it. Some Americans are confused by it.

Mr. Bryant. I don't think I am one of them, no. I would just urge you to look at the long term cost of the single species replanting. I can't believe it would be useful in the long run.

Mr. AuCoin. I appreciate your statement.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

JIM MOODY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Moody.

Mr. Moody. Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify on the fiscal year 1991 Interior appropriations bill.

I am here to urge full appropriations for the historical preservation part of that bill. In fact, I would like to see an increase in such monies where available.

First let me say I am pleased to see that the President's budget requested $34 million for historic preservation, $915,000 above the fiscal year 1990 budget. For the last nine years the President's budget request zeroed out funding for historic preservation. President Bush has joined the rest of us who realize the importance to our society of preserving our historic heritage.

Historic preservation gives our society a sense of continuity between generations. It conserves and recycles existing resources. It shows the appreciation we have of our cultures and our past. A society that is not aware of its past does not have a good idea of its future.

I have been fortunate to live in several historic cities abroad: Athens, Shanghai, Belgrade. The deepest impressions I have taken with me from these places is of the people and the expressions of their culture, the physical expression—often embedded in their architecture and their structures. Their buildings, their design, their form, and their workmanship—reflect the culture and history of a society.

Is historic preservation cost effective? The $34 million requested by the President is such a small part of the budget—less than one military tank. It is one three-hundreth of one percent of the budget. In other words, it is one-three thousandth of the budget, which has been a major part of their public sector activity.

In areas where great civilization flourished they took preservation of culture very seriously. We do not, unfortunately, take it very seriously. I think at a minimum, we should spend these sorts of funds.

Furthermore, investing in historic preservation is an economically sound investment in our economy. Preservation stimulates the economy by creating jobs and a demand for supplies. This also produces federal revenues which offsets the front-end federal funding.

Funds are desperately needed for the state preservation offices to provide "bricks and mortar" preservation grant assistance. I would suggest an additional $20 million above the President's proposal for these critical grants. These funds are used for physical preservation work, such as restoration grants and archaeological studies. They are matched by the states, further extending the value of each federal dollar spent, and they can be used by both private and public local organizations.

In my State of Wisconsin, there are over $37 million in unmet needs for historic preservation development funding. Wisconsin is not unique with this huge need for preservation dollars. The proposed $28.8 million will barely fund the current state preservation office programs, let alone address the significant need for the "bricks and mortar" fund.

I concur with Chairman Vento on the need to increase the funds of the National Trust for Historic Preservation to $7.5 million. With additional appropriations the national trust can expand its preservation services fund which provides assistance for a wide variety of timely nonprofit and community based projects, programs and conferences.

I also agree with Chairman Vento on providing $1 million for the tribal preservation programs. In fiscal year 1990, appropriations were given for the first time to tribal preservation programs. There was an overwhelming response to the $500,000 appropriated. Grant proposals exceeded $10 million. Last year's response has clearly indicated the need for additional funds for tribal preservation.

Finally, I would like to encourage the committee to appropriate $1 million to the Department of the Interior Secretary's Discretionary Fund, so we can provide disaster relief assistance.

Last year when our communities faced Hurricane Hugo and the California earthquake we experienced the need for professional involvement by preservation officials at the earliest possible opportunity to prevent unwarranted demolition of historic structures. The Secretary of the Interior's discretionary fund monies would cover costs of assembling a team of preservation experts to provide prompt and careful attention to historic resources following similar disasters.

Let me conclude by reiterating the importance of preserving our past and the need for federal funding. Our culture and an appreciation for it is one of the best things we can bequeath to future generations. So much of what the government does is ephemeral. This small investment we make in preserving our past benefits everyone and will have a lasting effect.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you. We appreciate your statement. Your full written statement will go into the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Moody follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JIM MOODY (D-WI)

BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMITTEE ON INTERIOR

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to testify on the Fiscal Year 1991 Interior Appropriations Bill. I am here to urge full appropriations for the Historic Preservation Fund. In fact, I'd like to see an increase in this fund.

I'm pleased that the President's budget requested $34 million for historic preservation, $915,000 above the FY '90 budget. President Bush's actions are significant because for the last nine years the President's budget request zeroed out funding for historic preservation. President Bush has joined the rest of us who realize the importance to our society of preserving our historic heritage.

Historic preservation gives our society a sense of continuity between generations; it conserves and recycles existing resources; it improves the aesthetics of our neighborhoods and cities. Most of all, it shows the appreciation we have of our culture and our past.

I've been fortunate to live in several historic cities abroad: Athens, Shanghai, Belgrade. The deepest impressions I've taken with me from these places is of the people and the expressions of their culture, the physical expression -- often embedded in their architecture and their structures. Their buildings, their design, their form, and their workmanship -- reflect the culture and history of a society.

Is historic preservation cost effective? The $34 million requested by the President for the country is such a small part of the budget -- less than one military tank. Investing in historic preservation is an economically sound investment in our economy. Preservation stimulates the economy by creating jobs and a demand for supplies. This also produces federal revenues which offsets the front-end federal funding.

State Preservation Offices

Funds are desperately needed for the State Preservation Offices to provide "bricks and mortar" preservation grant assistance. I would suggest an additional $20 million above the President's proposal for these critical grants. These funds are used for physical preservation work, such as restoration grants and archaeological studies. They are matched by the states, further extending the value of each federal dollar spent, and they can be used by both private and public local organizations.

In my state of Wisconsin there is over $37 million in unmet needs for historic preservation development funding. Wisconsin is not unique with this huge need for preservation dollars. The proposed $4.8 million will barely fund the current State Preservation Offices programs, let alone address the significant need for the "bricks and mortar" fund.

National Trust

I concur with Chairman Vento on the need to increase the funds to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to $7.5 million. With additional appropriations the National Trust can expand its Preservation Services Fund which provides assistance for a wide variety of timely non-profit and community based projects, programs, and conferences.

Tribal Preservation

I also agree with Chairman Vento on providing $1 million for the tribal preservation programs. In FY 1990 appropriations were given for the first time to Tribal preservation programs. There was an overwhelming response to the $500,000 appropriated. Grant proposals exceeded $10 million. Last year's response has clearly indicated the need for additional funds for tribal preservation.

Department of the Interior Secretary's Discretionary Fund

Finally, I would like to encourage the Committee to appropriate $1 million to the Department of the Interior Secretary's Discretionary Fund, so we can provide disaster relief assistance. Last year when our communities faced Hurricane Hugo and the California earthquake we experienced the need for professional involvement by preservation officials at the earliest possible opportunity to prevent unwarranted demolition of historic structures. The Secretary of the Interior's discretionary fund monies would cover costs of assembling a team of preservation experts to provide prompt and careful attention to historic resources following similar disasters.

Let me conclude by reiterating the importance of preserving our past and the need for federal funding. Our culture and an appreciation for it is one of the best things we can bequeath to future generations. So much of what the goverment does is ephemeral. This small investment we make in preserving our past benefits everyone and will have a lasting effect.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

AGALLALA AQUIFER AND OIL SHALE

WITNESS

HANK BROWN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Brown, I think I have your entire statement. We will submit it in its entirety for the record.

Mr. Brown. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I am here not to reduce the federal forest land, but to reduce Texas.

There are two programs. I thought the committee might find of great interest, one, the Ogallala Aquifer. We have a program Congress authorized several years ago, which allows for developing methods of conservation of water from that Ogallala Aquifer. It is vitally important. Finding ways to conserve that water is important economically and environmentally.

We hope the committee will look kindly on the funding for this year. It is $8.6 million, including all the states and the U.S. Geological Survey as well. What it does do is it requires matching funds from those entities so they have an interest in the project and develops specific ways of conserving that water.

The test results thus far show a savings of 82 acre feet of water for every quarter section center pivot, which is enormous. We think it is a project that more than pays for itself. The bottom line on it is it not only saves water, but it helps our economy and our environment.

Mr. AuCoin. Were funds appropriated in the current——

Mr. Brown. They have not been appropriated. The work that has gone on has been from funds really from the states involved in the past and the U.S. Geological Survey. They have taken some of their own money, but they are at a point where they have used their discretion.

Mr. AuCoin. There have been federal funds through the United States Geological Survey, but that is discretionary funds?

Mr. Brown. We are at a point where I think this is the last year to finish off the project. We are hopeful they can complete the work that appears to have great promise.

The other program I hope you would consider is one involving oil shale. Mr. Chairman, let me say I was never one that thought the United States government ought to get involved in the protection of oil shale. I think the experimentation, the technology, and the research is of value.

There is a project that Occidental Oil Shale is talking about. It is the environmentally soundest project. By that I mean it does not have the disturbing nature in terms of the surface that some of the other processes have.

The proposal before the committee is to provide 50 percent matching funds for the oil shale project. What do you get for it? I think what we get for it is approving of a vital technology.

As you know, this resource dwarfs all the oil in the entire Middle East oil reserves. This puts us in good shape. Imports are rising again. We are back to where we are not far from the crisis we had a number of years ago.

The way to do this is not to have government run those projects, but I think we have an interest in the experimentation and I am hopeful the committee will consider that.

Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Brown follows:]

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HONORABLE HANK BROWN
OF
COLORADO
BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
MARCH 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify in support of funding for two projects which I feel are of particular importance both to Colorado and the nation, the Ogallala Aquifer Research and Demonstration Program and the Oil Shale Demonstration Project.

As you know, in 1986 Congress established the Ogallala Aquifer Research and Demonstration Program which is designed to provide improved economic security through innovative and efficient management of groundwater resources in the High Plains-Ogallala region in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming. Applicable programs include development of improved groundwater management techniques, education and information programs and demonstration projects to encourage the rapid transfer of new technologies, water efficient crops and improved management systems. To be eligible for these funds, there must be at least a 25 percent non-federal contribution to the total program cost. Although a total of $65 million was authorized over a five year period, no funds were appropriated to the states in FY 1987, 1988 or 1989. The High Plains States are requesting an FY91 appropriation of $8.6 million -- $1 million per state, plus $600,000 for the U.S. Geological Survey and the High Plains Council.

The Ogallala-High Plains area is unique by its size which covers an eight state area, the relative thinness of the aquifer and the high demands for water. Recent trends recorded by the U.S. Geological Survey show that the primary areas of the aquifer are in decline. Most other aquifers in the country cover only one state, are in areas of greater precipitation for recharge and have not been studied to the extent of the Ogallala.

While the problem is serious, the potential benefits are great. If fully funded, the program could have a substantial impact on the region. Specifically, it could: reduce the number of acres reverting to dryland production due to aquifer exhaustion by 2.8 million; increase the value of farm production by $1.65 billion annually; increase net returns to farmers by $337.5 million per year; increase regional employment by over 40,000 jobs; and reduce resource variability due to drought.

The Ogallala Aquifer plays an important role in the economy of Eastern Colorado. It is a productive aquifer across 9,000 square miles of the Northern High Plains and 2,700 square miles of the Southern Plains of Colorado. Colorado has done its part to limit the depletion of the aquifer by legislating that depletion in the Northern High Plains could amount to no more than 40 percent in 25 years. There are approximately 4,400 irrigation wells in the Northern High Plains and 1,060 in the Southern High Plains which currently irrigate over 1.2 million acres.

Water levels have declined significantly. In a heavily pumped area near Burlington, the water levels have declined over 45 feet in 25 years. It is essential that maximum water efficiency be achieved to improve efficiency and maximize net returns per unit of water applications.

Some irrigated farms in the Ogallala Aquifer region have applied new technologies such as LEPA (low energy profile application) and Surge Irrigation. They are beginning to use irrigation scheduling and irrigate only when it will result in maximum marginal yields. The results are significant. Those farmers implementing such measures were less impacted from last year's drought than their neighbors who practiced traditional methods. Specifically, the water savings amounts to about 82 acre-feet of water for every quarter section center pivot. Ultimately, these measures will reduce the amount of direct payments to farmers in future droughts.

New research is needed to develop new technology and crop varieties and many different types of demonstrations would encourage acceptance of these new techniques to conserve water. Experiments to demonstrate artificial recharge and water harvesting are important to the future of the aquifer. Training of new technologists and education of High Plains residents and irrigators is essential to continue the production of agricultural products from this region.

Mr. Chairman, the se~~cond pro~~ject which I like to voice my support for is one which the House Appropriation's Interior Subcommittee has helped encourage over the past three years -- the continuing research and development of high grade Western oil shale.

An FY91 appropriation of $8 million would go toward completing the engineering and design work for a modified oil shale project on Federal Oil Shale Tract C-b in Northwest Colorado. With the completion of this work, we will be able to proceed with a western demonstration project.

The timing of this effort is critical to the nation's strategic oil supply. With the U.S. importing more than 50 percent of its oil, it is essential that the U.S. invest in alternative energy sources to decrease our energy dependence on other nations.

As you know, Occidental Oil Shale, Inc., together with the Associated Governments of Northwest Colorado, the Department of Energy and the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, have devised a program to design, build and operate a demonstration plant that would use Occidental's Modified In-Situ (MIS) technique, and other processes, to produce oil from shale.

The project will cost $200 million to complete, at an average cost of $20 million a year for ten years. Occidental is making a long-term commitment by funding 50 percent of the $200 million project cost. In addition, state and local governments are examining ways in which they can also support the design, permitting, construction and operation of the demonstration project through limited direct funding, tax credits and technical assistance. However, only with sustained primary federal assistance will this new shale oil demonstration project move forward.

In addition, this project will also benefit the federal government and the states of Wyoming and Utah. Since nearly two-thirds of the recoverable western reserves of oil shale are on federal land, the U.S. Treasury could realize over $1 trillion in new revenues at a reasonable royalty rate as commercialization proceeds. Wyoming and Utah, in turn, would benefit from the public and private contractor participation in the project.

The Oil Shale Demonstration Project will encourage private investment in the development of a strategic national resource.

Thank you for your consideration and the opportunity to testify before your Subcommittee today.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Are there fiscal year 1990 funds appropriated?

Mr. **Brown**. There are not.

Mr. **AuCoin**. In both these instances there are no earmarked federal appropriations?

Mr. **Brown**. That is correct. We didn't want to make your job too easy.

Mr. **AuCoin**. You are asking for that, though?

Mr. **Brown**. Yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. If we do that this year, would you support the Interior appropriations bill when it reaches the Floor? I noted last year you did not support the committee's work product.

Mr. **Brown**. The Chairman is amazingly accurate and perceptive. I guess my own perspective on it would be not that it doesn't provide good funds because I thought last year's did, but whether it met the 302 (b) allocation.

My intention would be to support it if it fits the allocation.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Thank you for coming.

For the record, the committee did fit the 302 (b) allocation last year.

Mr. **Brown**. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

NORTH ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY MINE SUBSIDENCE

WITNESS

ROBERT G. TORRICELLI, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Torricelli, delighted to have you here.

Mr. **Torricelli**. Thank you. I have always supported the committee's bill.

If you don't mind, I have a visual presentation I would like to make as well. I know that in this committee, you must hear some rather extraordinary stories from time to time and some incredible happenings and requests.

I want to share one with you that is really most extraordinary, and I think that you will remember. North Arlington, New Jersey is a small middle class community of very tightly situated homes, probably only five direct miles from midtown Manhattan.

In November of last year after a heavy rain, enormous holes began to open up in the backyards of the community, one getting to a size of 70 feet wide and 300 feet deep. Simultaneously, approximately 20 other depressions began to emerge in the community. They resembled sinking holes. They created havoc. Houses began to crumble. The community came to a standstill, but they are not sinking holes.

Upon review, it appears that what the community has experienced is that in the 1700s, some time before the Revolutionary War, copper mining began in the community of North Arlington, in the palisades overlooking New York. It continued throughout the 19th Century, much or all of it on contract to the Federal Government.

It appears that much of the copper that was mined in the early part of the 1800s for United States Navy yards in Philadelphia, Boston and New York came from the community of North Arlington. This was obviously an enormous shock to the town; however, it responded brilliantly.

The town was able to marshal at this point nearly $800,000 to begin closing those holes in the ground that simply could not wait. Our fear was that if a great amount of time was allowed to pass through the spring and summer, these holes instead of being 70 or 100 feet across would have continued to expand.

The Bureau of Mines on Surface Mining in the Federal Government reacted tremendously. They pinpointed the shafts and did all the engineering required to prevent houses from being destroyed. I cannot say too much about how appreciative we are for their work. their work.

And so between the $800,000 that the community marshalled of its own funds and community develop funds, and the work of the Bureau of Mines, several of the worst of these holes have now been capped.

The Bureau of Mines has designed solutions for the rest of them. There are, all totaled, probably 25 shafts that will need to be filled. The brown areas on the map are hollowed out areas where mining actually occurred. You can see the blue check marks are clusters of houses that are threatened.

The dots are additional mine shafts. There are 40 of them, most of which must eventually be sealed for this not to get worse. It will cost $1.9 to $2 million to complete all the work according to the Bureau of Mines' specifications.

At risk is an amount of real estate far in excess. Fortunately, no one up to this point has lost their life, though it very easily could have happened. We believe, Mr. Chairman, that it is fair at this point to ask the Federal Government to be of some assistance.

First, the community has borne an enormous amount of the cost, though none of what happens is at any fault to the community whatsoever. The Federal Government, by doing design work, has recognized some element of responsibility. Although, obviously, records from the 1780s to the 1820s are not complete, it appears that most or all of what took place here was for the purposes of the United States Government. Therefore, we think that it is fair to ask for help from the government. And I come today with that request.

[The statement of Mr. Torricelli follows:]

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STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

NORTH ARLINGTON MINE SUBSIDENCE

MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, let me thank you for the opportunity to testify before this subcommittee on the mine subsidence crisis in North Arlington, New Jersey.

It is difficult to imagine the shock of peering out your window only to discover that your backyard is being swallowed by a gaping hole. Yet this is precisely what happened to a North Arlington, N.J. family on November 30 when their daughter returned home from school to find that that their backyard, which at one time housed a swimming pool, had turned into an abyss. This hole eventually grew to over 70 feet wide and 300 feet deep, consuming everything in the yard, including a 60-foot evergreen tree, as it approached the edge of the house.

Now try to imagine the feeling of a community learning that this hole is an old mine shaft and the whole neighborhood has been built on top of an abandoned copper mine which began operating before the Revolutionary War period. On the same day, another hole opened in a North Arlington backyard, forcing the evacuation of two homes. The entire back porch of one home is falling into a mineshaft. Next door, the corner of a house is suspended in mid-air, the ground caving in below.

The whole neighborhood, which consists of approximately 100 homes, rests atop the abandoned Schuyler Copper Mine, closed in 1901. Immediately, the N.J. Geological Survey dug up old maps, and engineers began drilling. They successfully pinpointed over 40 shafts throughout this neighborhood of about 100 homes.

Because the shafts were inadequately capped, erosion over the years has resulted in subsidence among many of the holes. Increased activity without immediate reclamation could set off a similar chain reaction again, posing a threat to homes and lives.

One house has 6 holes on its property, some directly below the house. Several homes sit on top of 2 or more abandoned shafts. Another hole has been located under the sidewalk and parking lot of a condominium complex. Large depressions in the streets had to be roped-off to prevent automobiles from driving over the shafts. A steady stream of water still leaks out of the closed mine entrance from the drainage tunnel 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Initially, 3 homes had to be evacuated. Large depressions in the streets had to be roped-off to prevent automobiles from driving over the shafts. Upon learning about this disaster, many insurers refused to provide coverage to North Arlington residents.

Since November, local leaders and I have made significant progress. All of the holes have been pinpointed. The first hole, the Victoria shaft, has been filled. Plans have been drawn up to fill the 4 worst remaining holes. We believe that these shafts hold the greatest potential for causing another chain reaction if it were to open up. By demonstrating our commitment to remediate this crisis, we have had some success in restoring insurance policies for North Arlington residents.

However, much work remains and substantial funds have to be raised. The Borough has already spent $580,000 on exploration, engineering, and remediation of Victoria Shaft. After the next 4 holes are fixed, $870,000 will have been spent. $2 million more will be spent to repair 20 more shafts whose locations pose a threat to public safety, bringing the total estimated cost to $2.87 million.

Clearly, North Arlington will not be able to absorb this cost alone, and there is a real Federal responsibility to act. Although we were able to secure $220,000 by transfering funds from Bergen County Community Development funds, the bulk of the expense will be borne by the Borough without Federal assistance. I am firmly committed to obtaining Federal funds for North Arlington which is why I am requesting a $2 million appropriation through the Department of Interior's Bureau of Mines.

I have documents revealing that S.I. Isaacs & Soho Copper Company, owner of the Schuyler Copper Mine, supplied copper to the U.S. Navy in the 1820s. In 1826 the company supplied 216 tons of copper to Navy yards along the East coast. In the 1820s, the Navy used copper sheets as a sheeth around the hull to prevent marine material from forming on the hull and slowing down the ship. Copper nails and spikes were the principal fasteners used to hold the hull's frame together. The Navy also used copper on its buildings for roofing and guttering because it was cheap and rust-resistant. Other documents suggest that this mine supplied copper to the U.S. Government and Navy during the late 1700s.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this Subcommittee, and the full Committee, will approve funding for mine subsidence remediation. This money is urgently needed to restore confidence in the community, ensure public safety, and allow the resumption or normal life in North Arlington.

Thank you.

Mr. AuCoin. Bob, that is just an incredible demonstration of the problem. I note from your statement that the first discovery was on November 30 of last year. That was after this committee had produced its bill and quite late in the process, I suspect, for the Administration in preparing its budget submission for this current year.

In arriving at the cost estimates here, are these estimates based on conversations you have had with the agency involved in terms of what it judges?

Mr. Torricelli. They are based on two things. First, a request was not even made earlier through channels of the Bureau of Mines to the Administration because we wanted to fill the first of these holes—actually not fill, they are capped—to get the experience of what would be necessary and what the cost was going to be.

Mr. AuCoin. Was that a discretionary cost of some kind?

Mr. Torricelli. They used community development funds and local tax dollars. Some of this work is going on now.

The cost estimates arrived at are based on the Bureau of Mines' engineering, their projections and now the actual contracting experience to do the initial holes. Some of these just couldn't wait.

I visited this house right after it happened. That hole originally was no more than 15 or 20 feet across, and there was a very large tree next to it and a swimming pool. I came back 45 or 50 days later. Not only was the tree in the hole, you could not see any of it. Underneath, 300 feet down——

Mr. AuCoin. That is the 300 foot deep hole?

Mr. Torricelli. Yes. There were large corridors where the men would work and anything that falls in there is soaked with water.

There is now an underground river that flows beneath the community. That is our fear—when the freezing and thawing starts again in the fall—now that the dynamics of the holes have changed. We fear that since a few are open, more of these will collapse.

There is one very near a condominium development and there are houses that sit on several of them. Here you can see demonstrated how the houses sit above them and how the shafts come up right below.

When the community was developed in the 1930s and 1940s, much of this simply was unknown. In the last half century when the mine closed, they took old tree trunks, pieces of wood, filled up the shaft, put a little dirt over it and moved on. But we have now reaped——

Mr. AuCoin. The harvest?

Mr. Torricelli. The harvest of their efforts.

Mr. AuCoin. Bob, that is a very important statement you have made before the committee and vividly illustrated. I am convinced the committee will look very seriously into this problem.

Mr. Torricelli. Thank you. I obviously come here only because it is very serious. In eight years, I have never made an appearance before the committee. We have always been able to handle our local problems on local revenue before. In this, simply, we have gone as far as we can with local revenues. It is beyond.

Given, as I say, the fact that this was almost entirely a product of the United States Government, I think it is a fair request.

Mr. **AuCoin**. How much is the local government contributing to this thus far?

Mr. **Torricelli**. The total amount spent when the first 5 shafts are capped will be about $820,000.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Thank you very much.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE; ENERGY CONSERVATION: FOSSIL ENERGY

WITNESS

HON. SID MORRISON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Morrison, Sid, it is good to see you.

Mr. **Morrison**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity. I am here to testify and this may seem a little unusual, about a hospital called Coulee Hospital. It is a rural health facility in jeopardy.

I also have two energy issues I will just touch on that are part of this Interior appropriation responsibility.

The construction of Grand Coulee Dam over 50 years ago has created some interesting spinoffs. First of all, it is located where five counties come together. Mr. Foley represents two of them. I represent three counties and five communities in the same area.

It also is a home base for the Colville Confederated Tribes, which brings us to you here. Mr. Foley is very interested in this hospital as well because it serves a number of his constituents. We are down to three to four months on the life of this particular facility. It is the only facility within 60 miles. Closure would mean the loss of medical personnel.

We have looked at everything. They have under consideration the creation of a local taxing district, but that takes a little bit of time, and we don't seem to have that time.

The important thing for my testimony today is the relationship between the hospital and the nearby Indian Health Service Clinic in Nespelem, Washington. The clinic closes every afternoon at 4:30. There are folks who don't wish to wait at the clinic and go to the hospital. The hospital doesn't mind serving those people. Plus there are emergencies that come up after hours. Certainly, that is the business they are in.

Unfortunately, it is the payment process that is killing them. We have in place the Indian Health Service as the payer of last resort, which means patients have to go through first the state public assistance routine. It is demeaning for them to do it, so they choose not to do it. And as a result, the hospital is left unpaid or for those who end up qualifying, the money comes a year or so later. Of course, only after they have been turned down for state assistance can they qualify for the Indian Health Service payment. So that is a year, year and a half lag time that is just killing the facility.

Also, what is happening is the doctors that are there now staffing the hospital in the community are saying "That is nonsense. We are not being paid." This is heavy duty.

We are down to two people to cover a full time, 24 hour emergency room service. Unfortunately, previously we had three. Now one has turned in his resignation. We have had to contract to bring in physicians. That has shortened the life of the hospital.

We have conducted a study. The life of the facility is now three to four months. We fight real problems. The reserves the hospital has are being depleted rather quickly.

What I would like to ask you to do are two things that relate to this. I think there is a natural combination of interest here between the Indian Health facility at Nespelem and the hospital in the next community over. While they are talking, nothing seems to be happening.

So first, I would like to ask you to direct the Indian Health Service to determine the number of eligible IHS patients receiving emergency service at Coulee Community Hospital. I would also like to find out the extent to which the hospital is being reimbursed on a timely basis for treating patients.

I would ask for that information because, very frankly, we can't even seem to get good information from either of the parties. To me, that would lead us logically to the second factor. I would like to direct the IHS to help shoulder on-call emergency control duties of IHS patients being treated. The hospital would be reimbursed for the cost of contracting outside physicians.

One of the frustrations in dealing with this is the fact that, if the hospital closes, then what happens for Indian Health Service patients in those off hours? It should be a symbiotic relationship. I guess what I am asking you to do is help us to force the two entities to work together.

The other two energy issues——

Mr. AuCoin. Before you get to that, let me make sure I understand this problem. Is there an IHS facility that serves the tribe?

Mr. Morrison. Yes. It is at Nespelem, which is a few miles away of the tribe's headquarters.

Mr. AuCoin. The problem is it is not fully servicing the tribal population?

Mr. Morrison. It is during working hours.

Mr. AuCoin. The problem comes after working hours?

Mr. Morrison. Yes. Emergency care, that sort of thing.

Mr. AuCoin. Your nearby community hospital gets that——

Mr. Morrison. That burden, without the reimbursement on a timely basis.

The community itself has to do something on what they want to maintain. That is why they are looking at voting this fall on a taxing district to provide additional funds.

It appears to me our responsibility here is to evaluate how much Indian use is being made of that facility, how much they are getting reimbursed for those services and how to get IHS to be a cooperator in providing what needs to be a helpful relationship for both parties.

Mr. AuCoin. Would it be a solution with perhaps lower cost to government if we were to have the IHS facility extend its hours rather than put people in a position to spill over——

Mr. Morrison. That is one approach. Of course, it relieves some of the pressure on the hospital. I am not so sure it is an approach that keeps the hospital alive.

Unfortunately, in some of these rural areas you end up with fragmented health delivery systems and really if they all work together, they could exist. If any one of them goes their own separate way, unfortunately the Indian Health Service center is not available to non-Indians. It doesn't serve those communities.

Mr. AuCoin. You want the IHS to determine quickly the number of eligible patients and find out if the hospital is being reimbursed on a timely basis?

Mr. Morrison. That is part of it. Then to follow on through and either provide doctors from their clinics—they have more doctors than we have in the community—or do something that the IHS often does, contract with the local hospital who provides service at certain hours.

Service would be available to the entire community and the Indian Health Service would be paying really only for the actual cost for treating Indian patients after hours.

Mr. AuCoin. Are you really at risk in terms of the hospital closing?

Mr. Morrison. Yes, I have a number of hospitals. This is one that we are just right up to the wall.

Mr. AuCoin. This bill may not be signed into law within three to four months. That is the thing I am thinking about.

Mr. Morrison. I think if there was some promise that something was coming, the community would dig into their own pockets and keep things running. They need this as part of their information.

There are two other energy issues I want to mention. First is under the industrial energy conservation budget. The Department of Energy has been developing an initiative oriented toward minimizing the generation of waste and at the same time reducing the consumption of energy for various industrial processes.

Pacific Northwest Laboratory has proposed to use an existing facility at the site as a user facility so these businesses and industries can use the business without shutting down their own. In other words, they actually test the procedure at this laboratory. I think you will find this of great use in both protecting the environment as well as saving energy.

We ask your subcommittee to include $1 million in the capital equipment budget under the energy industrial conservation category.

The Fossil energy program, advanced research and technology program is another new initiative. The Department of Energy has been working with the Pacific Northwest Laboratory to create a molecular sciences research center. This initiative is funded under the basic energy sciences budget under the energy and water appropriations bill. However, the resources at the laboratory are generating interest among other departmental interests, including Fossil Energy.

The Department has also been encouraging its national laboratories to participate in joint research programs with universities that would be partners in laboratory research programs. Pacific Northwest Laboratory—in my district, is participating in a joint project with the Oregon Graduate Institute.

Mr. AuCoin. Which is in my district.

Mr. Morrison. Amazing. It has an interest in the fossil fuel applications using the molecular science research center, being built with defense waste appropriations.

We are trying to make sure we are able to follow through on the university's request for their work on solid electrolyte fuel cells, which could be the energy source for the future.

We would urge the committee to have $1 million for this effort in the advanced research and technology development. You have been generous with your time.

Mr. AuCoin. I appreciate your statement. We will try to help you. Your full statement will go into the record.

Mr. Morrison. Thank you, sir.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Morrison follows:]

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STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE SID MORRISON
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the subcommittee for the opportunity to testify about the Coulee Community Hospital, a rural health facility in jeopardy, which provides my constituents with vital health care. And there are two initiatives under the energy portion of the Interior Appropriations Bill that I would like to bring to your attention and urge your strongest support.

The Hospital meets a key part of the health needs for the Colville Confederated Tribes and other communities in five surrounding counties in northeastern Washington. The Hospital's area of service encompasses portions of Speaker Foley's district as well as my own.

Unless a variety of steps are taken quickly, the Hospital will be forced to shut its doors within three to four months. As the only facility within sixty miles, its closure would mean the loss of irreplaceable medical personnel and access to intermediate and emergency services.

I have been exploring all possible avenues to shore up the Hospital financially. These actions include special rural hospital grant programs, National Health Service Corps placements, and the establishment of a new hospital tax district.

But, what I would like to focus on today, is the relationship between the Hospital and the nearby Indian Health Service Clinic in Nespelem, Washington. After the Clinic closes each weekday afternoon, it is my understanding that many IHS eligible patients seek emergency care at Coulee Community. Unfortunately, the repayment IHS provides for this treatment is often long in coming or falls short of actual costs.

The delay in reimbursement -- sometimes up to a year -- stems from "payor of last resort" provisions. In effect, patients must go through the often lengthy qualification process for state assistance before the hospital can apply for IHS repayment for the care given.

The volume of IHS patients is also putting a physical strain on the physicians providing emergency care at Coulee Community. The two doctors staffing on-call emergency services recently delivered an ultimatum that they cannot continue to cover all emergency needs. As a result, the emergency room had to be closed and patients routed to distant facilities in other towns on several occasions. In a stop-gap effort, the Hospital is filling holes in emergency services by contracting outside physicians on an hourly basis. Nonetheless, one physician recently tendered his resignation. The other doctor gave notice that she may do the same shortly.

While I realize that providing care to IHS patients is not the sole source of the hospital's financial woes, it is a crucial one. IHS patients reportedly represent the majority of individuals being treated on an emergency basis. The Hospital's reserves are being depleted in order to contract outside physicians to keep emergency services running. The additional expense of contracting extra doctors, in combination with other factors, has cut the Hospital's life expectancy in half.

To insure that the Colville Confederated Tribes and surrounding communities continue to have access to emergency room care, I want to have the Indian Health Service help provide on-call services.

First, I would like to direct the IHS to determine the number of eligible IHS patients receiving emergency services at Coulee Community. I would also like to find out the extent to which the hospital is being reimbursed on a timely basis for treating these patients.

Secondly, I would like to direct the IHS to help shoulder on-call, emergency room duties in proportion to the volume of IHS eligible patients being treated. IHS would fulfill this obligation by having their physicians assume on-call shifts or by reimbursing the Hospital for the cost of contracting outside physicians.

I am certainly aware of the financial and regulatory constraints faced by the IHS, but believe that this arrangement is needed to keep the Hospital open. As is apparent, the facility's lifespan can currently be measured in days and is literally an issue of life or death for the Colville Confederated Tribes and surrounding communities.

As I mentioned, there are two initiatives under the energy portion that I want to bring to your attention.

The first is under the Industrial Energy Conservation Budget. The Department of Energy has been developing an initiative which is oriented toward minimizing the generation of waste while at the same time reducing the consumption of energy for various industrial processes. Pacific Northwest Laboratory has proposed that an existing facility at the site be converted to a user facility for small manufacturing businesses and industries to test out equipment that has to be incorporated into their processes to meet environmental regulations. The concept is to provide a user facility for these businesses and industries to test equipment without shutting down their processes and to test equipment on the assumption that, not only is it minimizing the generation of waste, but the new equipment to be incorporated will also reduce the consumption of energy. I urge the subcommittee to support this new initiative by including $1 million in the Capital Equipment Budget under Industrial Energy Conservation.

Another new initiative is the fossil Energy program, Advanced Research and Technology Program. The Department of Energy has been working with the Pacific Northwest Laboratory to create a Molecular Sciences Research Center. This initiative is funded under the basic Energy Sciences Budget under the Energy and water Appropriations Bill. However, the resources at the laboratory are generating interest among other departmental interests, including Fossil Energy. The Department has also been encouraging its national laboratories to participate in joint research programs with universities that would be partners in laboratory research programs. Pacific Northwest Laboratory has been developing an initiative with the Oregon Graduate Institute that has fossil fuel applications using the Molecular Sciences Resources Center at the laboratory.

This initiative is geared toward developing new materials for solid electrolyte fuel cells and developing new membranes for materials. This is a joint effort between the Laboratory and the University, and I urge the Committee to add $1 million for this effort in the Advanced research and Technology Development Budget.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to bring up these matters before the subcommittee, I thank you for your support, and if I can answer any questions, please let me know.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

WITNESS

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Lancaster. Martin, we have your full statement and will put it in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lancaster follows:]

Testimony
Representative H. Martin Lancaster
Before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Subcommittee thank you for allowing me to provide this testimony today. I know that you have already heard an entire day's worth of testimony from Members, and I appreciate your scheduling this additional day.

I will be brief. My testimony supports the testimony presented last Thursday, May 10, by Chairman Walter B. Jones of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee with respect to the Mobil Oil Company's proposed plan to explore for natural gas offshore North Carolina.

The Third Congressional District, which I represent, includes two counties that boarder the Atlantic Ocean. North Carolina's coastline is represented by myself, Congressman Jones, and Congressman Rose. We are concerned about the possible environmental impacts of the Mobil plan.

In addition, I am concerned that while our coast is being asked to bear the environmental risks of this exploration plan, it is unclear what economic benefits will accrue to the citizens of the State of North Carolina.

Moreover, caution must be exercised with respect to any action that may be taken with respect to the Mobil lease. I am requesting that this Subcommittee consider a one-year moratorium on OCS-related activities off the North Carolina coast. This will ensure that the actual environmental impact studies are completed and reviewed before any drilling, exploratory wells or lease sales are permitted.

The moratorium will allow the authorizing Committees time to fully review these issues. As Chairman Jones noted, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries is now considering H.R. 3861, the Outer Banks Protection Act. The bill would prohibit oil and gas activity off the coast of North Carolina until at least October, 1991. The bill would also require that certain environmental reviews be completed before any offshore activity could proceed.

In addition, H.R. 3861 is actively being considered by the Committee on Interior and Insular affairs. On Friday, the Subcommittee on Water and Power is conducting a field hearing on the bill in Wilmington, North Carolina.

I realize that a legislated moratorium in an Appropriation

Act is an extraordinary remedy, but there is precedent in the case of Bristol Bay, Alaska.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my testimony. Again, I appreciate the opportunity you have provided for me to present this statement. I am happy to answer any questions that you may have.

Mr. LANCASTER. I will just briefly read my statement. I thank you for allowing me to provide this testimony.

I know you have heard an entire day's worth of testimony from Members. I appreciate this additional day. I will be brief.

My testimony supports the testimony presented last week by Chairman Walter Jones. The third district, which I represent, in North Carolina includes two counties that border the Atlantic Ocean.

Our coastline is represented by myself, Congressman Jones and Congressman Rose. We are concerned about the possible environmental impact of the Mobil plant. In addition, I am concerned, while our coast is being asked to bear the environmental risk of this exploration, it is unclear what benefits will accrue to the citizens of North Carolina.

Moreover, caution must be exercised with respect to any action that may be taken with respect to these leases. I am requesting that this subcommittee consider a one year moratorium on OCS related activities of North Carolina. This will ensure that the actual environmental impact studies are completed and reviewed before any drilling, exploratory wells or lease sales are permitted. A moratorium is an extraordinary remedy but there is precedence in the case of Bristol Bay, Alaska.

Mr. Chairman, I did shorten my statement some, and that concludes my testimony. I shall be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. AuCOIN. I have no questions. We appreciate your testimony.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF; LWCF; HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

HON. BILL GRANT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Grant.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, I am not sure I can go quite that fast. I appreciate the time of the committee, and particularly your time. I request that my full statement be placed in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Grant follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN BILL GRANT

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee for giving me the opportunity to testify today on several issues important to North Florida.

First, I would like to discuss the issue of offshore oil drilling. Like other members of the Florida Delegation, I am strongly opposed to any oil and gas leasing activities south of latitude 26 in the Gulf of Mexico. I am also opposed to any exploration taking place within existing leases off the South Florida coast. This Subcommittee deserves tremendous credit for taking a leadership role in establishing a moratorium on oil exploration near the Florida Keys and Everglades and I urge your continued support for keeping the threat of an oil spill away from these irreplaceable jewels of nature. We simply cannot risk despoiling Florida for short term gain.

The Second Congressional District, which I represent, includes what are arguably the most productive oyster beds in the world. Apalachicola Bay oysters and fish are not simply a luxury people of Florida could live without, they are the livelihood for thousands of residents of the Gulf Coast. Many more people derive a living from guiding sport fishermen in and out of the myriad inlets which dot the coastline and yield some of the best fishing in Florida.

Because of the sensitivity of Apalachicola Bay and Panhandle beaches to sources of pollution, I am strongly urging that proposed Eastern Gulf Sale 137, scheduled to be held in November 1991, be cancelled. I have previously indicated my objection to this sale in a letter to Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan.

For several reasons, I am requesting that no money be appropriated to conduct the lease sale. First, the area-wide OCS leasing approach, which this sale is based on, has already been abandoned by Secretary Lujan. Sale 137, which will offer some 47.5 million acres to the oil industry, is inconsistent with the Secretary's stated intent to dramatically revise the Department's current approach and sharply restrict the offshore area made available for leasing.

Second, Sale 137 abandons the Department's commitment to a 30-mile buffer zone for areas of North Florida. Sale 137 would offer land as close as 10 miles from North Florida beaches. The Department has also failed to consider reasonable alternatives for lease 137 and in light of continued uncertainties within the OCS program, I believe it is prudent to cancel lease 137.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to encourage your support of a $4 million appropriation request from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to bring further additions of Pinhook Swamp into the Osceola National Forest.

Two years ago, this Subcommittee saw fit to appropriate $6.7 million so that roughly 17,000 acres of the swamp could be added to the forest. This action moved us forward toward our goal of joining the Osceola National Forest with the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. Last year the project received an additional $1.5 million, and negotiations are underway for the first linking of the public lands.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, Florida contains some of the most environmentally fragile lands in America. This addition to the Osceola National Forest is almost entirely wetland and contains corridors to the Suwannee and St. Mary's Rivers. This area contains significant populations of otters, beavers, bobcats and the Florida Black Bear.

The Nature Conservancy, a nationally recognized conservation organization, has been diligently working with landowners, and has identified many willing to sell for very reasonable prices.

Mr. Chairman, this project continues to be a tremendous investment in Florida's conservation future. Another $4 million will allow additional acreage to be added to the forest and bring us even closer to our goal of linking these two environmentally unique public holdings in Florida and Georgia. I thank you for your past support of this important initiative and urge you to look favorably upon this FY 1991 funding request.

Finally, I would like to encourage your continued support for funding for historic preservation. I understand that in these times of severe budget restraint, there may be a temptation to cut or even eliminate funding for historic preservation grants. As a Floridian, I can attest to the tremendous positive impact the modest appropriation my state receives has had on communities across our state. Historic Preservation grants have added immeasurably to the quality of life and local pride so vital for a healthy community. I thank the Subcommitte for its past and future support of Historic Preservation efforts.

Mr. AuCoin. You want to spend more money?

Mr. Grant. No. On one hand, I want to take away some. On the other, I want to spend some.

First, like Martin, I want to discuss the issue of offshore oil drilling. As you are familiar with as a member of this subcommittee, this subcommittee helped established a moratorium on offshore oil drilling. We are grateful in Florida. That was south of latitude 26 in the Gulf of Mexico. I am opposed to drilling, like the rest of our delegation is, without exception.

Mr. AuCoin. Have you been invited to the White House to discuss this with the powers that be?

Mr. Grant. No We started discussing it with Secretary Hodell some four years ago.

Mr. AuCoin. There is a meeting with the California delegation this afternoon.

Mr. Grant. I am not aware of any meeting at this point. We are unanimous in our opposition, though.

I would like to ask this committee to go a step further and to extend that moratorium on the proposed eastern Gulf sale 137. I have asked in a letter to Secretary Lujan that that sale be cancelled as well. It makes sense, in my view. It is inconsistent, first of all, with the Department's outer continental shelf leasing program, totally inconsistent.

Sale 137 offers another 47.5 million acres to the oil industry. The Secretary said they want to revise the current approach. This is not our idea of revision.

Secondly, it violates the Department's commitment to a 30 mile buffer zone. Some of this 137 lease is as close as 10 miles to north Florida beaches. I think that the Department has just not considered reasonable alternatives to that present lease.

I would request that you and the committee not appropriate funds to conduct the lease sale.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, I would like to encourage your support for a $4 million appropriation request from the Land and Water Conservation fund. This committee has been very active. Two years ago, we appropriated $6.7 million for an additional swamp in the Osceola National Forest.

Last year, we had 1.5 million. The ultimate goal is to join the Osceola with the Okefenokee Refuge. We are getting closer. This area is almost entirely pristine. It is close to the St. Mary's River and The Suwannee River.

We have identified many landowners that are willing to sell for very reasonable prices. Because this is such a tremendous investment in our conservation future, we would urge the committee to appropriate dollars.

Finally, and very quickly, I would like to encourage continued support for funding of the historic preservation. From a quality of life standpoint, it has meant a great deal to the communities across Florida. The small dollars we have gotten have paid great dividends.

I thank you for that.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

FORT McHENRY

WITNESS

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Cardin. You are scheduled to be here at four o'clock.

Mr. **Cardin**. Thank you for taking me now. I have a conflict later. I took my chances in arriving early.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Then if you could summarize your testimony, it would be helpful. Your full statement will go in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cardin follows:]

STATEMENT OF
CONGRESSMAN BENJAMIN L. CARDIN
BEFORE THE
APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
MAY 16,1990

PRESERVATION OF FT. MCHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I come before you today to request that the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior include in its fiscal year 1991 budget for the National Park Service a $3 million earmark for necessary preservation work at the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine.

Fort McHenry, which will be 200 years old in 1993, is literally crumbling. The last significant repairs to the Fort were completed in the 1920s by the U.S. Army, prior to the Fort being turned over to the National Park Service as a National Monument and Historic Shrine in 1933. In the 1920s, masons often repaired brickwork by replacing mortar with portland cement. It was thought the harder cement would hold up better and require less maintenance than mortar, but through freeze and thaw cycles the cement remains hard and the softer bricks crack, flake, and eventually fall out. Use of older construction techniques, utilizing bricks and mortar with some 'give', does require regular repointing, but better protects masonry in the long run. The Fort was also constructed on the most rudimentary of foundations and work must be undertaken to prevent dangerous slippage. The estimated cost of this labor intensive work --removing the portland cement between bricks, replacing it with mortar, and shoring up the Fort's foundation-- is $3 million.

Last year, the 175th anniversary of the Star Spangled Banner was celebrated at Fort McHenry. In connection with this event, a not-for-profit organization --Patriots of Fort McHenry-- undertook a major fundraising campaign for the Monument and Shrine. The Patriots' main goal is to raise the $10 million necessary for a new, expanded visitors center. The present visitors center was built in 1964 and designed to accommodate 250,000 visitors per year. This year over 600,000 visitors will come to the Fort. Problems arise with the limited restroom facilities, the lack of exhibit space, and the cramped offices. The greatest problem to my mind, however, is the limited number of visitors that can be seated in the theatre each day. Fort McHenry has an excellent introductory film describing the Battle of Baltimore in the War of 1812, following the burning of Washington. The film also explains Francis Scott Key's authorship of the Star Spangled Banner and ends with a curtain opening across one wall of the theatre exposing an inspiring view of the Fort and its flag.

While the Patriots move ahead with private, 'high-profile' fundraising for the new, $10 million visitors center, I believe the National Park Service should move ahead with the 'nuts and bolts', $3 million preservation work on the Fort's masonry and foundations. This public / private partnership should result in a well restored historic site and first class visitors center being opened to the public in 1993 ---as the Fort commences its third century of service to the Nation. Work on the masonry and foundation is an expensive process, but it is essential to the long-term preservation of the Fort. This critical work would prove a particularly appropriate responsibility for the federal government as a partner in the restoration; the Patriots are likely to have a much easier time fundraising for a new visitors center than little noticed masonry work.

To my testimony I have attached a briefing paper prepared by John Tyler, Superintendent of the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. This document provides details on the operations of the Fort and further data on the necessary restoration work and visitors center development. I would also be happy to provide, at your request, any additional data the Subcommittee might find useful. I thank you for your time and attention to my concerns.

FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT & HISTORIC SHRINE

Briefing Paper

INTRODUCTION: Fort McHenry National Monument was established by an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1109). This Act authorized and directed the Secretary of War to restore the area to make it suitable as a national park and perpetual national memorial shrine. In 1933 (through Executive Order 6166 and 6228) Fort McHenry was transferred to the National Park Service. By Congressional Act of August 11, 1939, the park was redesignated Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (becoming the only unit of the National Park System designated a Shrine).

Fort McHenry commemorates the War of 1812 Battle of Baltimore and the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key. The successful defense of Baltimore against the British attack inspired Key to write a poem that became the National Anthem in 1931. Secondary educational themes at Fort McHenry include: use of the site as a prisoner of war camp during the Civil War, use of the site as a hospital for troops returning from World War I, and use of the site as a training ground for Coast Guard units during World War II.

SUPERINTENDENT: John W. Tyler (also administers Hampton NHS)	301/962-4290 (Office) 922-4290 (Office FTS) 301/561-2034 (Home)

BUREAU CODE: 4340 ALPHA CODE: FOMC ACRES: 43 (exclusive jurisdiction)

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION:

Representative Benjamin L. Cardin (D), 3rd District
Senator Paul Sarbanes (D)
Senator Barbara Mikulski (D)

STAFFING CEILINGS:

Permanent employment	19.6 workyears
Temporary employment	5.4 workyears
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	25.0 workyears

FUNDING LEVELS (FY90):

Operating Funds (ONPS)	$ 783,600
Special Funding:	
Repair/Rehabilitation	*
Cyclic Maintenance (regular)	*
Cyclic Maintenance (cultural)	*
SUB-TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDING	*
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$ 783,600

* funding levels not released yet, FY89 level was about $100,000.

VISITATION:

CY89	CY88	CY87
592,096	576,712	547,080

COOPERATING ASSOCIATION STATUS:

None

CONCESSIONS:

E. Hill Group, Inc. - souvenirs and snacks/drinks through vending machines.

FRIENDS/SUPPORTING GROUPS:

Patriots of Fort McHenry - not-for-profit (Sec. 501, 3c) organization undertaking major fundraising for the park. Their goal is $15 million to be used for:

a. Historic preservation work on Fort	$ 3 million
b. Replace/enlarge Visitor Center	10 million
c. Endowment for future projects	2 million

VOLUNTEERS IN PARKS PROGRAM:

Volunteers	Hours Donated
50	6156

ANNUAL COMMEMORATIVE ACTIVITIES/SPECIAL EVENTS:

Living Flag Event - June 6 (or early June), 5,000 school children form flag with red, white, & blue cards.

Flag Day - June 14, program of music, speeches, and fireworks.

Fort McHenry Tattoo - about three each summer, military band and drill team join Fort McHenry Guard in ceremony designating a community or national leader as Colonel of Fort McHenry.

Defender's Day - Sunday prior to September 14, music, speeches, fireworks, and mock bombardment of Fort.

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS:

Society of the War of 1812
National Flag Day Foundation
Locust Point Civic Association
Baltimore Tourism Association
Baltimore Convention & Visitors Bureau
Fort McHenry U. S. Navy Reserve Center *
Fort McHenry Army Corps of Engineers Unit *
Southern States, Inc. *
Maryland Port Authority *
CSX Transportation *
City of Baltimore *
Federal Highway Administration

Veterans of Foreign Wars
American Legion
Disabled American Veterans

* - neighboring land owners

MAJOR ISSUES:

1. Balancing historic preservation and historic landscape needs with increasing pressures for recreational activities.

2. Maintaining cultural resources - repair of masonry work and developing adequate drainage system.

The last major repair work on the Fort was done by the U. S. Army before turning it over to the National Park Service as a National Monument. The technology of the 1920's was to replace the mortar with portland cement - the thought being that the harder cement would mean less repointing in the future and less maintenance. We have since learned that during the freeze/thaw cycles the masonry goes through each year, the hard cement remains and the softer bricks are cracking, flaking, and falling out. The old construction technique of using bricks and a softer mortar did require regular repointing, but also did mean a longer life span for the masonry.

To preserve the Fort for future generations, it is necessary that the portland cement be removed and replaced with softer mortar. The work will be extensive and labor intensive. Brick walls will not need to be taken down and rebuilt - the existing mortar will need to be chipped out (perhaps to a depth of an inch) and replaced. During the process, some bricks will break or be damaged and will need to be replaced.

Three archeological studies as well as a search of archival materials have failed to locate a drainage system for the Fort. Water from rain and snow that fall within the Fort is apparently seeping through the brick walls to escape. Normal ground water is also "wicking" up into the walls. The presence of the moisture accelerates the damage done by the freeze/thaw cycles.

Installation of a drainage system to remove water inside the Fort and ground water from around the Fort should slow the deterioration. This work needs to be accomplished before major masonry repairs in order to extend the life of those repairs.

During this fiscal year, the first phase of a drainage system will be installed between two bastions. If this seems to be successful in reducing water retention, we will pursue installation of a similar system for the entire Fort.

The rough estimate for the above work is currently $3,000,000.

Mr. CARDIN. Sure. Let me thank you for this opportunity. I come here asking for the appropriation of $3 million for the preservation of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine located in the third congressional district in Maryland.

I need to tell this committee the importance of Fort McHenry in the history of this Nation—protecting this country during the War of 1812 and stopping the British in the Battle of Baltimore. Serving as the inspiration for Francis Scott Key of writing the Star Spangled Banner. During that Battle, the Fort found its place in history.

The problem is the Fort is literally crumbling. The last major repair to the Fort structure was done in the 1920s. At that time, the mortar was replaced by portland cement. We did that because we thought it was stronger than the mortar that was there. The cement is still there. The problem is it has caused crumbling of the brick through the contractions and expansions during the cold and warm seasons. Literally, the brick is crumbling.

The Fort is in danger. Several walls are close to falling down. It is in desperate need of $3 million in preservation work.

Mr. Chairman, I want to bring to your attention the efforts of the private sector to support Fort McHenry. The Fort will be 200 years old in 1993. We are making special efforts in order to preserve this great monument and historic shrine. We formed the Patriots of Fort McHenry, a private group. They are committed to raising $10 million in order to expand the facilities at the Fort.

The last Visitors' Center was built in 1964 when we expected 250,000 visitors per year. Currently, we have 600,000 visitors per year visiting Fort McHenry. A film presented at the Visitors' Center provides an inspiring opening to a tour of the Fort. At the end of the film, a curtain opens and you see the fort and flag flying over the river.

The Patriots will raise $10 million in order to improve the facilities to accommodate the increased number of people now visiting it. We are going to raise those funds. We think the basic protection of the Fort itself, the federal government should support.

I am here to ask you to pay the sum asked for so we can put together the government and private sectors. The states will be contributing money in regards to the Visitors' Center. I would urge you to appropriate this money. It is the first time I have testified before this committee. It is an extremely important project.

Mr. AUCOIN. That is why you got here so early.

Mr. CARDIN. That is right.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

OZARK CULTURAL CENTER; MINERAL INSTITUTE PROGRAM

WITNESS

HON. BILL EMERSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Emerson. We have your statement as well, for your short, modest request.

Mr. **Emerson**. I appreciate your willingness to hear me this afternoon. I am here on two requests. The first is to ask $450,000 be appropriated for the National Park Service to proceed with the advanced planning and design of the Ozark Cultural Center for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, which is in my District, wholly within my District.

And the second is to indicate my strong support for an increase in the State Mining and Mineral Resource Institute Allotment Grant Program.

If I may submit my statement for the record, I would emphasize the Ozark Scenic Riverways is one of the original scenic riverways designated by Congress, back in 1964, and is one of the few original riverways that does not have a cultural center to serve as the focal point for tourists visiting the region.

There are a significant number of people visiting the ONSR annually, about 2 million. Ozark culture and heritage is really unique, and an interpretive center for the scenic riverways and Ozark folkways and culture would be a great national asset, it truly would. I recommend highly, if possible, that we get the money needed for advance planning and design for that.

Secondly, the University of Missouri at Rolla is Missouri's high-tech university, a part of our State university system, and there is a great increase there in the need for additional funding for the State Mining and Mineral Resources Allotment Program.

Dr. Don Warner, one of the Deans at the University of Missouri at Rolla, was before you several months ago to testify on behalf of this program, and I want to add my support to his testimony on that occasion.

Thank you most sincerely.

[The statement of Mr. Emerson follows:]

OFFSET
CAMERA COPY

BILL EMERSON
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
8TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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THE FEDERAL BUILDING
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612 PINE
ROLLA, MO 65401
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THE HONORABLE BILL EMERSON
TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
ON THE INTERIOR
May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee:

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to come before the Subcommittee today. I am pleased to be here to testify on two very important matters: the first is to ask that $450,000 be appropriated for the National Park Service to proceed with advanced planning and design of the Ozark Cultural Center for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways in my Congressional District; and the second is to let you know of my strong support for an increase in the State Mining and Mineral Resources Institute Allotment Grant Program.

Let me start first with the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The ONSR is one of the original Scenic Riverways designated by Congress in 1964. It is also one of the few original Scenic Riverways which does not currently have a cultural center to serve as a focal point for tourists visiting the Riverway. I strongly support efforts to make the Cultural Center a reality for the Riverway and I am here today to follow up on the feasibility study which was presented to Congress in June, 1989.

In Public Law 100-202, the Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service were directed by Congress to enter into a cooperative agreement to study a proposal for a visitor center for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways to be located in the town of Van Buren, Missouri. That study was completed and included recommendations that I fully support to help establish a long-overdue cultural and administrative facility for the Riverways. Nearly 2 million visitors come to the ONSR annually, and nearly 4 million to the nearby Mark Twain National Forest which surrounds the ONSR. It is most important to me and to the residents of the Eighth Congressional District of Missouri that we proceed forward with the proposal to fund further study and design, and the amount of $450,000 is recommended to that end.

My second interest in coming to the Subcommittee today, but no less important, is to let you know of my strong support for an increase in the State Mining and Mineral Resources Institute Allotment Grant Program. This program and minerals technology and research in general is vitally important not only to Missouri's Eighth District, but to the U.S. economy and the defense of our nation as well. While I realize the budget constraints of which we are all too well aware, I strongly urge the Subcommittee to consider adopting the recommendations made by the Mineral Resources Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges when they testified before this Subcommittee on March 8, 1990. Dr. Don Warner of the University of Missouri - Rolla, who is also Dean of the School of Mines and Metallurgy at the University of Missouri-Rolla in my Congressional District represented this group in part and I strongly support his testimony as well.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my testimony, and I ask for your favorable consideration of these two requests. I appreciate your time and attention and look forward to working with you on these matters.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What is the estimate for the actual project?

Mr. **Emerson**. For the Visitors' Center, I think we are looking at something in the neighborhood of $2.5 million. This for advance designing—see how they put it, further study, design—study and design, $450,000.

They are talking blueprints, site location, what have you. We have had the preliminary survey. This is just another step in the process leading toward construction.

Mr. **AuCoin**. We appreciate your statement. We will put it in in its entirety.

Mr. **Emerson**. Thank you very much.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; LWCF; FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

HON. WAYNE OWENS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Owens.

Mr. **Owens**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I admire your patience and your ability to stay awake. Thank you for letting me have the chance to pitch you on four specific, small but nationally significant projects.

First thing, Mr. Chairman, I will have a written statement which I ask be inserted in the record.

Mr. **AuCoin**. When the committee gets it, it will be inserted.

Mr. **Owens**. I will get it back to you.

We have, above Salt Lake City to the east, the most used Forest Service unit in the country. It houses fantastic skiing areas, which are very, very heavily used, and large campground facilities which are not connected to any sewer line. This first proposal that I make, Mr. Chairman, would be to connect Forest Service facilities to the Salt Lake City sewer line.

This lack of sewer is posing serious problems to the Salt Lake City watershed and I think this is an appropriate national expenditure. $1.2 million can be divided basically two-thirds the first year and a third the second year. I would urge your consideration.

Second, I request $80,000 for the purchase of privately-owned land that is available in the middle of the Wasatch National Forest. The development of these lands threatens the watershed of Salt Lake City. It is a small matter, but we can't seem to find the money anywhere else in the budget. I would ask that that possibly be funded.

Third, there is an interesting problem which touches on Oregon as well as Utah. Utah is right in the middle of a flyway for raptors which have been migrating between your country and mine. We have been trying to get $160,000 which would provide for adequate study of the numerical stability of the population of raptors in our area, Mr. Chairman.

Fourth, as a part of the National Rivers and Trails Conservation Program, I seek funding for the Mormon Trail, where the Mormon pioneers, 150 years ago, pushed wagon trains westward across the country into the Great Salt Lake Valley. The trail has been recognized, but not interpreted or designated in place. $150,000 would permit the designation, interpretation and care of the last 20 miles of the trail, east and above Salt Lake City. It is on primarily Forest Service land, and I think an appropriate expenditure to commemorate a very historic event in this country's history.

Mr. Chairman, I have summarized the statement that I would like to put in the record in full, and appreciate your attention.

[The statement of Mr. Owens follows:]

WAYNE OWENS
2D DISTRICT, UTAH

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN WAYNE OWENS BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I want first to recognize and thank you and your staff for the time and energy you have given to providing for the needs of our natural resource management.

The current administration promised a new environmental ethic. But we have yet to see a substantive change in direction in the administration's proposed budget for the Department of the Interior. The 1991 Fiscal Year Interior Budget, the first under the express control of President Bush, does offer some high-profile initiatives and new programs designed to assure us of a renewed commitment to the environment. Unfortunately, "America the Beautiful", "Legend", and other programs, are disappointing. They merely shift emphasis and funds from one program to another, and reflect no significant improvement in the Administration's attitude towards natural resource management. Once again, Mr. Chairman, your committee's continued foresight, vigilance, and support for natural resource programs is absolutely indispensable.

My requests for funding during Fiscal Year 1991 address a number of very important funding needs in Utah. I will emphasize specific funding for recreational needs, fish and wildlife, and a group of Land and Water Conservation Fund acquisitions. In addition, I will direct your attention to a number of projects that are regional and nationwide in there scope which need previous funding levels restored or increased.

My highest priority involves an area in my district which is used by millions of recreationists annually and managed by the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. This area receives the highest level of recreation visitor-day use of any National Forest in the country. Facilities for waste disposal from campgrounds in Big Cottonwood Canyon - right outside the city limits - are currently inadequate to prevent human waste contamination of the Salt Lake City water supply. Because of inadequate funding, the Forest Service is unable to connect to the major sewer line in Big Cottonwood Canyon which is designed to protect watershed quality. Because of this urgent need, I am requesting $1.24 million to complete necessary sewer-line connections at recreational sites in Big Cottonwood Canyon.

Land and Water Conservation Fund acquisitions and fisheries and wildlife projects in Utah constitute a second group of important funding needs. I request your assistance in funding for the following land purchases in my state, listed in order of priority for your consideration:

1) **Albion Basin**: A total of $80,000 is needed to complete this land purchase of privately-owned undeveloped residential lots within the critical watershed of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. This purchase would be completed in a cooperative effort with the City of Salt Lake, and private groups.

2) **Hole in the Rock Wildlife Management Area**: Wasatch-Cache National Forest. I am requesting $550,000 in the FY 1991 phase of this 3 year project which will total $1.2 million. This project would improve habitat for elk and bighorn sheep and resolve management conflicts between Utah and Wyoming. The land owners are eager to sell. The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Utah Wildlife Federation, and other groups strongly support this project.

3) **Desert Tortoise Critical Habitat**: $112,000 is needed to purchase 160 acres in the Beaver Dam Slope Area of southwestern Utah. This acquisition would mean that the entire area of critical habitat for the desert tortoise in Utah would be protected.

4) **Negro Bill Canyon**: $54,000 is needed to purchase a state section of land containing outstanding scenic attractions, including Morning Glory Natural Bridge. Purchase of this land would protect this area from development.

5) **Fremont River Narrows**: $56,000 is needed to purchase a parcel of critical waterfowl and migratory bird habitat 10 miles southeast of Loa, along the Fremont River.

6) **Parunuweap Canyon**: $32,000 is needed to purchase and protect critical habitat on a state-owned parcel of land adjacent to Zion National Park.

The following fish and wildlife projects in Utah are also of considerable importance to me, Mr. Chairman. I would appreciate your consideration of the following priorities:

1) **Western Raptor Conservation Foundation**: $160,000 is needed to monitor and detect population changes in raptors migrating annually between North and South America. This research is designed to result in increased raptor populations.

2) **Silver Lake Handicapped Fishing Facility**: I am requesting $110,000 to construct handicapped fishing facilities, and repair habitat degradation. This project would be a tremendous opportunity for handicapped sportspersons in the Salt Lake metropolitan area.

3) **Refuge Revenue Sharing Fund:** $4.3 million would replace money deleted from this program in the President's FY 1991 proposal. If this shortfall is not corrected, and the tax base of local communities not adequately compensated, establishment of the Bear River National Wildlife refuge will become more difficult, and efforts by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to cooperate in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan will be hampered.

Mr. Chairman I would like to close my testimony today by addressing two final areas of concern.

The U.S. Geological Survey has been active in monitoring both water and stream-flow networks, and seismic activity. Neither of these programs are currently funded at a level that assures data collection necessary for maintaining water and standards and seismic monitoring acceptable for ensuring human health and safety. Specifically, I ask your support for opposing any cuts in U.S.G.S. funds for monitoring instream flows, groundwater levels, and water quality. In addition, it has been brought to my attention that a 5 year study under the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program concluded that earthquakes pose one of the greatest threats to human health and safety in Utah. Salt Lake City is ranked third behind Los Angeles and San Francisco as population centers at highest risk. I would like the Committee to consider for future funding installation of a statewide net of 100 strong-motion seismic sensors, similar to those employed by the Geological Survey in California.

Finally, as I think you are aware, I am a strong advocate of outdoor recreation. I joined Mo Udall and many other Members of the House in signing a letter of support for $6.06 million requested for the Rivers and Trails Conservation Program currently managed by the National Park Service. In a closely related matter, it has come to my attention that a comprehensive planning document for the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail was completed in 1982, but little action has since been taken. I would respectfully request that $150,000 be allocated from the National Recreation and Preservation Account of the National Park Service for development of the final 20 miles of interpretive trail along the historical route taken by the Mormons as they made their way West. This amount would allow funds for trail planning, construction, and interpretive signs and exhibits near the trail terminus at the borders of my district. It would be very appropriate if the project could be substantially completed in time for the sesquecentennial celebration of the pioneers' arrival in the Salt Lake Valley, in 1997.

Mr. Chairman, I again thank you for your past support of careful management and conservation of our natural resources, and appreciate your consideration of these requests for Fiscal Year 1991

Mr. AuCoin. Is any portion of that trail now funded?

Mr. Owens. It has been studied but not funded. It has not been cared for or interpreted or signed properly, and that is why I request funding for 20 miles near Salt Lake City.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you for your statement.

Mr. Owens. Thank you very much.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

RIVERS AND TRAILS; LWCF

WITNESS

HON. ROBERT C. SMITH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Atkins. [presiding]. Congressman Smith?

Mr. Smith of New Hampshire. How are you?

Mr. Atkins. Go ahead.

Mr. Smith of New Hampshire. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the opportunity to testify on three very important programs to our State. I will submit a copy of my statement into the record, and will not read it.

Basically, the first and foremost one is the Rivers and Trails Program in New Hampshire. We have two studies ongoing now. I have testified before Mr. Vento's subcommittee, day before yesterday, on two programs for a wild and scenic rivers study, two rivers, the Merrimack and Pemigewasset in New Hampshire.

So, with those in mind, in New Hampshire and also the Wild and Scenic Rivers and Trails Programs throughout the country, I would support bringing the funding up from the $400,000 nationwide last year to something in the vicinity of $700,000, which I don't think is a significant figure in the budgetary process.

The second program is the Appalachian National Trail program. In New Hampshire, I know that is not too far to the north of you, we have got about 42 miles of that trail protected, and we have acquired 7500 acres of land adjacent to it to do it, but there is still about 2.4 miles or 76 acres of trail in New Hampshire, just in New Hampshire, that still remains and needs to be protected. I would hope the committee would put this protection on the top of its priority list for that 2.4-mile section of the trail, which is the last of the Appalachian Trail to be protected in New Hampshire.

Mr. Atkins. What is the price tag on that?

Mr. Smith of New Hampshire. I don't think we have a price tag. This is from the Appalachian Trail Conference. Their figure is for the entire program. In fiscal year 1991 they are requesting total appropriation of Land and Water Conservation Fund money of 19 million.

This contrasts with the Administration's request of 12 million.

Mr. Atkins. That is for the entire trail?

Mr. Smith of New Hampshire. Right. I don't know what the breakdown is. I am not requesting money specifically for the Appalachian Trail, and the national trails in New Hampshire, just an increase so New Hampshire and other States can have the appropriate funding. They are not going to complete them all at once, but that is a very small segment, and obviously if the segment is broken, then the trail is broken, and once it is lost, you don't have continuity of the whole Appalachian Trail.

The final point is something Congressman Douglas already testified on earlier, so I won't go into it in detail, but Mr. Douglas has testified in supporting the funding for the purchase of the so-called Mitchell Farm in New Hampshire, a 235-acre parcel. The U.S. Forest Service and Trust for Public Land have both stressed the importance of preserving it. It is located in Bald Mountain. It is a logical addition to the White Mountain National Forest. An environmental group has already purchased it, and it would be simply sold to the government at approximately what they paid for it. It is approximately $300,000, $303,000 to be exact.

I hope the Land and Water appropriation, fiscal year 1991, would allow them to accomplish their goal.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. I will be happy to submit this Appalachian Trail letter.

Mr. ATKINS. The materials from the Appalachian Trail Conference will be submitted for the record, without objection.

[The statement of Mr. Smith of New Hampshire and attachment follows:]

TESTIMONY BY CONGRESSMAN ROBERT C. SMITH (NH)
BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR
MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to to present testimony on behalf of several vital environmental programs. I urge your full support for these federal programs as you begin the fiscal 1991 appropriations process.

* RIVERS AND TRAILS PROGRAM

As you know, the highly successful Rivers and Trails Program provides the National Park Service with the resources to carry out studies under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Full funding for the program is critical in my home State of New Hampshire, where enactment of two Wild and Scenic River Study bills has nearly unanimous support. With passage of both these study bills (HR 2432 and HR 3104) imminent, an increase in the national budget for the Rivers and Trails Program is sorely needed. Accordingly, I ask that you bring funding for this program up to at least $700,000 (from $400,000 last year) in fiscal 1991.

* APPALACHIAN NATIONAL TRAIL PROGRAM

The Appalachian National Trail protection program in my home State of New Hampshire is nearly complete. To date, the National Park Service has been able to protect more than 42 miles of the Trail by acquiring 7,500 acres of land adjacent to it. Given that only 2.4 miles (or 76 acres) of the Trail in the State of New Hampshire remain to be protected, I hope that the Committee will place protection of this segment of the Trail among its top funding priorities.

* BALD MOUNTAIN/MITCHELL FARM PROPERTY

I join Congressman Douglas of New Hampshire in supporting funding for the purchase of the 235-acre Mitchell Farm property in New Hampshire. The U.S. Forest Service and the Trust for Public Land have both stressed the importance of preserving this tract. Its location on Bald Mountain in New Hampshire's North Country would make it a logical addition to the White Mountain National Forest. The Forest Service estimates that a $303,000 Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriation in fiscal 1991 would allow them to accomplish this goal.

Trust for public Land

APPALACHIAN TRAIL
CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON & JACKSON STS.
P.O. BOX 807
HARPERS FERRY, WV 25425-0807
TELEPHONE (304) 535-6331

2186

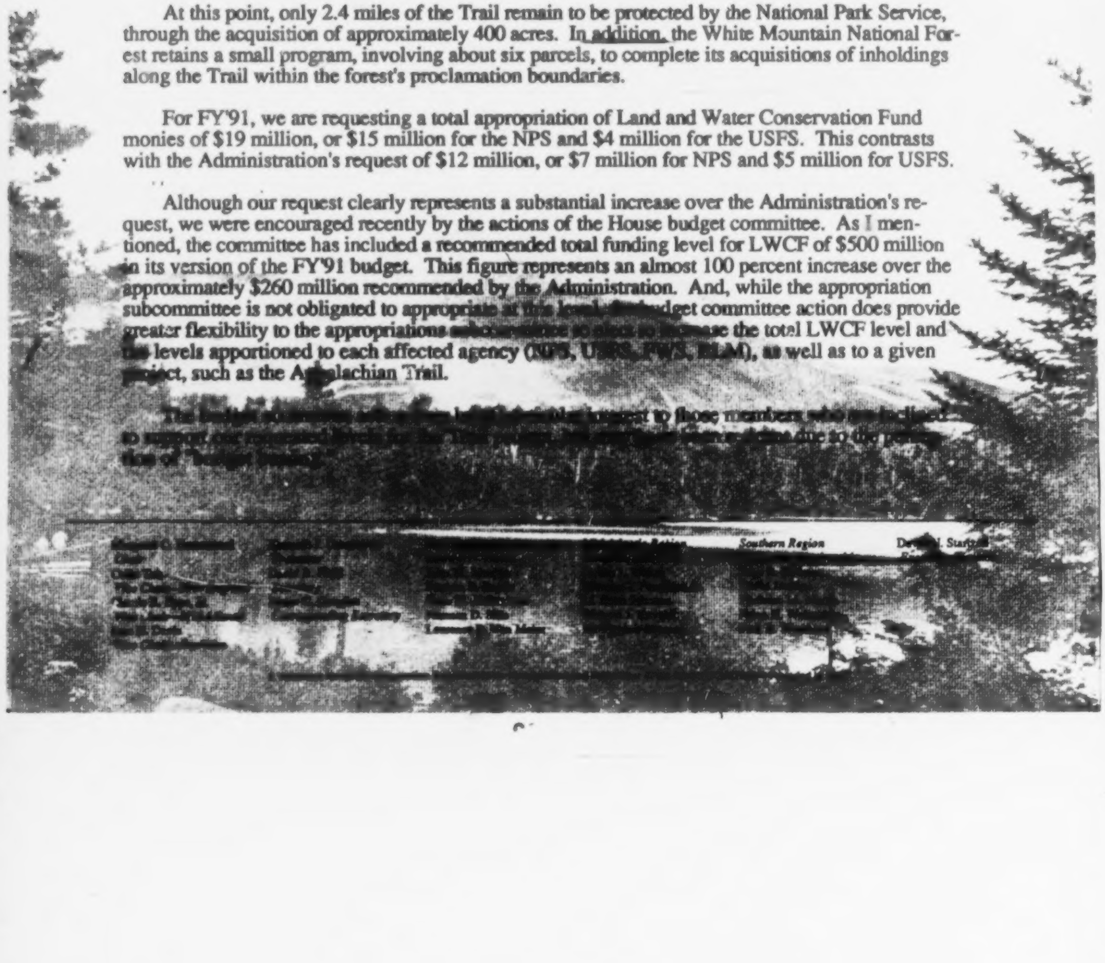
May 4, 1990

Honorable Robert C. Smith
U.S. House of Representatives
Room 115
Cannon House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515-2901
Attn: Ms. Evelyn Estes

Dear Evelyn:

In behalf of the Appalachian Trail Conference and our New Hampshire affiliates, the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Dartmouth Outing Club, I want to thank you for taking the time to visit with me earlier today. I appreciated the opportunity to review with you the program accomplishments and continuing funding needs in the Appalachian Trail protection program in New Hampshire and elsewhere along its 2,100-mile route.

To summarize, I mentioned that the Trail protection program in New Hampshire is well advanced. Indeed, at this point, only a relatively modest program remains in the state. In the past ten years the National Park Service has protected more than 42 miles of the Trail through the acquisition of approximately 7,440 acres. These acquisitions have permitted a number of relocations in the state to remove the Trail from roads and other inferior locations and establish it in woodland and ridgecrest settings. In effect, the program has created a continuous greenway along the Trail throughout New Hampshire that includes some of the state's finest natural and scenic resources.



At this point, only 2.4 miles of the Trail remain to be protected by the National Park Service, through the acquisition of approximately 400 acres. In addition, the White Mountain National Forest retains a small program, involving about six parcels, to complete its acquisitions of inholdings along the Trail within the forest's proclamation boundaries.

For FY'91, we are requesting a total appropriation of Land and Water Conservation Fund monies of $19 million, or $15 million for the NPS and $4 million for the USFS. This contrasts with the Administration's request of $12 million, or $7 million for NPS and $5 million for USFS.

Although our request clearly represents a substantial increase over the Administration's request, we were encouraged recently by the actions of the House budget committee. As I mentioned, the committee has included a recommended total funding level for LWCF of $500 million in its version of the FY'91 budget. This figure represents an almost 100 percent increase over the approximately $260 million recommended by the Administration. And, while the appropriation subcommittee is not obligated to [illegible] budget committee action does provide greater flexibility to the appropriations [illegible] the total LWCF level and the levels apportioned to each affected agency ([illegible]), as well as to a given project, such as the Appalachian Trail.

[illegible] to those members who [illegible] to [illegible] due to the [illegible]

[illegible] Southern Region [illegible]

In conclusion, we are asking Rep. Smith to communicate his support for our requested funding levels for the Appalachian Trail programs of the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service to his colleagues on the Interior appropriations subcommittee. One of the best opportunities to do this is "colleague day" testimony before the Interior subcommittee, which is scheduled for May 10. But, whether Rep. Smith chooses to express his support via oral and/or written testimony, or through independent correspondence with the subcommittee probably matters less than does the timing. Traditionally, once the subcommittee completes colleague testimony, they usually start massaging their numbers in preparation for an early to mid-June mark-up.

Once again, many thanks for taking the time to visit with me and for relaying our request to Rep. Smith. If you have further questions concerning the Trail project, please feel free to contact me at any time.

Sincerely,

David N. Startzell
Executive Director

cc: Earl Jette, DOC
Steve Blackburn, AMC

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

CAPITAL CRESCENT TRAIL; GLEN ECHO PARK

WITNESS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mr. ATKINS. Congresswoman Morella, Capital Crescent Trail and Glen Echo Park.

Mrs. MORELLA. Thank you.

Are you ready for me? Splendid. Thank you.

Mr. ATKINS. One chair, no waiting.

Mrs. MORELLA. Thank you very much. Actually, I really do appreciate the opportunity to come before you today on several projects that are very special, really, to all of us who live, work, and visit the Nation's Capital and the environs.

First of all, something you know very well, Mr. Chairman, is the approval of $7 million to complete something that was started last year, the acquisition of the Georgetown Branch railroad right-of-way. That goes from Montgomery County, Maryland to Georgetown.

We are talking about the section that is in Washington, D.C. The amount is contained in the President's budget. The property overlooks the C&O Canal National Historic Park in the Potomac Palisades area in the District of Columbia.

It actually bisects the park from the intersection of Arizona Avenue and Canal Road, all the way to Key Bridge.

The immediate acquisition of this property is imperative, due to the fact that $4 million has already been advanced in last year's budget to initiate the purchase. Congress, with the strong assistance of this committee, for which I am extremely grateful, last year appropriated the $4 million toward the $11 million purchase price. The additional money is the final payment and will secure the land for future public enjoyment and use.

With this purchase, the C&O Canal National Historical Park will be protected from encroachments and the National Park Service's long-term objective of protecting vistas along the Potomac River will be served.

In addition, if the property is converted into a hiking and bicycle trail as planned, it can both relieve congestion on the C&O Canal towpath and form a link to Montgomery County's proposed Capital Crescent Trail, which extends all the way from Dalecarlia Reservoir through Bethesda to Silver Spring. It should also be pointed out that it will serve as an alternative commuting link between Montgomery County and the District of Columbia.

The land is presently being held in trust, through an agreement between the National Park Service and a true friend of public lands and open space, Mr. Kingdon Gould. Obviously, this is a temporary agreement, based on the goodwill of a public-minded citizen.

If the purchase is not completed this year, the entire deal to acquire the property for public use may collapse. At the very least, the price will likely go up significantly. I strongly recommend that the full amount be appropriated.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to express my support for National Capital Area trail improvements. Some of the most popular hiking and bicycle trails in the country are managed by the National Capital Region of the National Park Service. The Mt. Vernon Trail, the C&O Canal Towpath, and the Rock Creek Park Bike Path have hundreds of thousands of users per year.

Yet all these trails face significant problems. They have missing links, safety hazards, and missing or badly deteriorated bridges, such as the Arizona Bridge over Canal Road.

Both the Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments and the National Park Service-National Capital Region have identified a host of worthwhile improvement projects. The Washington Area Bicyclist Association and other interested groups have recently testified in favor of a package of improvements totaling $1.5 million for trail improvements in the District and the Maryland and Virginia suburbs. These will make the trails accessible to many more groups that we should be reaching out to; the disabled and the elderly particularly. I am pleased to join in recommending the requested appropriation.

Another area that deserves the attention of this committee is the funding of repairs and improvements to Glen Echo Park, an historic national landmark in Montgomery County near the District of Columbia border. As you may remember, when the Minnehaha Creek overflow caused the cave-in of the parking lot at the park one year ago, it was discovered that the funding requests for maintenance and repairs at the park were woefully neglected, and new budgets and timetables were drawn up to restore the national historic site.

The repair of the flood-damaged area is progressing well and the prompt redirection of $1.5 million in emergency funding by the National Park Service has been done without reprogramming.

Glen Echo Park is fortunate in having extremely dedicated individuals directing its restoration, as this venerable park moves through its second century. Along with National Park Service personnel, a private group, the Glen Echo Foundation, is assisting the National Park Service in fund-raising and forging new ways for the public and private sectors to cooperate.

It is extremely important, therefore, that the required $12.5 million to be budgeted over approximately three years be included in this budget. I understand that a 10–238 Monetary Requesting Document has been prepared for the National Park Service Regional Office.

Immediate needs include utility construction and design money for the rest of the structures, followed by beginning construction according to priority status. Glen Echo Park enjoys 350,000 visitors a year. It is not unusual that this includes, perhaps on the dance floor or sharing a children's activity, a number of our colleagues.

It is, indeed, sad that different structures on the grounds get periodically closed due to deteriorating conditions, when a building such as the Spanish Ballroom, improved and weather-proofed, has the potential for year-round use on either a self-sustaining or money-making basis. The carousel at Glen Echo is only one of 150 left in the country out of over 20,000 which existed at the turn of the century. It is considered one of the three best in the country.

This is a park that makes all of us nostalgic if we have lived in the area for any period of time. The Chatauqua effort originated there; and it once was an amusement park. It really is a national treasure.

I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, you allowing me this time to bring these two areas to the attention of the committee. I hope you will consider the merits of supporting financially both the purchase of the Georgetown Branch area and the preservation and renovation of Glen Echo Park.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Morella follows:]

STATEMENT BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS' INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE
Wednesday, May 16, 1990
by Representative Constance A. Morella

CHAIRMAN YATES, VICE CHAIRMAN REGULA, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO COME BEFORE YOU TODAY TO MAKE A REQUEST FOR TWO PROJECTS WHICH WILL BENEFIT ALL WHO LIVE, WORK OR VISIT THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA.

FIRST, I URGE YOUR APPROVAL OF SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS ($7 MILLION), TO COMPLETE THE ACQUISITION OF THE GEORGETOWN BRANCH RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND, TO GEORGETOWN. THIS AMOUNT IS CONTAINED IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET. THE PROPERTY OVERLOOKS THE C & O CANAL NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK IN THE POTOMAC PALISADES AREA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. IT ACTUALLY BISECTS THE PARK FROM THE INTERSECTION OF ARIZONA AVENUE AND CANAL ROAD ALL THE WAY TO KEY BRIDGE.

THE IMMEDIATE ACQUISITION OF THIS PROPERTY IS IMPERATIVE, DUE TO THE FACT THAT FOUR MILLION ($4 MILLION) HAS ALREADY BEEN ADVANCED IN LAST YEAR'S BUDGET TO INITIATE THE PURCHASE. CONGRESS, WITH THE STRONG ASSISTANCE OF THIS COMMITTEE, FOR WHICH I AM EXTREMELY GRATEFUL, LAST YEAR APPROPRIATED THE $4 MILLION TOWARD THE $11 MILLION PURCHASE PRICE. THE ADDITIONAL MONEY IS THE FINAL PAYMENT AND WILL SECURE THE LAND AS OPEN SPACE FOR FUTURE PUBLIC ENJOYMENT AND USE.

WITH THIS PURCHASE, THE C & O CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK WILL BE PROTECTED FROM ENCROACHMENTS AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S LONG TERM OBJECTIVE OF PROTECTING VISTAS ALONG THE POTOMAC RIVER WILL BE SERVED. IN ADDITION, IF THE PROPERTY IS CONVERTED INTO A HIKING AND BICYCLE TRAIL AS PLANNED, IT CAN BOTH RELIEVE CONGESTION ON THE C & O CANAL TOWPATH, AND FORM A LINK TO MONTGOMERY COUNTY'S PROPOSED CAPITAL CRESCENT TRAIL, WHICH EXTENDS ALL THE WAY FROM DALECARLIA RESERVOIR THROUGH BETHESDA TO SILVER SPRING. IT SHOULD ALSO BE POINTED OUT THAT IT WILL SERVE AS AN ALTERNATIVE COMMUTING LINK BETWEEN MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE LAND IS PRESENTLY BEING HELD IN TRUST, THROUGH AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND A TRUE FRIEND OF PUBLIC LANDS AND OPEN SPACE, MR. KINGDON GOULD. OBVIOUSLY, THIS IS A TEMPORARY AGREEMENT, BASED ON THE GOOD WILL OF A PUBLIC MINDED CITIZEN. IF THE PURCHASE IS NOT COMPLETED THIS YEAR, THE ENTIRE DEAL TO ACQUIRE THE PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC USE MAY COLLAPSE. AT THE VERY LEAST, THE PRICE WILL LIKELY GO UP SIGNIFICANTLY. I STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT THE FULL AMOUNT BE APPROPRIATED.

MR CHAIRMAN, I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS. SOME OF THE MOST POPULAR HIKING AND BICYCLE TRAILS IN THE COUNTRY ARE MANAGED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. THE MT. VERNON TRAIL, THE C & O CANAL TOWPATH, AND THE ROCK CREEK PARK BIKE PATH HAVE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF USERS PER YEAR. YET ALL THESE TRAILS FACE

SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS. THEY HAVE MISSING LINKS, SAFETY HAZARDS, AND MISSING OR BADLY DETERIORATED BRIDGES, SUCH AS THE ARIZONA BRIDGE OVER CANAL ROAD.

BOTH THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE/NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION HAVE IDENTIFIED A HOST OF WORTHWHILE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS. THE WASHINGTON AREA BICYCLIST ASSOCIATION AND OTHER INTERESTED GROUPS HAVE RECENTLY TESTIFIED IN FAVOR OF A PACKAGE OF IMPROVEMENTS TOTALLING ONE AND ONE HALF MILLION ($1.5 MILLION) FOR TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT AND THE MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA SUBURBS. THESE WILL MAKE THE TRAILS ACCESSIBLE TO MANY MORE OF THE GROUPS THAT WE SHOULD BE REACHING OUT TO--THE DISABLED AND THE ELDERLY PARTICULARLY. I AM PLEASED TO JOIN IN RECOMMENDING THE REQUESTED APPROPRIATION.

ANOTHER AREA THAT DESERVES THE ATTENTION OF THIS COMMITTEE, IS THE FUNDING OF REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO GLEN ECHO PARK, A HISTORIC NATIONAL LANDMARK IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY NEAR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BORDER. AS YOU MAY REMEMBER, WHEN THE MINNEHAHA CREEK OVERFLOW CAUSED THE CAVE-IN OF THE PARKING LOT AT THE PARK ONE YEAR AGO, IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THE FUNDING REQUESTS FOR MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS AT THE PARK WERE WOEFULLY NEGLECTED, AND NEW BUDGETS AND TIMETABLES WERE DRAWN UP TO RESTORE THE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE THE REPAIR OF THE FLOOD DAMAGED AREA IS PROGRESSING WELL AND THE PROMPT REDIRECTION OF ONE AND ONE HALF MILLION ($1.5 MILLION) IN EMERGENCY FUNDING BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS BEEN DONE WITHOUT REPROGRAMMING.

GLEN ECHO PARK IS FORTUNATE IN HAVING EXTREMELY DEDICATED INDIVIDUALS DIRECTING ITS RESTORATION, AS THIS VENERABLE PARK MOVES THROUGH ITS SECOND CENTURY. ALONG WITH NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERSONNEL, A PRIVATE GROUP, THE GLEN ECHO FOUNDATION, IS ASSISTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN FUND RAISING, AND FORGING NEW WAYS FOR THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS TO COOPERATE. IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT, THEREFORE, THAT THE REQUIRED TWELVE AND ONE HALF MILLION ($12.5 MILLION), TO BE BUDGETED OVER APPROXIMATELY THREE YEARS, BE INCLUDED IN THIS BUDGET. I UNDERSTAND THAT A 10-238 MONETARY REQUESTING DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REGIONAL OFFICE. IMMEDIATE NEEDS INCLUDE UTILITY CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN MONEY FOR THE REST OF THE STRUCTURES, FOLLOWED BY BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO PRIORITY STATUS. GLEN ECHO PARK ENJOYS 350,000 VISITORS A YEAR. IT IS NOT UNUSUAL THAT THIS INCLUDES, PERHAPS ON THE DANCE FLOOR OR SHARING A CHILDREN'S ACTIVITY, A NUMBER OF OUR COLLEAGUES. IT IS, INDEED, SAD THAT DIFFERENT STRUCTURES ON THE GROUNDS GET PERIODICALLY CLOSED DUE TO DETERIORATING CONDITIONS, WHEN A BUILDING SUCH AS THE SPANISH BALLROOM, IMPROVED AND WEATHER-PROOFED, HAS THE POTENTIAL FOR YEAR ROUND USE ON EITHER A SELF SUSTAINING OR MONEY MAKING BASIS. THE CAROUSEL AT GLEN ECHO PARK IS ONLY ONE OF 150 LEFT IN THE COUNTRY OUT OF OVER 20,000 WHICH EXISTED AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. IT IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE THREE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

I APPRECIATE YOUR ALLOWING ME THIS TIME, MR. CHAIRMAN, TO BRING THESE TWO AREAS TO YOUR ATTENTION. I HOPE THAT YOU WILL CONSIDER THE MERITS OF SUPPORTING FINANCIALLY BOTH THE PURCHASE OF THE GEORGETOWN BRANCH AREA AND THE PRESERVATION AND RENOVATION OF GLEN ECHO PARK.

House Appropriations Interior Subcommittee

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

I respectfully submit this additional request for consideration by the Subcommittee. It is a worthwhile environmental project.

Thank you,

Constance Morella, M.C.
MD-8

CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS STUDY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (Interior)

Purpose:

We need a $250,000 add-on in the National Park Service budget for a study identifying land that needs to be preserved to protect the Bay's natural heritage and ensure good public access to the Bay. In addition, the study would examine methods for protecting the land. The study would complement state work identifying and protecting critical natural habitat areas.

Authorization:

United States Code Section 11 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Public Law 90-542.

Requested Action or Funding:

Funding will be used by the NPS in the following manner:

- Assessment of recreational and cultural needs and opportunities	$35,000
- Identification and mapping of defined natural/sensitive areas	$40,000
- Preparation of Composite maps and priority ranking systems	$45,000
- Definition of Bay access and land preservation goals, objectives, and policies	$25,000
- Identification of implementation options	$10,000
- Public participation	$20,000
- Report printing and distribution	$75,000
	$250,000

Justification:

The objective of the project is to produce a report with associated maps of all public access sites and recommend where future access areas are needed. The report will also identify areas of the shoreline on the Bay and its tidal tributaries which are ecologically sensitive or culturally significant and are in need of preservation. Moreover, the study will recommend the best mechanisms to improve Bay access and preserve sensitive or significant areas. The end result of the study would be to provide a practical guide for the Bay states and local governments to assist in efforts to provide adequate public access and land preservation along the Bay.

Coordination of land acquisition among all Bay states is necessary for meeting the goals of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

Mr. **Atkins**. Is there a current master plan for the Glen Echo Park?

Mrs. **Morella**. This is a plan that, yes, has been worked out with the Park Service so they are doing it in increments.

Mr. **Atkins**. They formally filed their master plan?

Mrs. **Morella**. I think they have filed it. Have they filed the plan yet?

Staff. The National Park Service has done it.

Mrs. **Morella**. Should they file it with you? They do have a plan.

Mr. **Atkins**. They do have a plan that has been through the entire process with the National Parks. And most of that money is going to maintain and preserve the deteriorating condition of the structures?

Mrs. **Morella**. Not only the structures, but also the parking lot, which caved in. So, whatever redesign is necessary in restoration.

Mr. **Atkins**. They are currently charging fees there for their activities?

Mrs. **Morella**. They are, and when I referred to some of our colleagues, evidently several of them were there recently and were enjoying the Spanish Ballroom and some activities with their families and spent some time speaking to the personnel there before they identified who they were, getting all the information about the park, so it is something that is enjoyed by all. I did also want to reiterate that the Glen Echo Park Foundation has been working very hard for collecting money for some of the specific structures.

You can even buy a little bit of the dance floor for a small amount of money. For example, a square inch or square foot or square yard at a time.

Mr. **Atkins**. The National Capital Area trail improvements, the $1.5 million, do you have a breakdown as to what that would go for?

Mrs. **Morella**. I turn to my staff. I do believe, to paraphrase the 23rd Psalm, "My rod and staff, they comfort me," and they prepareth the papers before me for this subcommittee.

Mr. **Atkins**. Would you submit that to the Committee?

Mrs. **Morella**. That would be great. Good.

Mr. **Atkins**. That would be helpful.

Mr. **Atkins**. We look forward to working with you on the final purchase of the final acquisition of the Georgetown Branch.

Mrs. **Morella**. That is a great continuation of the Crescent Trail. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Atkins**. You are quite welcome.

Mrs. **Morella**. I appreciate your hearing me and so promptly. Thank you.

Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

MOUNT ST. HELENS, FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE; FOREST SERVICE, FWS

WITNESS

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. **Atkins**. Congresswoman Unsoeld.

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Has it only been a year since we sat here and did this? And think of all the things that happened to us in between.

Mr. **Atkins**. I notice in the time intervening, the Weyerhaeuser Company now has ads talking about how much more effective their program of replanting at Mount St. Helen is than the National Park Service's natural succession.

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. Well, there are a few timber-related people that are going to have a large rally this Saturday in which I may or may not escape hanging.

Mr. Chairman, this committee seems to have a uniquely close relationship with my District, which has one of the Nation's highest concentrations of National Wildlife Refuges and other Federal designations, and I am really grateful for the past support you all have given: Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge, and particularly the efforts last year on the Northwest timber shortage.

I don't think any area is suffering more than the Northwest, especially southwest Washington. It is vital that we take action to alleviate the timber shortage.

What we seem to have in my State is encroaching growth of population and a limited length of time to do some very fine things, so I am going to admit to you up front, this is a very long list of requests I am going to submit to you. I am not greedy, we are just needy. The Third Congressional District has some of the most gorgeous scenic areas in the entire United States, and we are going to need to make sure that future generations can share in that, and also address the timber crisis.

Yes, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. **Atkins**. I suggest we will submit your entire statement for the record, and if I could go through——

Mrs. **Unsoeld** [continuing]. And ask questions, and there are a couple of things I will comment on specifically.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Unsoeld follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSWOMAN JOLENE UNSOELD (WA)
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, this committee seems to have a uniquely close relationship with my district, which has one of the nation's highest concentrations of National Wildlife Refuges and other federal designations. I am most grateful for your past support and leadership on such projects as the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument and the Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge, and efforts to resolve the Northwest timber shortage.

No area has suffered more from the timber shortage than my district in Southwest Washington, and many of the following initiatives are vital to the economic health and diversification of these timber-dependent areas.

I appreciate this opportunity to testify and look forward to working with you and your capable staff on the following projects.

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE

Vancouver, Washington, located just across the Columbia River from Portland, Oregon, played a key role in the settlement and development of the Northwest. I will soon be introducing legislation developed with state and local governments to designate Vancouver's historic district a National Historical Reserve to coordinate management and planning among the public owners of the historic assets. At the center of the Vancouver historic area is the National Park Service's Fort Vancouver National Historical Site, a reconstruction of the Hudson's Bay Company trading center in the mid-nineteenth century.

A critical element of the interpretive history of the Fort will be the reconstruction of the Warehouse/Trading Store (Fur Store) within the stockade. When reconstructed, this building will illustrate the importance of the fur trade in the early settlement of the Northwest. It will also house administrative facilities and provide important curatorial space for the preservation of the archaeological collection in the custody of the National Park Service.

Construction of the Fur Store has been planned by the Park Service for many years. I would urge the committee to appropriate $1,689,000 in FY91 for the first phase of the Fur Store project, which would include $89,000 for final design work and $1,600,000 for construction. A somewhat smaller amount ($1,165,000) would be necessary in FY92 to complete the project.

MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC MONUMENT

May 18th, 1990 marks the tenth anniversary of the catastrophic eruption of Mount St. Helens. Since then, the volcano has become an object of international fascination. The Forest Service estimates that by the end of this decade, approximately three million people will visit the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument established by Congress in 1982.

As access to the volcanic area is restored, facilities are needed to accommodate these visitors and prevent damage to this unique and delicate area. The reconstruction of SR 504 to the heart of the Monument at Coldwater Lake by 1992 makes it essential that we continue to fund the Coldwater-Johnston visitor complex on the schedule established by the Forest Service. I appreciate the priority the committee gave to this project in FY90 and would request that it continue to be fully funded for FY91.

To stay on schedule, $8,907,000 in federal funding is needed for the Coldwater-Johnston complex. It should be noted that state and local sponsors have *voluntarily* agreed to provide almost 25 percent ($3,143,000 for FY91) of the funding for the project. This state and local money may not be available if full federal funding for the project is not appropriated for FY91.

The Forest Service has been operating out of disconnected, makeshift facilities in the Monument and badly needs to proceed with construction of a permanent administrative center. Site preparation and plans have been completed and the administrative center can be constructed in FY91 if we appropriate $2,259,000. An additional $216,000 is needed for road support to the administrative facilities.

The eruption of Mount St. Helens created a unique natural laboratory, and an opportunity to study geology, hydrology, and the rebuilding of ecosystems. The volcanic area also provides a fascinating subject and location for public education and interpretation related to these studies. The proposed Mount St. Helens Initiative would establish integrated studies of physical/biotic linkages in the decade since the eruption and present the results in ways that would add to the scientific and public understanding of these processes. The Initiative requires $900,000 and would be managed by the Forest Service in conjunction with other agencies and western universities.

GRAYS HARBOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Grays Harbor on Washington's southern coast, and especially an area known as Bowerman Basin, is one of a handful of critical 'staging areas' for shorebirds involved in an annual marathon migration between Latin America and Arctic breeding grounds. The area is considered essential to the survival of several shorebird species and also attracts thousands of human visitors each year who witness the shorebird migrations.

Congress established the Grays Harbor NWR in 1988 to protect this critical habitat, accommodate the growing hoard of unwinged visitors, and educate the public on the importance of wetlands As required by the legislation designating the refuge, the Fish and Wildlife Service has developed an outstanding plan for an interpretative center, boardwalks, and other key facilities. The cost of the visitor center is estimated at $2,500,000, with $188,400 for associated improvements and signs.

CHEHALIS RIVER FISHERIES STUDY

The Chehalis has historically been one of the most productive watersheds in the state of Washington, producing large numbers of salmon and steelhead that have contributed to the livelihoods of commercial and tribal fishermen, as well as recreational anglers along the entire West Coast.

During the late 70's and early 80's, however, these great fisheries began to decline. Today their abundance is well below historic levels and much less than the Basin's capacity. Federal, state, tribal, and local officials all agree that a comprehensive and coordinated approach to studying and resolving the problems is now needed. This is why I introduced H.R. 3787, the Chehalis River Fishery Restoration Act.

This bill is supported by the Administration. Earlier this morning the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee favorably reported this authorizing legislation. I expect the Full Committee to report the bill later this month and for it to be on the floor in early June. Similar legislation will soon be moving through the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, It is very important that this program get underway next year and I am asking that $350,000 be appropriated in the FY91 budget for this purpose.

NISQUALLY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge is one of the crown jewels of Puget Sound. It offers refuge to dozens upon dozens of species of wildlife and fish and to thousands of human visitors. Now that Refuge is in danger of further encroachment by developers.

John Meek owns 150 acres of land on the bluff overlooking the Nisqually Refuge. This property is the only buffer between the fragile Refuge ecosystem and a new 1150-acre development planned by the Weyerhaeuser Company to house up to 7,000 people. Critical wildlife habitat is fast disappearing in the area and the Meek property borders an important heron rookery bound to be affected by the human and pet incursions which surely follow development.

Mr. Meek and the US Fish and Wildlife Dept. attempted to reach agreement in 1989 on the purchase price of the parcel, but were unsuccessful. In January, I brought the agency and Mr. Meek together in hopes of re-opening negotiations. They have made some progress but have yet to reach agreement. Land values in the area are skyrocketing and thus it is imperative that the land be acquired as soon as possible. Another year's delay will drive the price even higher than the million-plus that Mr. Meek has requested.

Mr. Chairman, I have great hope that we will have a new appraisal ready in the next few weeks. However, we do not have one now. I, with support from a host of environmental organizations, request that the Committee earmark from $1 to $1.5 million dollars of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of this critical area.

RIDGEFIELD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Just last month, the Port of Vancouver, Washington, approved a one-year option for the purchase by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the 502 acre Ridgeport Dairy property adjacent to the southern boundary of the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge. This high-quality waterfowl habitat would make a valuable addition to the Refuge and is almost entirely within the Refuge's authorized acquisition area. The option is for $1,281,000. The Fish and Wildlife Service has requested an appropriation of $1,400,000 to cover closing costs and realty overhead.

COLUMBIA WHITE-TAILED DEER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The addition of Wallace Island and adjacent meadows to the Columbia White-tailed Deer NWR, recently renamed in honor of Julia Butler Hansen, would provide a third protected habitat area for the endangered Columbia white-tailed deer, as prescribed by the recovery plan for the deer. Currently, the deer are threatened by the conversion of native riverine habitat to agricultural and silvicultural uses and development. The acquisition of Wallace Island would protect habitat for a wide spectrum of waterfowl and shorebirds, as well as anadramous fish species. The Fish and Wildlife Service has requested $750,000 for acquisition of approximately 450 acres in FY91.

STEIGERWALD LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The acquisition of the 200 acre Straub property by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the Steigerwald Lake NWR would complete the mitigation requirement for the second powerhouse at Bonneville Dam. The property includes wetlands and uplands important to a variety of migratory birds and mammal species. $700,000 has been requested for this important addition to Steigerwald Lake NWR.

COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

The legislation which established the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in 1986 called for acquisition of properties subject to development in scenic viewsheds. $4,600,000 is requested to permit the Forest Service to proceed with the acquisition of highly threatened lands and hardship cases.

TIMBER INITIATIVES

The Northwest is facing an unprecedented timber shortage. Efforts to protect the northern spotted owl have all but shut down timber harvest in the area's national forests, which have traditionally supplied timber for independent mills. Forty percent of Washington's timber harvest is now exported as raw logs, causing overcutting of private lands and robbing local mills of scarce timber. While the Washington congressional delegation is moving legislation to restrict the export of logs from state lands, other initiatives are essential to the resolution of the timber crisis, the wise use of this renewable resource, and the mitigation of economic hardship in timber communities.

RESEARCH: NEW FORESTRY

I am convinced that New Forestry must play a central role in our future forest management. New Forestry will allow us to protect ecosystems and owls while still allowing timber harvest. Experts suspect that it will work -- but can't yet prove it. That is why I believe we need to increase greatly our investments in New Forestry research.

The Olympic Natural Resources Center is the brainchild of the Old Growth Commission, a team of environmental, industry, and government interests, who developed a management plan for state-owned old growth on the Olympic Peninsula. A major economic development and forestry component of this plan is the development of the Olympic Natural Resources Center near Forks, Washington. The Center will be funded with monies from the University of Washington, Washington State, and, hopefully, the federal government through the Pacific Northwest Research Forest and Range Experiment Station (PNW). Approximately $1 million is the federal portion of this research/economic development project.

In addition, the Gifford Pinchot National Forest hosts a perfect site for a collaborative research effort of New Forestry on federal, state and private lands. I request an additional $200,000 for the budget of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest for a New Forestry demonstration project in the Siouxon area.

Finally, PNW is conducting a host of research projects which have been severely under-funded in recent years. While New Forestry and spotted owl research should remain the highest priorities, forest protection, resource analysis, timber management and forest environment programs should continue to be funded at the levels recommended by agency scientists.

SURPLUS SPECIES

Mr. Chairman, each year Congress approves the export from National Forests of so-called "surplus species" as raw logs. The two species which have been declared surplus in Region 6 are Port Orford Cedar and Alaska Yellow Cedar. In order to change the status of these species (and require them to be processed domestically) the Forest Service must hold hearings. I urge this Committee to require that such a hearing be held within 6 months of passage of this legislation. Several small, local manufacturers are having great difficulty finding this scarce wood which is used for boat building, cabinet making and other specialty products. It is important to give them the opportunity to argue their case to the Forest Service.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY: WOODLOT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

While many people disagree about how we should manage our National Forests, there is near unanimity that small, non-industrial forestlands must be better managed to provide a greater share of the timber supply and that timber economies need diversification. The Forest Service's State and Private Forestry program provides just the vehicle for a critically-needed infusion of federal money for both woodlot improvement and economic development.

The Stewardship Program was a tremendous success in Washington State during its first year of existence. The State has created community forestry councils, published brochures explaining forest land management, provided staff and technical assistance to woodlot owners, etc. The President has recommended "zeroing out" the Stewardship Program in FY91. Now is the time to increase funding, not decrease it, and thus I am asking for an increase to $25 million.

Economic diversification is a must for our timber communities. State and Private Forestry's "Rural Development Through Forestry" program hosts three important programs, all needing increased funding levels. I agree with the funding levels requested by the Naitonal Association of State Foresters, as follows.

* The Rural Development Program provides technical and financial assistance to states, counties and rural communities to improve local economies. These monies -- at least $5 million -- are sorely needed throughout the Pacific Northwest as we face massive timber harvest reductions on National Forests.

* The Marketing Initiative assists companies in promoting forest products overseas and will be particularly helpful given our recent negotiating success with the Japanese in the

Super 301 talks. Last year this program went unfunded, but I request $5 million be appropriated given the growing need, changing economy and improved opportunities.

* Finally, several communities in my district have been unsuccessful in acquiring grants within the Timber Bridges Program and I understand the competition is keen. These timber bridges not only utilize low-value trees, but create local jobs and preserve an important part of our heritage, and I urge the committee to provide $3.6 million for the program.

My colleague from Washington, Rep. Sid Morrison, was successful this year in seeing passage in the House of the National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act. I commend his work. His bill will tap Forest Service employees' expertise to assist small towns in finding economic development grants and resources. His bill requests funding for this program in an amount equal to 5% of forest receipts in any given year.

Mr. **Atkins**. The Mount St. Helens Volcanic Monument——

Mrs. **Unsoeld** [continuing]. Which this committee have kindly helped us get started last year. In order to stay on target, we need to put some additional money in for two reasons:

The Coldwater-Johnston Road is going to be completed in 1992, and we need the Visitors' Center completed when the hoards come, or a lot of fragile area can be trampled down. The Forest Service is expecting, by the end of this decade, 3 million visitors will come to that area each year.

The other thing we will lose if we don't get the funding this year is the voluntary State and local cost-sharing, about 25 percent, or over $3 million, that they are going to be putting up. They will lose that. They will have to go back to the legislature and try to reappropriate it if we don't stay on schedule.

Mr. **Atkins**. Are you not looking for any additional land acquisition?

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. No.

Mr. **Atkins**. Do you expect some time in the future you will be, or not?

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. I don't believe so. But we do need the visitors' center, the administrative facilities, and some of the roads for the administrative facilities. Currently, administrative staff are being housed in a makeshift arrangement, and we need some money for the scientific research and education project.

I am not aware of any land acquisitions that are intended. I think that is all in place.

Mr. **Atkins**. Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge. Do you presently have plans in place and funded for the Interpretive Center and for the boardwalks?

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. Yes, we need to have money for the visitor facility. It is taking a little longer to complete the negotiations for the acquisition or trade of land between the Port of Grays Harbor and the Fish and Wildlife Service, in order to be able to do that. That is, however, moving along, and this is for a visitors' center.

Mr. **Atkins**. I was out there last year, and it was my recollection at that time that there was some significant areas in addition that were important for the migratory waterfowl and the shore birds as part of the staging area.

Do you know if there are plans, in addition to the land swap with the City of Hoquiam, whether there are additional land acquisitions there planned?

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. The Port of Grays Harbor must sell or transfer for mitigation value some 1,500 acres of wetland to FWS within a year. There was some property currently housing private businesses that the city of Hoquiam is trying to dicker with, and so that would be part of the exchange that would take place.

Tell me so I can look into that, Mr. Chairman, on what you were told was threatened?

Mr. **Atkins**. It was my understanding there were some remaining parcels. I don't think any of it is threatened with development, but some remaining parcels.

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. The port——

Mr. **Atkins**. It was my understanding there was something beyond. I could be wrong on that, or those could be—if you could——

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. I will find out about that.

Mr. **Atkins**. For the record.

[The information follows:]

During the early development of the authorizing legislation two private ownerships at Point New were considered for inclusion. The fact that the FWS did not consider the Point New property important to the integrity of the refuge proposal, and the fact that a bitter condemnation fight would have accompanied acquisition, it was decided not to include the Point New property in the refuge.

Mr. **Atkins**. Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Act.

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. This is part of the area that is hardest hit with the timber shortage, and this, hopefully, is one of our diversification programs. The Chehalis River Systems used to be abundant in the variety of fish.

Mr. **Atkins**. $350,000 would go to do what?

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. There have been some studies, but no definitive identification of why the fish are dying. We are putting, from the hatcheries, fingerlings in and they are not surviving. We want to bring together all the studies that have taken place and pinpoint what that problem is, and then set about to restore those fish runs.

It is a joint project. It was originated out of the local governments, and the match with local government, State, the tribes, and the Federal Government.

Mr. **Atkins**. Do you require authorizing legislation?

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. Yesterday we reported out of subcommittee, and I expect Thursday out of full Merchant Marine and Fisheries committee, our bill on this.

The reference to that is on top of page 3 of the written testimony, and surprisingly, even the Administration is supportive.

Mr. **Atkins**. The Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge. Have you now got agreement?

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. Not quite. I am not sure we will be able to. We brought the county together with the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the property owners, getting a neutral player in there to determine the value of the land.

Mr. **Atkins**. Is that acquisition authorized presently, or do you need specific authorization?

Is it within the boundaries?

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. It is my understanding the Fish and Wildlife Service can do it, but they don't have the money to do it.

Mr. **Atkins**. Is it within the boundaries of the National Wildlife Refuge?

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. No, it is not within the boundaries. It is in the buffer between a very large planned Weyerhaeuser development.

Mr. **Atkins**. Would you have your staff check to see whether it can be done without authorizing?

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. The Fish and Wildlife Service did not indicate it was necessary, but I will have staff check.

Mr. **Atkins**. Oftentimes, I have found they assume those things take care of themselves.

Mrs. **Unsoeld**. Thank you for educating me.

Mr. **Atkins**. The same issue with the Ridgefield?

Mrs. UNSOELD. All right.

Mr. ATKINS. The same issue with——

Mrs. UNSOELD. It is probably true with all of those.

Mr. ATKINS. Julia Butler Hansen?

Mrs. UNSOELD. We will look into those, Mr. Chairman.

Now, I believe the Steigerwald one is already an established project.

Mr. ATKINS. If you could just submit for the record for all of those acquisitions?

Mrs. UNSOELD. The Columbia River Gorge is a straight acquisition also, but I believe that is authorized.

Mr. ATKINS. If you could double-check on those and submit those for the record.

Mrs. UNSOELD. Now we get to the timber initiatives. There are a number of things that we are attempting to do. One, I am really convinced that New Forestry is going to play a major role in forest management in the future, but we don't have the proof that it will work. Without additional research, we are not going to be able to prove it. There are several things we are asking for that will enhance our understanding of and ability to determine how appropriate New Forestry is going to be in dealing with some of the Endangered species issues.

Mr. ATKINS. Do you already have specific commitments of money from the University of Washington and from Washington State?

Mrs. UNSOELD. Yes. That is a project that has been several years in the making and is an excellent one. I only wish it were in my District instead of elsewhere on the Olympic Peninsula, but it is too good a project for us not to move forward with.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.

Mrs. UNSOELD. Could I also give you the specific language on the surplus species? Mr. Chairman, each year Congress has approved the export from National Forests of so-called surplus species as raw logs. The two species which have been declared surplus in Region 6 in the past are Port Orford Cedar and Alaska Yellow Cedar.

I am asking this committee to require the Forest Service to hold a hearing within six months of passage of this legislation and determine whether these are truly surplus species.

Mr. ATKINS. You have specific language you would like to submit?

Mrs. UNSOELD. Yes, we do.

Mr. ATKINS. If you could submit that for the record.

[The information follows:]

Supplement to Rep. Jolene Unsoeld's Testimony Before the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations on May 16, 1990 In Response to Questions by Rep. Atkins

1. Do you need authorization for acquisition of land in the National Wildlife Refuges?

Nisqually NWR: The F&WS has yet to reach agreement with the seller, but the acquisition is authorized. If, however, F&WS cannot get an agreement for the fair market value, we may need to come back to the Committee for approval for a higher amount. The land is not within the approved boundary of the NWR, but is nevertheless an important part of the ecosystem. The environmental community strongly supports this acquisition.

Grays Harbor/Bowerman Basin NWR:

It is important that the requested funds be available for construction on these leased Port lands. There currently exists authorization for such construction.

2. Are there more land parcels to be acquired?

Much will depend on what the Port of Grays Harbor agrees to do. Negotiations between F&WS and the Port are well underway and, by law, an agreement must be concluded by next year. F&WS is now appraising the Port property and soon will make an offer.

Ridgefield NWR: F&WS currently has a long-awaited option in hand and is ready to execute the agreement. The only remaining need is receipt of money. This is a high priority project for F&WS.

Columbia White-Tailed Deer NWR: The project is still in the planning process, but the Service does have a willing seller. F&WS is working with The Nature Conservancy on this and feels they are very close to having an option in hand.

Steigerwald Lake NWR: This is likely to be contentious and F&WS is not close to an agreement with the owner. I will let you know more next year.

3. Is the State of Washington (and the University of Washington) on record that it will financially support the Olympic Natural Resources Center? (How much have they or will they contribute?)

Legislature appropriated $150,000 in FY90 to the University of Washington to design and develop a charter/plan of action for the Center. A director has been hired and both the State and the University are committed to the project. The most important role the federal government can provide at this stage is funding for research through the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. This money will fund not only vitally important research on old growth ecosystems and forest management, but will serve as a tool for desperately-needed economic development.

4. Give us the specific language you would like to see inserted calling for a hearing on surplus species.

In the weeks between my testimony to the Subcommittee and today, we have agreed upon log export legislation. In the report language to accompany the legislation, we have agreed to hearings on surplus species within 3 months of passage of the legislation. Thus, I withdraw my request for language calling for the same.

Mrs. UNSOELD. Very good. And the last things on my list are all related to economic development through the Forest Service's State and Private Forestry program. This committee has been a strong advocate for those programs. The Administration wants to zero it out.

Mr. ATKINS. It could be said of many programs in this Committee's jurisdiction.

Mrs. UNSOELD. Unfortunately, you have to be the savior of many things. Also, the Timber Bridges Program money went elsewhere in the country last year. We are hoping we might be able to use that as one of the avenues for jobs in the future.

Also, Sid Morrison's Rural Economic Diversification Act, we hope, will be funded.

Mr. ATKINS. A number of those bridges were built in West Virginia. They weren't in Massachusetts.

Mrs. UNSOELD. You don't have any wooden bridges?

Mr. ATKINS. We have wooden bridges, but we don't have any funded through the Forest Service program. We hope to rectify that.

Mrs. UNSOELD. Okay. I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I want to reiterate my appreciation for what you have done on some of these very difficult issues in the past and what you are undoubtedly going to be asked to help with in the future.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS

WITNESS

HON. JOEL HEFLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Mr. ATKINS. Congressman Hefley?

Mr. HEFLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I hope you are aware of the extent to which I am willing to go to get the sympathy of this committee. I also know you have my testimony, and you have more people coming in than you need to listen to, so I will be as quick as possible.

I would like for you to consider two projects that have a great deal of meaning to the people of Colorado. The first one is $4.06 million to construct the visitors' center at Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument.

The second is an earmark of $400,000 to reclaim some granite quarries on what we call the scars on the mountain, along the Front Range, particularly west of Colorado Springs. If you have ever been to Colorado Springs, it is a very beautiful area, but over the years, there has been gravel quarrying done, mining, and it has left tremendous scarring on the mountains that detracts from the beauty of scenery.

We have done a good job, I think, of using the abandoned mine reclamation money, but this is something a little different, and I think it needs to be done.

First of all, the Florissant Visitors' Center. Last year, Congress appropriated $410,000 to do the design work for the new visitors' center. I don't think there is any question or argument about whether or not the center is needed. The center now is housed in a 65-year-old ranch house, kind of a make-shift deal.

What we need now is the remainder of the money to complete the design work and begin construction to do the first phase of construction.

It has the support of everybody locally, from the commissioners and the Forest Service. I don't think anybody objects to it, it is just where the money is and whether we can come up with it. We appreciate your consideration of it.

I think Mr. Campbell, who represents the western part of Colorado, may have spoken to you; he is also supportive of it, as is Congressman Hank Brown of Colorado.

On the scars, after years of struggling with the company that is doing the mining, county commissioners and the state, we finally have, I think, an agreement to begin reclamation—serious reclamation on the scars, so what we would ask for is in the norm—not any additional money. We usually get about $2.2 million allocated each year to Colorado—but we want some money earmarked to do this job, and I know that earmarking is a little out of the ordinary in this particular kind of thing, but I think it is necessary to get it done.

It will be a joint project of the city, county, the company and the state and the federal government in order to accomplish it, so I would stop there, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you very much.

Mr. HEFLEY. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Hefley follows:]

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMITTEE ON INTERIOR

TESTIMONY OF
REP. JOEL HEFLEY, R-COLO.
May 16, 1990

Summary

In my testimony today, I would like to speak on behalf of two funding requests that have been the subject of much interest, not only in my own Fifth Congressional District, but in Colorado as a whole.

These requests are:

-- $4.06 million for Phase I construction of a combined visitors' center, administration building and laboratory at the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument at Florissant, at at the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument at Florissant, Colorado and

-- An earmark of $400,000 to use Surface Mining Reclamation and Control Act money in the reclamation of mountain scars along the Front Range of the Rockies.

Construction of a Visitors' Center at Florissant Fossil Beds

The Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument was authorized in 1969 to preserve and interpret insects and vegetation from the Oligocene Period, which occurred between 25 million and 40 million years ago.

Since the monument's opening, its visitors' facilities have been housed in a 65-year-old ranch house at the site, comprising approximately 1,600 square feet. The maintenance area is located in a 1926 historic barn comprising 1,350 square feet. The parking area has the capacity for 36 cars, a capacity often exceeded in recent years.

The monument has had to make do with these facilities despite a steady growth in visitation. From its opening in 1970 until 1984, annual visitation at the fossil beds averaged approximately 50,000. But in 1989, attendance reached 161,740, an almost 100 percent increase over five years before.

In 1989, the environmental education program taught over 15,900 school-age children. Ranger-guided walks and talks contacted more than 41,550 park visitors. Seventeen college-level groups attended paleontological or geological programs. In addition, there were 11 active research programs underway at the monument last year.

With an eye toward meeting the needs of this growing constituency, Congress approved the expenditure of $410,000 for planning the construction of necessary facilities at the monument. These plans are virtually complete.

Today, I am requesting that $4.06 million be appropriated to complete a final design and proceed with Phase I construction of the visitors' center and laboratory facilities at the site, as well as the water, sewer lines and roads needed to support that facility.

Phase I would include the following -- utilities, $1,282,000; road & parking, $503,000; visitor center construction, $1,518,000; visitor center site work, $200,000; and exhibits & audio visual equipment.

Phase II of the project, estimated at $3.84 million in FY 1992, would include $100,000 for furnishings, $260,000 for site work, $35,000 for an entrance station, $663,000 for a fossil trail and petrified stump shelters, $1,070,000 for a maintenance area, $1,346,000 for housing and $365,000 for wayside areas and audio-visual productions.

If construction funds are made available, contracts could be awarded this year and construction begun.

Completion of this visitors' center has been the subject of a great deal of correspondence to my Washington office and has the support of the Teller County commissioners, Colorado College, the town of Woodland Park, the Rio Grande Chamber of Commerce, and the cities of Colorado Springs and Florissant. In addition, the Friends of the Florissant Fossil Beds Inc., a private support group, has begun a campaign this spring to raise private funds to cover the costs of building shelters for the stumps of petrified trees.

Eradication of Mountain Scars

No single subject has provoked as many negative comments in recent months as have mining-related scars along the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains.

The Bureau of Mine Land Reclamation of the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, after consultations with El Paso County, the City of Colorado Springs and the Castle Concrete Co., has proposed that $400,000 of the state's 1991 Surface Mining Reclamation and Control Act monies be earmarked for reclamation work on several limestone quarries along the Front Range. This money would serve as the source of state funding in a shared-cost cleanup effort with local government and mining concerns.

The bureau estimates that SMRCA returns to Colorado have averaged $2.2 million annually over the past six years. These funds have been used well; between 400 and 500 sites termed emergency/hazardous have been fixed annually over the past sixyears. Indeed, the Colorado program has been so successful that no first-tier sites have been identified for action in 1991.

The cleanup program would focus on two, and perhaps as many as four, limestone quarries. The two quarries having the top priorities would be Queens Canyon, located five miles from Colorado Springs, and Monarch Pass, located near Salida in southwestern Colorado.

The upper half of the Queens Canyon Quarry (the lower half is still permitted) was partially reclaimed in 1967 under an early state reclamation law. Under this law, the quarry's operators agreed to plant grasses, weeds and some trees atop the abandoned mine. Unfortunately, much of this vegetation was eradicated by drought and bighorn sheep. Worse to some, what vegetation that remained was invisible to people in Colorado Springs, five miles away. To those people, the reclaimed land appeared to be the same ugly red scar, cutting its way across the thickly forested Front Range.

A reclamation specialist for Castle Concrete, one of the companies involved, says the abandoned quarries should be covered with fresh soil and an upgraded growth medium, since little but rock and primitive soils can be found at the site. Trees and grasses would be planted, protection would be provided from bighorn sheep and limited drip irrigation would been installed.

Reclamation work at Monarch Pass would be far more extensive and could be complicated by that area's higher altitude, however, Monarch is almost totally abandoned. Two other quarries are under consideration, Pikeville, which is still larger under permit, and Snyder, which has the lowest priority of the four.

The Bureau estimates reclamation costs of $350,000 for work at Queens' Canyon and Pikeville; and $100,000 for work at Monarch Pass, for a total cost of $800,000.

It is my understanding that my colleague, Mr. Campbell, intends to propose specific language, directing that $400,000 of the state's own SMRCA allocation be set aside for te project. To his May 10 testimony, I add my support for this project.

Conclusion

Coloradans have always felt an intimate tie with nature. The state's natural attributes are the main reason why many moved to the state in the first place and the main reason why many come to visit.

These funding proposals help reinforce that tie between man and nature in Colorado. Given increased visitation, its likely that the returns from summer etrance fees at the monument will, at least partially, offset the costs of building the visitors' center. As for the reclamation earmark, this allows the expansion, at nocost to the federal government, of an already successful program.

I hope you will give serious consideration to these proposals and I look forward to working with you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

WITNESS

HON. DAVID E. PRICE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. ATKINS. Congressman Price.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to testify before you on a matter of great concern to the citizens of North Carolina.

As Representative Walter Jones and other Members of the North Carolina delegation have testified, Mobil Oil Company purchased leases off the North Carolina coast in 1981 and 1983 and has announced plans to explore for natural gas in this region. Drilling in this area has never been conducted, and I believe this situation requires that we proceed with the greatest caution.

Let me first say that I appreciate the leadership Mr. Jones and my coastal colleagues have provided on this issue. In response to the tremendous concern voiced by State officials and the citizens of North Carolina, Mr. Jones has introduced legislation to provide interim protection to the North Carolina coast until ecological, oceanographic and socioeconomic studies on the impact of drilling can be completed.

H.R. 3861, the Outer Banks Protection Act, would block drilling off the North Carolina coast until at least October 1, 1991, and would require that the additional studies be undertaken so that current and comprehensive data would be available for consideration in the drilling permit application process. I am a co-sponsor of the Jones legislation.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Jones has requested funds from this subcommittee for an ocean currents study, and I understand that the State is currently negotiating with Mobil to provide funding for an ecological study.

Today, I want to urge your subcommittee to ensure the protection of the coast while these studies are being completed by placing a one-year moratorium on all OCS-related activities off the North Carolina coast.

I realize in the past the subcommittee has generally limited restrictions on drilling and exploration to future lease sales, and that you might be hesitant to take action to prevent drilling on existing leases. However, there are several relevant issues which I think the subcommittee should consider.

First, when we consider allowing drilling in what is essentially a frontier area, we should anticipate some concern and should be prepared to take every conceivable precaution before attempting to drill.

It is my understanding that Mobil commissioned a study by a reputable Raleigh, North Carolina firm which concluded that more oceanographic study was needed, particularly in the area north of Cape Hatteras.

In addition, Representative Charlie Rose has submitted to the subcommittee an internal Department of Interior memorandum in which the National Park Service criticizes the Minerals Management Service's recent findings on hydrocarbon extraction activities off the North Carolina Coast. This information provides strong evidence that it is unwise to issue drilling permits or approve additional lease sales until further study has been completed.

Secondly, it is not unprecedented for the subcommittee to impose a moratorium on existing leases. Last year, the subcommittee placed a one-year moratorium on drilling in Bristol Bay, Alaska which affected existing leases.

Finally, the subcommittee should also take into account Lease Sale 121 which the Department of Interior is now preparing. Mr. Chairman, it simply doesn't make sense to proceed with additional lease sales while we are waiting for updated studies which will affect existing leases. Allowing this sale to proceed is not only unwise, but it is unfair to the companies who are seeking to purchase the leases.

I respectfully request your help in postponing drilling and exploration on the existing Mobil leases and in prohibiting the sale of additional leases until we have the oceanographic and environmental studies available to make an informed decision about drilling off the North Carolina coast.

I join my colleagues from North Carolina, Mr. Jones, Mr. Rose and Mr. Lancaster, in requesting that a one-year ban be placed on all OCS-related activities off the coast of our State.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify about a matter so important to the people of my State.

[The statement of Mr. Price follows:]

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN DAVID E. PRICE
BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to testify before you on a matter of great concern to the citizens of North Carolina.

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First, when we consider allowing drilling in what is essentially a frontier area, we should anticipate some concern and should be prepared to take every conceivable precaution before attempting to drill. It is my understanding that Mobil commissioned a study by a reputable Raleigh, North Carolina firm which concluded that more oceanographic study was needed, particularly in the area north of Cape Hatteras. In addition, Rep. Charlie Rose has submitted to the subcommittee an internal Department of Interior memorandum in which the National Park Service criticizes the Minerals Management Service's recent findings on hydrocarbon extraction activities off the North Carolina coast. This information provides strong evidence that it is unwise to issue drilling permits or approve additional lease sales until further study has been completed.

Secondly, it is not unprecedented for the subcommittee to impose a moratorium on existing leases. Last year the subcommittee placed a one-year moratorium on drilling in Bristol Bay, Alaska which affected existing leases. This Bristol Bay moratorium was based on the idea that it would be reasonable to wait for the completion of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service study on oil spill cleanup before issuing drilling permits, and Mr. Young of Alaska testified before the subcommittee again this year to ask for a continuation of the moratorium. The situation in North Carolina is essentially the same, and it seems reasonable to wait until the Minerals Management Service has completed its studies before allowing drilling off the coast of North Carolina.

Finally, the subcommittee should also take into account Lease Sale 121 which the Department of Interior is now preparing. Mr. Chairman, it simply doesn't make sense to proceed with additional lease sales while we are waiting for updated studies which will affect existing leases. Allowing this sale to proceed is not only unwise, but it is unfair to the companies who are seeking to purchase the leases.

I respectfully request your help in postponing drilling and exploration on the existing Mobil leases and in prohibiting the sale of additional leases until we have the oceanographic and environmental studies available to make an informed decision about drilling off the North Carolina coast. I join my colleagues from North Carolina -- Mr. Jones, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Lancaster -- in requesting that a one-year ban be placed on all OCS-related activities off the coast of our state.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify about a matter so important to the people of my state.

Mr. **Atkins**. Thank you.

Now, we are talking about, you say 121, plus a number of other leases that went out eight and 10 years ago, is that correct?

Mr. **Price**. That is right.

Mr. **Atkins**. You are suggesting that at this point, not a permanent ban on drilling, but a one-year moratorium on virtually the entire North Carolina coast?

Mr. **Price**. That is in effect what it would amount to. We feel very strongly that drilling ought not to go forward on those leases that are already in place, and that the sale of further leases ought to be delayed. Yes, we are talking about a one-year moratorium with all these various kinds of studies in the works. It is very important to see what they produce.

We are dealing with a uniquely treacherous and largely unknown environment off the Outer Banks.

Mr. **Atkins**. The political environment or the oceanographic environment?

Mr. **Price**. Believe me, there is plenty of political concern, I don't think there is any question about that, and I think properly so, but we are also dealing with some very strange currents off the Outer Banks, so they have unique environmental problems. At least they seem to be potentially very, very serious.

It would be a big mistake, and my colleagues agree, to go ahead and drill prematurely.

Mr. **Atkins**. You are looking for a one-year moratorium on all of those lease sales.

Mr. **Price**. Yes.

Mr. **Atkins**. And you are also looking for a study. This is, as I understand it, a new request from the North Carolina delegation. Previously, people had expressed concern, but this is the first time, I think, the delegation and the first time Mr. Jones has requested a moratorium.

Mr. **Price**. Well, that is true, but there has been a request articulated earlier today, I believe, by Mr. Jones, for some funds for the ocean current study.

One of the reasons for that is that some of the preliminary studies that have been carried out have been severely criticized.

Mr. **Atkins**. Now, you submitted some of that criticism to us. It is my understanding that the State of North Carolina is counter-negotiating with Mobil Oil for some kind of ocean current study.

You are suggesting that we fund a study in addition to that?

Mr. **Price**. Mr. Jones has requested that funding be provided to carry forward the so-called ocean currents study. In addition to that, there have been some preliminary findings from the Minerals Management Service.

Mr. **Atkins**. I see.

Mr. **Price**. I think Mr. Rose submitted an internal Department memorandum which very seriously criticizes that study, so the studies that have gotten underway already seem to send up some warning signals. There seem to be some problems with those, and there is an opportunity to break some new ground with the study Mr. Jones has requested.

So, those are important requests. What I am saying is it seems to me while all of that is in progress, it is important to simply put a moratorium in place so the drilling doesn't proceed.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you very much.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

STONES RIVER NATIONAL PARK

WITNESS

HON. BART GORDON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Mr. ATKINS. Congressman Gordon.

Mr. GORDON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Savior, as the case may be.

Mr. ATKINS. I am only sitting in.

Mr. GORDON. Let me give you my written testimony here.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gordon follows:]

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE BART GORDON

Mr. Chairman, because of your help and the help of all the members of this committee we are well on our way towards preserving the Stones River National Park, acquiring historic battefield property and restoring Fortress Rosecrans.

I am pleased to report that the overview of historic Fortress Rosecrans' history has been completed and the cleanup of this area has begun.

I am also very pleased to report to you about the support and hard work put into the Stones River National Park project by a volunteer community group, The Friends of the Stones River National Battlefield. This community group formed specifically to assist in making sure that the Stones River National Park project is successfully completed.

Thanks to the efforts of the Friends of the Stones River, an additional 22 acres of significant historical battlefield property is expected to be donated to the National Park by landowners.

This donated land is in addition to the 53 acres the National Park Service is in the process of purchasing with funds previously appropriated by this committee. The purchase of this crucial acreage is steadily moving along, although, as can always be expected, some parcels have proven difficult to acquire.

While proceeding with the land acquisition and helping the Friends of Stones River identify additional battlefield acres to be donated, the Park Service realized that our current plan for restoring the actual battlefield site left out some of the most significant battlefield property.

As you may recall from my previous testimony, the Park Service's original general management plan approved in 1980 called for the acquisition of 284 acres of battlefield property. However, since all but 53 acres of this proposed land had been developed or planned for development, we at first only asked the Park Service to acquire the remaining 53 undeveloped acres.

These 53 acres failed to include some of the historically most critical areas of the actual battle. For example, the most crucial fighting of the battle took place at the fork in the Stones River where the Federal troops established an artillery stand. The Confederate troops had chosen this point to cross the Stones River for an offensive on the Federal troops. As they crossed the river, they were pummelled with Union artillery fire. So many troops were injured and killed at this fork that the river water turned red for many hours. 1500 casualties occurred within thirty minutes.

This historic area is one of the key areas of land we are seeking to acquire and add to the Stones River National Park. I am asking the committee to appropriate $950,500 for additional land acquisition of key battlefield property and for a study to test whether any of this land has been polluted with toxic substances. I have broken down the costs of acquiring these key parcels and the toxic substances report on the attached sheet, which I would ask to be included with my statement in the record.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the restoration of Fortress Rosecrans and the entire Stones River National Park project is moving forward in a timely manner. Knowing of the fiscal crunch you are again faced with this year, I was reluctant to ask for this additional land acquisition funding.

With all phases of this project we have done our best to maximize our resources. For example we are going to be able to have the ugly electrical lines, which stretch across much of the historic battefield property, removed in exchange for only the salvageable cost of the copper wire lines.

We will continue to look for other creative ways to increase the historic value of the area as well as make the most efficient use of the appropriations made by this committee.

What we have accomplished to date however, will suffer unless we acquire these additional key properties. The Friends of Stones River have attempted to have these key parcels of land donated. Unfortunately, the owners are unwilling to donate these parcels.

My district continues to be the fastest growing in Tennessee. The value of land is also on a steady rise. We are faced with acquiring these key, historic parcels now, or being forced to watch a significant part of our nation's historical inheritance forever destroyed.

Again, I want to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the committee for your support of the Stones River National Park project. Restoring this area is personally important to me and the residents of my hometown, as well as our national heritage. I hope you will be able to earmark my request in the FY 1991 Interior Appropriations committee report.

BREAKDOWN OF LAND ACQUISITION REQUESTED FOR STONES RIVER NATIONAL PARK

7.7 acres located across from the Stones River cemetary which presently is the site of a trailer home sales lot
estimated cost to acquire: $ 300,500.00

43.4 acres including the artillery monument area
estimated cost to acquire: $400,000.00

1.86 acres located next to the Hazan monument area
estimated cost to acquire: $80,000.00

7.9 acres known as Ketron Corner
estimated cost to acquire: $50,000.00

Stone House and surrounding 1 acre
estimated cost to acquire: $100,000

Total acquisition costs: $930,500

Toxic substances study: $ 20,000

Total request: $950,500

Mr. Gordon. You have been generous, and I am a beneficiary of your personal stewardship and this committee's. To bring you up to date, I am here again talking about Stones River Battlefield, which is in my home town of Murfreesboro, one of the bloodiest battlefields on record.

There was a battlefield created in the late 1920s. As I mentioned before, it was created with rather small boundaries, less than 300 acres, the thought being that having been one of your boys' victories, I guess my guys at the time that were making monuments decided they didn't want to make it too large, and quite frankly, there hasn't been a Member of Congress in that area since I was elected, and it had somewhat gone into disrepair.

With your help—and I will give you some update what has been going on, and I am excited about it—a couple of things have happened.

First of all, as you might remember, the world's largest earthen fort was there. There is only a small part left, and you gave us less than $500,000, of which we had a study made. That has been completed and there is adequate funding to interpret, and to restore what is left.

I think that is going to be a real asset. Also, back in 1980, the Park Service—and the Park Service has been pushing this project—recommended over 280 acres be purchased. Nobody took the ball on it to increase the park, and nothing was done.

This area is the fastest growing part of Tennessee. The Saturn General Motors Plant is close by. The Nissan Plant is there. Virtually all their property is going up in suburbs. The Park Service came back with another estimate of 53 acres, which was most of what was left of the original parcel.

And, again, with a little over $500,000, we are on our way to purchasing that. You know, I don't consider myself that naive, but I have been a little surprised how slow things have moved on this. We are in condemnation, some of the property has been turned over, and we are moving along hopefully very well.

As the Park Service has been involved in this acquisition, they are seeing other properties in that immediate area they think are very critical, that they feel that they need to get literally before it is gone, and that is the reason I am here.

Let me tell you some other things that are going on, because this is the only Appropriations Committee I have ever been before and the only time I have asked help for my District, and I am trying to do it in a responsible way.

Some other things that are going on: There are these unsightly transmission lines that go right through the Park Service. We have been able to get the electrical company to change those. We thought there were going to be some costs, but there was enough copper in that that we made a deal with some salvage people to pay to get rid of it.

We tried to do that. We created the Friends of Stones River that has gotten some property donated. They are trying to get some other properties donated, and part of this property that was donated was in those 53 acres to be purchased, so we hope we will have money to return to you.

We are hoping to get some other property donated, about 10 acres. Now, the project we need to get completed is this last bit of land.

In all honesty, what we have run into—and part of the reason the Park Service wants to get this, is that there was excavation to take the topsoil off. It is just adjacent. It is less than 100 yards—it is less than 100 feet, really, from one of the major monuments, and they are taking the topsoil off to sell.

Mr. ATKINS. That is presently happening?

Mr. GORDON. We feel like we need to get this property. Because of that, the Park Service has to drill and make sure it is not a hazardous waste area. So what we want to try to do is set aside $20,000 to drill to make sure there is no hazardous waste. If there is, it is going to cost more to clean it up than to purchase it, and I am not going to ask this committee to do that. I don't think it is appropriate.

So, we have got a lot of folks coming in there now. I have put in, quite frankly, a little bit of a sketchy request right now, although we have the specific properties, and I hope that within the month that we can meet and come back more specifically. I will not be asking this committee to fund a "pig in a poke", and if there is going to be semi-hazardous waste that is going to cost us, we wouldn't get into it.

Mr. ATKINS. The period you are talking about is right about the deadline when we go to mark-up.

Mr. GORDON. We will be back before then. I do this knowing it jeopardizes my position, we hopefully will be here for a while. We want to deal in trust.

Mr. ATKINS. Let me say that I know you personally put a substantial investment into overseeing some of this, and it is reflected, I think, in the way in which they have come in way under cost on the budget and that is really appreciated.

Fortress Rosecrans is presently moving forward.

Mr. GORDON. And should be completely funded. Only good things will happen there.

Mr. ATKINS. Would you expect, given the increasing the national interest in the Civil War battlefields, you will be coming in over a period of years to purchase additional parcels within the 284 acres?

Mr. GORDON. They are not there. Basically, there are two projects. They are trying again, to save this property that is being mined around, and then there is some completion work which hopefully wouldn't be a major part of a projected trail between the Rosecrans and the battlefield. Every day the acreage goes down, the price goes up.

Mr. ATKINS. Well, we will do everything we can, and we appreciate your interest and concern in the project.

Mr. GORDON. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

JACOB RIIS PARK

WITNESS

HON. FLOYD H. FLAKE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. ATKINS. Congressman Flake.

Mr. FLAKE. Thank you.

Members of the Subcommittee of the Interior of the House Committee of Appropriations, I thank you for this opportunity to testify on behalf of Jacob Riis Park. This is a component of the Gateway National Recreation Area, which is in my congressional district in Queens, New York.

I would like to share with the subcommittee Members some information which I believe will enable you to understand the critical need for your continued support in appropriation for Riis Park.

One of the most important factors in our quality of life is making certain that those who live in an urban environment always have access to our natural resources. Our forefathers, many years ago, had the vision to set aside in preservation, natural and wilderness areas for the enjoyment of generations to come.

Riis Park has the potential to be one of the premiere seaside resort areas on the Eastern seaboard. The park boasts miles of beach front for the enjoyment of swimmers and outdoor sportsmen, as well as the fine waters of the Atlantic Ocean for boating and fishing.

Riis Park, which was placed on the National Register of Historic places in 1981, is home to buildings and grounds that have survived relatively unaltered since 1937, and remain good examples of the prevalent architectural design of the 1930's.

The buildings, which comprise the historic district, are singled out as excellent examples of art deco design adapted to practical architecture. In addition, Riis Park has a number of athletic fields and picnic areas within a short walking distance to the beach.

Unfortunately, all of the facilities so far enumerated are in a serious state of deterioration and disrepair, and federal funding is desperately needed in order to return this jewel in the crown of Gateway to its rightful place among our national parks.

Last year we came before this committee and asked for $930,000. The committee included it in the appropriations for 1990. With that money we have been able to develop architectural drawings for the rebuilding of the bathhouse and other buildings in Riis Park.

I am pleased to report to you that this work is proceeding at an accelerated pace. It will be completed this summer in anticipation of a construction start in early 1991.

Thus, we come before the committee today asking that in the 1991 fiscal year there be an appropriation of $8.5 million which is needed to implement the first phase of the actual restoration of Riis Park.

This would include the stabilization of the exterior of the bathrooms, concessions and lifeguard areas; and the refurbishment of other primary elements such as boardwalk, phones, benches, and so on, all of which require substantial repair or replacement.

As one of our nation's most desirable areas, we believe this funding is crucial for us to achieve our goal. The cost of rehabilitation breakdown of Riis Park for 1991; $806,000 for landscape in the west area, $702,000 in the central area, $876,000 in the landscape—rather, for the eastern area, ships rails lighting boarding, $110,000. Bathhouse interior $2,431,000, and for the interior, $2,730,000. Our grand total is $8,555,000.

In this general area there was a major redevelopment undertaken by the City of New York so that this represents a major opportunity for the federal and city government to work together.

This is especially true in light of a waterfront housing project—Arverne Urban Renewal—which is currently being planned adjacent to the park. This redevelopment will include housing, schools, a firehouse, a new six-lane roadway, medical center and recreational facilities at a cost of over $15 billion.

Surely federal investment in Riis Park would be a reasonable involvement in the overall plan to realize the park's full potential.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the subcommittee for your time, support and attention regarding this matter. I look forward to working with you on this issue.

I hope you will find it within your hearts, within your means, within your desire, determination, motivation, and will to include Riis Park as a part of your appropriations this year.

Thank you very much, Congressman.

I will quote scripture and text, if that will help.

Mr. ATKINS. We would like to submit that for the record.

Mr. FLAKE. Thank you, sir.

Thank you very much.

[The statement of Mr. Flake follows:]

STATEMENT OF
CONGRESSMAN FLOYD H. FLAKE
SUBMITTED TO
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATION
ON MAY 16, 1990

THANK YOU MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON BEHALF OF JACOB RIIS PARK, A COMPONENT OF THE GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, WHICH IS IN MY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, IN QUEENS, NEW YORK.

I WOULD LIKE TO SHARE WITH SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS SOME INFORMATION WHICH, I BELIEVE, WILL ENABLE YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE CRITICAL NEED FOR YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT IN APPROPRIATION FOR RIIS PARK.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN OUR QUALITY OF LIFE IS MAKING CERTAIN THAT THOSE WHO LIVE IN AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT ALWAYS HAVE ACCESS TO OUR NATURAL RESOURCES. OUR FOREFATHERS, MANY YEARS AGO, HAD THE VISION TO SET ASIDE IN PRESERVATION, NATURAL AND WILDERNESS AREAS FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF GENERATIONS TO COME.

RIIS PARK HAS THE POTENTIAL TO BE ONE OF THE PREMIERE SEASIDE RESORT AREAS ON THE EASTERN SEABOARD. THE PARK BOASTS MILES OF BEACHFRONT FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF SWIMMERS AND OUTDOOR SPORTSMEN, AS WELL AS THE FINE WATERS OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN FOR BOATING AND FISHING.

RIIS PARK, WHICH WAS PLACED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES IN 1981, IS HOME TO BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS THAT HAVE

SURVIVED RELATIVELY UNALTERED SINCE 1937, AND REMAIN GOOD EXAMPLES OF THE PREVALENT ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OF THE 1930'S. THE BUILDINGS, WHICH COMPRISE THE HISTORIC DISTRICT, ARE SINGLED OUT AS EXCELLENT EXAMPLES OF ART DECO DESIGN ADAPTED TO PRACTICAL ARCHITECTURE. IN ADDITION, RIIS PARK HAS A NUMBER OF ATHLETIC FIELDS AND PICNIC AREAS WITHIN A SHORT WALKING DISTANCE TO THE BEACH.

UNFORTUNATELY, ALL OF THE FACILITIES SO FAR ENUMERATED ARE IN A SERIOUS STATE OF DETERIORATION AND DISREPAIR, AND FEDERAL FUNDING IS DESPERATELY NEEDED IN ORDER TO RETURN THIS JEWEL IN THE CROWN OF GATEWAY TO ITS RIGHTFUL PLACE AMONG OUR NATIONAL PARKS.

IN FISCAL YEAR 1990, $934,000 WAS APPROPRIATED FOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR REBUILDING THE BATH HOUSE AND OTHER BUILDINGS IN RIIS PARK. I AM PLEASED TO REPORT TO YOU THAT THIS WORK IS PROCEEDING AT AN ACCELERATED PACE AND WILL BE COMPLETED THIS SUMMER IN ANTICIPATION OF A CONSTRUCTION START IN EARLY FY 1991.

IN FISCAL YEAR 1991, A TOTAL OF $8.5 MILLION IS NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THE FIRST PHASE OF THE ACTUAL RESTORATION OF RIIS PARK. THIS WOULD INCLUDE THE STABILIZATION OF THE EXTERIOR OF THE BATHHOUSE; REHABILITATION OF BATHHOUSE; REHABILITATION OF BATHROOMS, CONCESSIONS AND LIFEGUARD AREAS; AND THE REFURBISHMENT OF OTHER PRIMARY ELEMENTS SUCH AS BOARDWALK, PHONES, BENCHES, AND SO ON, ALL OF WHICH REQUIRE SUBSTANTIAL REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT.

RECOGNIZING THE POTENTIAL THE RIIS PARK HAS OF BECOMING ONE OF

OUR NATIONS MOST DESIRABLE RECREATIONAL AREAS, WE BELIEVE THAT THIS FUNDING IS CRITICAL TO ACHIEVE THAT GOAL. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE IN LIGHT OF A WATERFRONT HOUSING PROJECT--ARVERNE URBAN RENEWAL--WHICH IS CURRENTLY BEING PLANNED ADJACENT TO THE PARK. THIS RE-DEVELOPMENT WILL INCLUDE HOUSING, SCHOOLS, A FIRE HOUSE, A NEW SIX LANE ROADWAY, MEDICAL CENTER AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AT A COST OF OVER $1.5 BILLION. SURELY, FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN RIIS PARK WOULD BE A REASONABLE INVOLVEMENT IN THE OVERALL PLAN TO REALIZE THE PARK'S FULL POTENTIAL.

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR YOUR TIME, SUPPORT AND ATTENTION REGARDING THIS MATTER. I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU ON THIS ISSUE.

RIIS/15
FHF/md

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

WITNESS

HON. PETER HOAGLAND, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

Mr. ATKINS. Congressman Hoagland.

Mr. HOAGLAND. Chairman Atkins, it is certainly a pleasure to be here this afternoon. I am pleased to be here today to ask for support for the Historic Preservation Fund. The proposed appropriation of $60 million, almost twice that of previous appropriations, would have great economic and historic benefit to state and local historic restoration projects.

First, it would provide important funds for state historic preservation offices and certified local governments. These agencies provide the crucial surveys, planning and "bricks and mortar" work that needs to be done when dealing with preservation grants.

In Nebraska, 10 percent of the state preservation budget is passed on to the certified local governments in Omaha and Lincoln to enhance their local programs.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to skip through parts of the statement and have the entire statement made part of the record, if I might.

Mr. ATKINS. It will be submitted for the record without objection.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hoagland follows:]

Old and New, Living Together

Statement of
Peter Hoagland
Member of Congress
U.S. House of Representatives

Before the
Interior Appropriations Subcommittee
of the
U.S. House of Representatives

May 16, 1990

Old and New, Living Together

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am pleased to be here today to lend my support to the Historic Preservation Fund.

The proposed appropriation of $60 million, almost twice that of previous appropriations, would have great economic and historic benefit to state and local historic restoration projects. First, this would provide important funds for the state historic preservation offices and certified local governments. These agencies provide the crucial surveys, planning and "bricks and mortar" work that needs to be done when dealing with preservation grants. In Nebraska 10% of the state preservation budget is passed on to the certified local governments in Omaha and Lincoln to enhance their local programs.

Secondly, the remaining appropriated funds will be used for Congressional chartered work, replenishing and expanding grant and technical assistance, and preservation grants to Indian Tribes.

In the past 10 years there has been a growing number of restoration projects left untouched because of lack of funds. These sites are irreplaceable historic resources and should be saved.

The designated Historic Preservation Fund to the state historic preservation offices are also used to carry out their own ongoing surveys to nominate resources to the National Register of Historic Places as well as to certify buildings for the historic rehabilitation tax credits.

In Nebraska the State Preservation Office has been conducting a statewide survey to identify numerous historic sites and places. The goal is to evaluate the 93 counties by the end of 1992. To date there have been approximately 40,000 sites identified. Although some are just in the preliminary stages, the information gathered through these surveys will play a valuable part in the historic preservation of Nebraska's heritage. In some cases, this survey is the first county history to ever been done.

In addition, in Omaha, which comprises a large part of my district, there are historic districts which are designed to help rehabilitate the downtown area. With the help of tax incentives, we are able to draw income producing activities downtown. One of these districts is the Old Market area. The Old Market historic district contains over 50 properties with historic significance. Businesses are drawn to this area because of the 20% investment tax break they receive. All of this activity helps revitalize an important part of Omaha's history.

The renovations that are done have an important impact on the community. They show that there can be an economic reinvestment in the community. As we hear more and more about the deterioration of our urban centers, the work done through renovations provides not only an important labor intensive service, but a sense of rebirth in our aging cities.

But this is not the only example of a success in preservation. Old school buildings have been set aside and converted into low and moderate income housing. Affordable housing is an issue that concerns us all, and by taking advantage of opportunities like these we are doing our communities a great service. The impact can be seen not only by the service they provide the public, but the economic benefit they bring their communities.

I was personally saddened that one of Omaha's historic landmarks was destroyed because of the lack of support for historic preservation.

My great-grandfather, Joseph Franklin Carpenter, started the Carpenter Paper Company in the early 1890's. He convinced his brothers to invest in a state-of-the-art warehouse at 6th and Harney shortly after the turn of the Century. The building was the first poured concrete warehouse West of the Mississippi and a showpiece building for decades.

Last year, the building was demolished along with a number of other historic buildings in Jobbers Canyon, as our ancient warehouse district was called before its demolition.

It is a sad lesson, and one learned too late. Some at the National Trust have said that the demolition of Jobbers Canyon was the largest destruction of a registered historical district in the country.

That is why I am here today, Mr. Chairman. To share my concern and to encourage you and our colleagues to help preserve our history while preventing such unnecessary destruction in the future. We are losing historic sites at alarming rates. We need to put a stop to it. We must remember that the old and the new can live together.

Mr. HOAGLAND. Second, the remaining appropriated funds will be used for congressionally chartered work, replenishing and expanding grant and technical assistance, and preservation grants to Indian Tribes.

In the past 10 years, there has been a growing number of restoration projects left untouched because of lack of funds. These sites are irreplaceable historic resources and should be saved.

In Nebraska, the State Preservation Office has been conducting a statewide survey to identify numerous historic sites and places. The goal is to evaluate the 93 counties by the end of 1992. To date, there have been approximately 40,000 sites identified.

Although some are just in the preliminary stages, the information gathered through these surveys will play a valuable part in the historic preservation of Nebraska's heritage.

We have a solution in Omaha where we have a district which contains over 50 properties of historic significance. Businesses have been drawn into the area as a result of tax credits for properties in designated historic districts.

We have had a recent experience in Omaha which prompts my testimony here, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Historic Preservation Fund generally. We recently had demolished, in Omaha, an area containing old warehouses called Jobbers Canyon, which some at the National Trust have said is the largest destruction of a registered historic district in the country.

We had many, many buildings which were within this registered historic district, many of which had substantial historic value that were all taken down by the City of Omaha in the last two years.

It was a very unfortunate episode. One of those buildings was built by my great grandfather, Joseph Franklin Carpenter, who started the Carpenter Paper Company in the early 1890's. He convinced his brothers to invest in a state-of-the-art warehouse at 6th and Harney shortly after the turn of the Century. The building was the first poured concrete warehouse West of the Mississippi and a showpiece building for decades.

Last year, the building was demolished along with a number of other historic buildings in Jobbers Canyon, as our ancient warehouse district was called before its demolition.

I think many of us in the Midwest have had similar experiences indicating that it would be a most worthy goal of this committee to fully fund the Historic Preservation Fund so that properties of this sort around the country can be preserved for the future.

Thank you for your time.

Mr. ATKINS. Why didn't the city prevent the destruction of Jobbers Canyon?

Mr. HOAGLAND. Downtown developers interests wanted to clear Jobbers Canyon for new office buildings along the Missouri River.

Mr. ATKINS. We will be working together with the Interior Committee to try to get the National Trust funding up. Unfortunately, if you look at the total amount, even the maximum we could hope for doesn't begin to cover the cost of some of these facilities.

One of the things that is troublesome is, in many cases, local governments don't have the will to look out further into the future than sort of a quick hit development.

Mr. **Hoagland**. That is very much the case here. Even though this area had purportedly obtained federal protections, in the end this didn't amount to anything.

Mr. **Atkins**. I think a lot of people are surprised to find that the historic designation has some level of protection. But if there isn't a will on the part of the local government and the state government, there is no protection that really means anything.

Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

BOND SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

WITNESS

HON. J. ROY ROWLAND, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Mr. **Atkins**. Congressman, you get the subcommittee award for the shortest written statement. It is greatly appreciated and may go into the record at this point.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rowland follows:]

REP. J. ROY ROWLAND

MAY 16, 1990

STATEMENT FOR: APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES

RE: BOND SWAMP

MR. CHAIRMAN: LAST FEBRUARY, THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE ACQUIRED THE FINAL PARCELS OF A 4,554-ACRE AREA WHICH IS NOW THE BOND SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE NEAR MACON, GEORGIA.

YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE HAS SUPPORTED THIS PROJECT FROM THE BEGINNING. BOND SWAMP IS AN AREA RICH IN WILDLIFE-- INCLUDING THE SOUTHERN BALD EAGLE, THE WOOD STORK AND OTHER ENDANGERED SPECIES. THIS IS AN UNTOUCHED WILDERNESS. AND SINCE IT IS NEAR A THRIVING URBAN AREA, IT IS FORTUNATE THAT IT HAS NEVER BEEN INVADED BY DEVELOPMENT.

INSTEAD, YOU HAVE MADE CERTAIN THAT THIS AREA WILL REMAIN A PROTECTED REFUGE FOR WETLANDS AND WILDLIFE FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS.

I AM HERE TO REQUEST AN ADDITIONAL $1 MILLION TO FILL IN THE GAPS THAT STILL EXIST IN THIS NEW ADDITION TO OUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM. THERE ARE ABOUT A DOZEN OR SO PARCELS WITHIN THE REFUGE AREA WHICH ARE STILL PRIVATELY OWNED. MOST OF THESE PARCELS ARE UNDER 25 ACRES. BUT A COUPLE ARE MUCH LARGER, INCLUDING ONE OF 400 ACRES AND ANOTHER OF 170 ACRES. WE NEED TO COMPLETE THIS ACQUISITION WHILE THE PROPERTY IS AVAILABLE AND BEFORE THE COST GOES UP.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THANK YOU FOR THE SUPPORT YOU AND THE INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE HAVE GIVEN BOND SWAMP. IT'S BEEN A GREAT INVESTMENT IN THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

X X X

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Chairman, I hope you take this into consideration when you are looking—I won't take very much of your time.

Mr. ATKINS. I notice that your statement was short, but not necessarily your request.

Go ahead.

Mr. ROWLAND. You have it correct, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank you because last February, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acquired the final parcels of a 4,554-acre area which is now the Bond Swamp National Wildlife Refuge near Macon, Georgia.

Your subcommittee has supported this project from the beginning. Bond Swamp is an area rich in wildlife—including the Southern Bald Eagle, the Wood Stork and other endangered species.

This is an untouched wilderness, and since it is near a thriving urban area, it is fortunate that it has never been invaded by development.

Instead, you have made certain that this area will remain a protected refuge for wetlands and wildlife for current and future generations.

I am here to request an additional $1 million to fill in the gaps that still exist in this new addition to our national wildlife refuge system. There are about a dozen or so parcels within the refuge area which are still privately owned.

Most of these parcels are under 25 acres. But a couple are much larger, including one of 400 acres and another of 170 acres. We need to complete this acquisition while the property is available and before the cost goes up.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the support you and the Interior Subcommittee have given Bond Swamp. It has been a great investment in the country's future.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.

It is your judgment that the million dollars will allow us to acquire all of those properties?

Mr. ROWLAND. Fish and Wildlife says that is the amount they need to acquire those additional properties, and that should complete it.

Mr. ATKINS. In your judgment, would that complete the land acquisitions in Bond Swamp or do you expect that in future years that might be other parcels threatened by development?

Mr. ROWLAND. This is additional wilderness area. I don't know about future years.

But we submitted a map that shows you within the swamp area some private property on it and bordering around it. My understanding is that it is Fish and Wildlife's determination that this property be included.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you very much.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION FUND

WITNESS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Mr. ATKINS. Congressman Mazzoli.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Thank you. I ask unanimous consent that the statement be made a part of the record.

Mr. ATKINS. Without objection.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mazzoli follows:]

Third District, Kentucky

Congressman
Ron Mazzoli

NEWS
RELEASE

STATEMENT
OF
CONGRESSMAN RON MAZZOLI
BEFORE THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR
ON FUNDING THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND
MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Members of the Subcommittee:

I thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify before you today in support of the Historic Preservation Fund.

The Historic Preservation Fund has provided an important stimulus to the protection and preservation of historic properties in my home District -- the Third Congressional District of Kentucky -- which encompasses the City of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Indeed, the Historic Preservation Fund has helped the Commonwealth of Kentucky accomplish an impressive record of achievement in identifying and developing our historic resources and has helped Kentucky become a leader in the National Preservation Program. In fact, the District I am privileged to represent ranks second in the nation in the number of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Many of these accomplishments would not have occurred were it not for the planning, technical assistance and financial support made possible through the Historic Preservation Fund. In fact, during the past nine years, Kentucky has ranked in the top ten state allocations from this Fund. In 1987 Kentucky ranked number one.

The Historic Preservation Fund has, in a variety of ways, helped to build partnerships between individuals and organizations, both private and public, and all levels of government, to encourage creative and successful historic rehabilitation projects.

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Because of changes in our tax laws, the incentive to use the investment tax credit for rehabilitative project has, unfortunately, decline drastically. So, the National Historic Preservation Fund is more important than ever to assist preservation efforts.

Because the health and vitality of our statewide preservation program and the very positive economic and aesthetic benefits which may be realized from continued federal support of the Historic Preservation Fund, I recommend to the Subcommittee that funding for the Fund be increased to $61 million. Such funding would be a clarion call of the need to protect and preserve our nation's architectural, cultural and historic heritage.

I commend you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of this distinguished panel, for the steadfast support you have shown over the years for the Historic Preservation Fund.

Mr. MAZZOLI. My coming before your distinguished committee is in behalf of the Historic Preservation Fund. Mr. Hoagland talked about the sometimes lack of local stalwartness, if there is such a word, or zeal, or courage or whatever.

I think in the cases of Louisville and Jefferson County, we do have both at the city and county level, local administrations which care about the historic areas of our community. Louisville is an old river city. We are turning our attention back to the river from a point where we turned away from it.

There have been exciting things done on Main Street and Fourth Avenue in earlier years which have been at least assisted by the various tax credits for rehabilitation. A lot of those tax credits are no longer available. That really does put local developers who want to do the right thing in a box where they can't easily do it.

It puts it more at the point of having to seek help from the cities and the cities in turn are seeking help from us.

I believe the appropriations could possibly be set at $61 million, or in that range. You and Chairman Yates and your committee have been very helpful over the years. If this can be improved, so be it. If they can be held at this point, that would be terrific.

I do think that speaking as a city which has blended the old and the new, the historic with the very modern, I think that this fund is one of the great things that has ever been done.

I realize the difficulty you have. To the extent you can help us and help America, that would be great.

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Yates has been a great champion of the Historic Preservation fund in the past, and we will do our best.

Mr. MAZZOLI. I appreciate that.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

WITNESS

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MAINE

Mr. ATKINS. Congresswoman Snowe.

Ms. SNOWE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will be very brief and I will summarize some of the points in my statement.

I am here today because I would like to request increased funding for Acadia National Park in the State of Maine. In fact, you probably flew over it a couple of months ago.

Mr. ATKINS. And plan to visit it this summer. I am part of your problem.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, I am here today to request 1.7 million above the funding level that has been prescribed for 1991.

If you look at some of the statistics, you will understand why Acadia National Park is facing a serious budget shortfall in terms of the funding. Only one park in the nation attracts more visits than this park. Yet 61 park funding units receive more funding than Acadia does.

There hasn't been a real increase in Acadia's budget since 1978. At that time, Acadia was attracting 3 million visitors.

In 1989, it attracted 5.2 million visitors without any real increase in funding with the exception of providing for inflation. We don't expect the number of visitors to abate. Hopefully, it won't.

On the other hand, because of the increase in funding and also because of the underfunding of the park's operation, it has put an enormous stress on this fragile and beautiful resource.

If you compare Acadia National Park to other parks in the country, you understand what we are talking about.

Yosemite National Park has 3.4 million visitors. They received last year $14.2 million in funding, so they received 32 percent fewer visitors than Acadia and yet have 676 percent more money than Acadia received in the federal budget.

A few years ago we decided to establish the revenue collection system at the various national parks, including Acadia. It ultimately proved to be a disappointment not because the lack of revenues, Acadia National Park collected $1 million in revenues, yet it was only able to retain $430,000. It required $150,000 just for the collection of those revenues. The net gain to the park was $280,000 in fees. The extra monies had been distributed to other facilities and parks around the country.

To give an idea of the impact of the shortfall with respect to Acadia's budget and what it has meant to the park, Acadia spends 46 cents per visitor compared to other parks with the similar budgets spending $6.96 per visitor. It handles 84,000 visitors per employee.

Yet at the same time because of the limited funding for Acadia National Park, it has no funding for monitoring the 110 conservation easements that have developed as a result of the permanent boundary legislation which Congress passed several years ago.

It doesn't have enough funds for the carriage trails, 250 miles of historic trails. It doesn't have enough funding to provide for the employees that are necessary in the summertime because of the influx of summer visitors.

In fact, the park recruits more than 100 volunteers to assist them in carrying out the responsibilities during the course of the summertime. I might also add that the park has arranged in connection with people who live in the area to raise approximately $10 million privately to restore the 50 miles of carriage trails.

The difficulty that will develop in raising that funding, which I think is certainly possible, is that the individuals will want a commitment from the Federal Government that they are prepared to maintain those trails after the full restoration has been completed. John D. Rockefeller left those carriage trails in perfect condition at the time of his death in 1960.

Since that time they have fallen into disrepair as has been the case with a number of other trails throughout the park that are no longer utilized because they have not been maintained.

Acadia's beauty is one of the crown jewels in this country and certainly in the national park system.

I would hope this subcommittee could give strong support to the additional funding since it has not received any real increase in funding since 1978. And because of the kind of stress and pressures placed on the park because of the number of visitors and because of the deferred maintenance program, the park is not able to maintain the park in the condition that it should. It is a very important resource to our state and to our county.

So, I hope that the subcommittee can give consideration.

[The statement of Ms. Snowe follows:]

TESTIMONY OF OLYMPIA J. SNOWE BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to register my support for the funding needs for Acadia National Park in the State of Maine. I hope that my request can be considered as the Subcommittee continues its work on the FY 1991 Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

Acadia National Park faces a critical shortage of money to fund the Park's basic operations. In previous years, I have sought the assistance of the Subcommittee in rectifying these serious budget shortfalls. In order to place funding at a scarcely adequate level, the Park seeks an additional $1.75 million to the National Park Service's proposed $2.097 million in funding for FY 1991.

There is one key fact I would ask this Subcommittee to keep in mind during your review process. Only one park of the 355 in the entire nation attracts more visits than Acadia. Yet 61 park funding units -- 61! -- receive more federal funding than does Acadia.

In fact, there hasn't been a real increase in Acadia's operating budget since 1978, when there were 3.1 million visits to the Park. Last year, however, the number of visits mushroomed to 5.2 million -- still without any real increase in funding.

The combined pressure of the huge influx of visitors and the significant underfunding of the Park's operations have simply put an enormous stress on this fragile and beautiful resource.

By contrast, Yosemite National Park had 3.4 million visitors last year, yet received 14.2 million dollars...in other words, 32% fewer visitors than Acadia, and 676% more money.

Even the collection of gate fees, which were heralded as a fair means for adding much-needed income to Acadia's budget, has proven to be a sharp disappointment -- and not due to a lack of revenues. In 1989, the Park collected $1 million in fees, and was allowed to retain $430,000, and that amount only after the Maine Congressional delegation fought for a higher amount. Collecting the fees cost $150,000, which means the Park only netted $280,000 from fees.

The extra monies were distributed to other facilities within the National Park Service -- and I question where greater need for the money could be demonstrated.

Let me give you some concrete examples of what Acadia's anticipated shortfall of $1.7 million will mean. Acadia spends 46 cents per visitor compared to other parks with similar budgets spending $6.96 per visitor. It handles 84,000 visitors per employee. There is virtually no money for the upkeep of the Park's 136 buildings, 89 miles of road, 43 miles of historic carriage roads, 250 miles of hiking trails, 16 stone bridges and two major campgrounds; not to mention the monitoring of its 35,000 acres of land and extensive conservation easements. Finally, the Park's great number of cultural and historical artifacts have not received the funding needed to manage and care for these resources. No matter where one looks or on what basis one compares, Acadia National Park is getting the shortest end of an already short stick.

It is indeed true that no park in these United States has the money it ideally desires and that the National Park Service overall suffers a serious funding shortfall. Nevertheless, the situation at Acadia National Park has gone beyond inadequacy to desperation.

My colleagues, I am well aware of the constraints within which the Congress must operate, and that the Subcommittee's funding decisions will be difficult again this year. But the situation at Acadia National Park -- a crown jewel of our Nation -- is well past overdue for a solution.

No money will be better spent than this which protects one of America's great natural treasures while providing pleasure to millions of visitors, constituents of each and every one of us. Finally, it offers us a unique opportunity to make an investment which will return a multitude of benefits, both goodwill and financial, to the U.S. government.

I again thank you very much for the opportunity to testify. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. ATKINS. Let me just say that I am personally aware of the situation there. It is a real problem. Their funding at Acadia has not reflected the kind of visitation levels that they have.

We will certainly see what we can do. It has been a difficult 10 years for Acadia.

Ms. SNOWE. I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman.

It has been.

Mr. ATKINS. Have they started on a carriage trail program?

Ms. SNOWE. I took a tour of the entire trail last summer. They have already assembled a group. They are in the process and may have already given $1.5 million to begin the project.

They are planning to raise about $10 million. They think it is very big. They can do it, but one of the individuals involved in giving money and making the arrangements of the fundraising drive has indicated that they would like to have a commitment from the government before they do the entire restoration because they don't want it to fall into disrepair if it is not maintained.

Mr. ATKINS. Wouldn't it make sense to actually do an endowment which would allow them to maintain the roads?

I mean I don't know how the Federal Government can make a commitment to maintain——

Ms. SNOWE. It is about 50 miles of carriage trails.

Mr. ATKINS. Any commitment we might make would only be rhetorical. It wouldn't have any legal source.

I would think that perhaps to scale back their project or increase their fundraising levels so that there was an endowment set up in perpetuity might be more helpful.

Ms. SNOWE. I suppose that is possible, and certainly I will tell the superintendent that. To raise $10 million is going to be significant in and of itself.

The difficulty with this carriage trail is it goes to the top of Acadia. If at some point it is not safe, then they are going to have to discontinue the use of that carriage trail because of all the erosion that has taken place.

Plus, there are 16 bridges along the trail to the top of Acadia. But, I will mention that to the superintendent. I do know that is going to be one of the obstacles. I agree with you.

There is no way of guaranteeing that in perpetuity will be maintained by the Federal Government. We know the erratic nature of funding. I certainly will give him that recommendation.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

MELALEUCA AND EVERGLADES BUFFER STRIP

WITNESSES

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. ATKINS. Congressman Smith and Congressman Shaw.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Chairman, I have a statement that I would like to make a part of the record, if I might.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Shaw follows:]

Statement of the Honorable E. Clay Shaw, Jr.
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
House Appropriations Committee
May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to urge my colleagues' support for funding for environmental projects which are important to my home state of Florida. I would like to thank you and Ranking Member Regula for this chance to submit my testimony.

My testimony includes requests for funding for the following projects: start-up funds for a Melaleuca bio-control/mass rearing facility and acquisition funds for the Broward County Everglades Buffer Strip. These two projects are personally important to me and to my constituents, and I urge my colleagues to give their utmost consideration to these two important projects.

Melaleuca Bio-Control/Mass Rearing Project

The National Park Service is investing financial resources to address a problem in South Florida that is literally growing every day. I am referring to the noxious weed, Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) which is changing the fragile ecosystem in and around the Everglades National Park to the detriment of our own water supply. The Everglades is on the brink of ecological collapse -- so sick it might soon be the first National Park to be considered environmentally dead. Already, the Big Cypress National Preserve and the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge are seriously infested with this pest. Rampant, uncontrolled growth of the Melaleuca drains the Everglades' water without playing any significant role in the food chain. The prolific Melaleuca crowds out indigenous plants and wreaks havoc on the food chain that sustains animal life. It is turning a unique environment teeming with life into a dry, monospecific forest.

Melaleuca was introduced to Florida from Australia in the early 1900s. It was originally brought in as a potential lumber tree, and to help dry up the Everglades, which was then considered a wasteland. Since it was introduced, Melaleuca has spread so rapidly throughout South Florida's native Everglades that it has become a serious pest. It now threatens to permanently replace and eliminate our natural plant communities and the animals that live in them. Surveys of Melaleuca done in 1980 showed that it had infested over 1.5 million acres of the Everglades, with over 50,000 acres being dense, pure stands of Melaleuca. These pure, monospecific forests of Melaleuca are often so dense that neither animals nor people can move through them.

Predictions of the spread of Melaleuca indicate that over 50% of the Everglades wetlands would be infested by the end of the century. In many areas, these infestations are well ahead of predictions. More recent surveys have shown that over 3 million acres have been infested with Melaleuca. Intense and extensive wildfires which have recently plagued the Everglades have only helped to increase their spread.

Another serious problem with Melaleuca is that Melaleuca forests use four to five times more water per acre than do the sawgrass praire which are usually found before Melaleuca takes over. The Everglades provides all of the water that supplies the Biscayne Aquifer, which is the primary water source for South Florida. With an already overburdened water supply, the addition of Melaleuca to the water recharge system of the Everglades may further lower our regional water tables, straining these already overused water supplies even more.

According to experts most acquainted with the Melaleuca problem, the best, long-range hope for control and suppression of serious, wide-spread pest plants like Melaleuca is an approach called "classical bio-control." What is entailed with classical bio-control is a careful survey of insects, and sometimes pathogens, in the pest plant's native habit, which in this case, is Australia. Once it is determined that such insects exist, the ones deemed most promising are tested in their native habitat to be sure they only eat the one species of plant you wish to control, in this case, Melaleuca. It is then tested on native, horticultural and ornamental plants that occur in the area where control is desired, in this case, South Florida. Once the Australian testing is completed, the best insect species would be brought into strict quarantine in specially designed USDA facilities and tested again using strict criteria to ensure that these insects only eat Melaleuca. Only after this thorough testing are any of the insects released to begin their work. This approach comes from an understanding of the natural history and biology of a species and does not rely on a "high-tech" quick fix. While chemical control methods can be very useful and quite successful, they are only short-term, stop-gap methods designed to minimize the further spread of Melaleuca until the biological control agents are able to bring it under control.

Currently a Melaleuca bio-control project is under way at the Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, called the Aquatic Plant Management Lab, which is under the direction of the Agriculture Research Service, an arm of the USDA. Testing in Australia has begun, and over two hundred potential insects have been identified. Funding and support for this project is provided by USDA, National Park Service, Everglades National Park, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Florida Department of Natural Resouces, the South Florida Water Management District, and the Dade County Department of Environmental Resources.

Unfortunately, if one of the above donors decides to withdraw funding, the entire effort could collapse. For this reason, a $250,000 appropriation to accelerate the research, support staff in this country and Australia, and to fund a plan to build a modest quarantine facility in Fort Lauderdale is urgently needed. Currently, the Aquatic Plant Management Lab shares a quarantine facility at Gainesville, Florida with the Florida Department of Agriculture and the University of Florida at Gainesville.

Previously, the National Park Service and the Everglades National Park, in cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, contributed a total of $81,000 in 1989 to the Aquatic Plant Management Lab. I urge this subcommittee to raise the budget allocation for this item and include report language that specifically earmarks $250,000 for the Aquatic Plant Management Lab for research into Melaleuca bio-control. Clearly, the costs seem low when compared to the impending losses, especially the damage that will be caused to Florida's jewel, the Everglades.

Broward County Everglades Buffer Strip

I consider the purchase of a proposed buffer strip in west Broward County to be essential to the future well-being of the Everglades. This buffer strip is approximately one mile in width and its boundaries are defined by U.S. route 27 on the east, the Everglades National Park on the west, State Route 84 on the north, and by the Dade/Broward County line on the south. While total area of the strip is 4,300 acres, 1,600 have been developed or are owned by Florida Power and Light for high voltage power transmission lines. This therefore leaves approximately 2,000 acres to be environmentally enhanced or preserved.

A primary function of the buffer strip would be to maintain the pristine qualities of the Everglades, since it acts as a valuable ecological buffer between urban development and the Everglades itself. Another useful function of the buffer strip would be to help contain and suppress spread of the noxious weed Melaleuca, before it establishes a strong foothold in the Everglades National Park.

The Broward County Everglades Buffer Strip Task Force has determined the total cost of the buffer strip to be $12,600,000. An intergovernmental partnership between the state, county and federal entities, each contributing $4,200,000, is necessary to purchase the buffer strip. Therefore, I respectfully request that $4.2 million be set aside for the federal share of acquiring this important buffer strip.

Additionally, I respectfully request the Subcommittee insert language into the appropriations bill that would again place a one year moratorium on offshore oil and gas drilling or future leasing in the area south of 26 degress north latitude. Until President Bush makes a final decision on this matter, a one year moratorium must suffice and I urge its inclusion as part of the final bill.

Finally, I would like to voice my support for an increased allocation for the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). As you are aware, President Bush included a $33.665 million request in his budget, the first such request in nine years. I applaud the President for his actions in recognizing the importance of historic preservation. In Florida, due to a concerned state government and the activism of many Floridians, the state has taken the lead in restoring and rehabilitating many of Florida's historic sites. An adequately funded HPF could make the difference in saving the structures which preserve America's history for future generations.

In closing, I appreciate the opportunity to submit testimony for these projects which are so important to the residents of Florida, and I thank you and the members of the Subcommittee for their consideration of my requests.

Mr. Shaw. There are several requests that we have. One that my colleague Larry will go into more detail in, with regard to a strip of land.

The one that I would like to talk about, first of all, is trying to increase bio-control research on a species of plant that was imported into the United States around the turn of the century, which has gotten totally out of control. That is a tree called the Melaleuca.

I don't know whether you care to see pictures that Larry brought in. But the spread of this Melaleuca is nothing short of phenomenal. It is a big problem.

The problem is that it is threatening the very existence of the Everglades as we know it today. As you are well aware, there is a very large investment that we have in that area of the Everglades National Park as well as its conservation areas which are owned by the State of Florida.

The Melaleuca can absorb an extraordinary amount of water. We have a water shortage right now. We have all kinds of problems with the ecosystem of the Everglades.

The request that I am putting before the committee right now is for $250,000 in order to try to find some solution to the Melaleuca problem.

There are no natural predators that we are aware of in this country. There is a team in Australia looking for some answers to the problem.

Mr. Atkins. This research will be done at Fort Lauderdale Research Center?

Mr. Shaw. Yes, as I understand it.

Also, I want to later talk about offshore oil drilling and also a few words on historic preservation.

Mr. Smith of Florida. If the Chairman will indulge, I want to talk about this problem.

It is a very unique problem. I know the Chairman is aware—and I appreciate his indulgence in allowing us to testify today—of the nature of the Everglades. It occupies a huge portion of Central and South Florida.

It consists of almost a river of grass, and water that is higher or lower, depending upon the time of the year, depending upon the flow of water through the area.

It is the natural water collection and recharge area for the whole of South Florida. I have a statement I would like to submit to the subcommittee for the record as well.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

Statement of the Honorable Lawrence J. Smith (D-FL)
Subcommittee on Interior
House Appropriations Committee

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify before your Subcommittee today. I would like to express my support for the funding of several projects that are of great importance to South Florida. I also would like to urge the Subcommittee to include language, as in the past, that will prohibit the use of funds for certain activities that provoke environmental concern:

1) The Everglades Buffer Strip is a thin strip of wetlands located in Broward County, Florida, stretching 13 miles between State Road 84 and the Dade County line. It is bound by the Everglades on the West and U.S. Route 27 to the East.

The Buffer Strip has long been considered a strategic and vital resource for Broward County. It serves as a barrier to further urban sprawl, forms a protective buffer for the Everglades Conservation Area, and acts in its current pristine state as an extremely important water recharge area. The total area of the Buffer Strip is 3,600 acres, 1,600 of which have been developed or are owned by the Florida Power and Light Company for high voltage power transmission lines. Broward County seeks the acquisition of the remaining 2,000 acres in order to prevent further development and to preserve this environmentally sensitive land.

The Everglades Buffer Strip Task Force has determined the total cost of the buffer zone to be $12,600,000. An intergovernmental partnership between County, State, and Federal entities each contributing $4,200,000 is desired. Broward County has committed $75 million to environmental preservation projects through an "Environmentally Sensitive Land" bond issue which passed by referendum in March, 1989. This acquisition program is 85% complete. Funds remaining from this account will be allocated as Broward's share of the Buffer Strip purchase.

The primary function of the buffer zone would be the protection of the Everglades from further urban development. Up to now, U.S. Route 27 has been informally accepted as the border between development areas to the east and the protected lands of the Everglades. Today, however, the land to the west is being threatened by the development of a new shopping mall, gas station, and/or a new airport. The Environmental Protection Agency has designated most of the 2,000 acre strip as unsuitable for development, but this does not eliminate the possibility that construction projects will proceed.

Placing the Everglades Buffer Strip in the public trust will allow these wetlands to serve their important environmental functions. The Everglades will gain another protective barrier, native wildlife will survive, and an important water recharge area will be maintained. Therefore, on behalf of Broward County, I request that $4.2 million be set aside for the Federal share of acquiring this important land.

2) Another important project in need of essential funding is the eradication of the noxious weed Melaleuca quinquenervia. This weed has infested the Buffer Strip mentioned above as well as a significant portion of the fragile ecosystem in and around the Everglades National Park.

Melaleuca was imported from Australia in the early 1900's for use as a potential lumber tree and, because of its extremely high water absorbancy rate, for use in efforts to dry sections of the Everglades. Since its introduction into the Florida environment, this weed has spread throughout South Florida at an alarming rate. In 1980, Melaleuca had infested over 1.5 million acres of the Everglades. By the end of this century, it is estimated that the weed will have spread to over 50% of the Everglades wetlands.

The Melaleuca weed soaks up four to five times as much water per acre as the sawgrass traditionally found in the Everglades, thereby posing a significant danger to the water storage areas that feed the Biscayne Aquifer. With much of South Florida now experiencing a severe drought, the long-range problems associated with the continued spread of Melaleuca are evident.

Currently, a Melaleuca bio-control project is under way at the Aquatic Plant Management Lab in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. This facility is under the direction of the Agriculture Research Service, an arm of the USDA. Testing has also begun in Australia that is currently funded by the USDA, the Army Corps of Engineers, the National Park Service, Everglades National Park, the Florida Department of Natural Resources, the South Florida Water Management District, and the Dade County Department of Environmental Resources.

Unfortunately, if one of these current donors decides to withdraw funding, the entire effort could collapse. For this reason, a $250,000 appropriation is urgently needed to bolster research efforts and to fund a plan to build a modest quarantine facility in Fort Lauderdale.

3) In 1988, concern over South Florida's vulnerability to a sizeable offshore oil spill led Congress to impose a one-year moratorium on further drilling related activities in the waters south of 26 degrees north latitude. Last year, in the absence of any new data to suggest that this concern was unfounded, Congress voted to extend this moratorium for another year.

The President recently indicated that he would soon render his own decision on whether or not to allow drilling activity in certain environmentally sensitive areas. Since the timing of this decision is uncertain, I urge the Subcommittee to include language in the 1991 Interior Appropriations bill that continues the moratorium on drilling activities in the waters off the coasts of South Florida.

At the same time, however, I would also urge the Subcommittee to begin to consider a long-term plan for preventing offshore drilling in this region. One-year moratoriums are only a temporary solution. The

Subcommittee may want to begin appropriating funds this year to be used toward the eventual buyback of these existing leases.

4) Another important provision that was included in last year's Interior Appropriations bill prohibited the use of funds for planning, conducting or supervising deer hunting on the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. This provision provided needed protection to the deer that inhabit the Loxahatchee refuge, and I would hope that you will continue to include similar language in this year's bill.

5) A significant portion of the lands used by the Seminole Tribe of Florida are contained within my congressional district. The Tribe is requesting funding for several important projects involving water resources construction, planning and management.

Two of these projects have received previous appropriations and are now in need of continued funding to be successfully completed. For the past three years, the Subcommittee has provided $500,000 per year for restoration of the water system at the Tribe's Brighton Reservation. Completion of this four-year, $2 million project will enable the Tribe to adhere to the State of Florida's Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) plan. According to the Tribe, the Brighton project is both on-schedule and within the original budget estimates. I urge the Subcommittee to include $500,000 for the fourth and final year of this project.

Another water construction project is currently underway at the Big Cypress Reservation. Last year, the Subcommittee appropriated $300,000 for Phase I of the Big Cypress project. The Tribe reports that construction at Big Cypress will begin shortly after June 1, the date the USDA is expected to release a study detailing the changes needed to ensure better water control for cropland, pastureland, urban development and commercial areas. On behalf of the Tribe, I request that the Subcommittee appropriate $420,000 to carry on Phase II of the Big Cypress project.

Lastly, the Tribe has requested $500,000 for its Water Resources Management Department (WRMD). The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has included this appropriation in the Administration's budget. I hope and urge that the Subcommittee supports this request.

6) The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida also reside in South Florida. They have requested federal funding to help bolster law enforcement, enhance infrastructural development, and improve housing.

Last year, with the help of federal assistance, the Tribe established a police substation on the Alligator Alley Reservation. This new facility allows police to respond rapidly to situations that occur in an otherwise isolated area. For this year, the Tribe requests an additional $150,000 to hire five officers and cover the costs associated with keeping the station in operation 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The Tribe also needs to establish a water and sanitation facility that can support 40 private homes and a variety of commercial ventures. To accomplish this, the Tribe has requested that $1,000,000 be made available from the Indian Health Service Sanitation Facility account to build an adequate rural water distribution system. Thirdly, the Tribe has a critical need for increased housing. Recent estimates show that 144 families need a home. In order to partially alleviate this shortfall, the Tribe requests $2,000,000 from the BIA/HIP program to construct 40 houses on the Miccosukee Reservation. This construction would satisfy the "critical need cases."

The above requests of the Miccosukee Tribe represent their most essential needs. I support these requests and I hope the Subcommittee will include adequate funding for the Tribe in its appropriations package.

7) Finally, Mr. Chairman, I could not let this opportunity pass without mentioning another important subject: eradication of marijuana from federal lands.

The National Drug Control Strategy budget calls for about $19.5 million in FY91 for the Bureau of Land Management's and the National Park Service's anti-drug programs. The Administration's two-year objective is a 15 percent decrease in estimated domestic marijuana production and a 60 percent decrease in ten years.

As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Task Force on International Narcotics Control, I have met with numerous foreign officials from drug producing countries. Whenever I talk to them about eradicating opium poppies, marijuana, or coca plants in their respective countries, they invariably complain about the lack of eradication of our own domestic marijuana.

Frankly, they are correct. A 15 percent reduction in two years is too small. We should seek a 30 or 40 percent decrease in two years and an elimination of domestic production in ten years.

I, therefore, suggest that, if you can find room in the budget, this Subcommittee should increase the BLM and Park Service's appropriations for marijuana eradication and make this a top priority for both agencies. Such action certainly would make future discussions with foreign officials much easier for me and the Department of State.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate having the opportunity to submit testimony to the Subcommittee on Interior on behalf of many important projects affecting my congressional district and other parts of South Florida. In the past, your help in securing needed funds has been invaluable. This year's requests represent environmental, Indian, and drug control concerns that are worthy of federal assistance. I hope you will strongly consider including funding for each of these projects in the Fiscal Year 1991 budget.

Mr. **Smith** of Florida. At the current time, it is in very serious condition, in a very severe drought.

The Melaleuca tree was imported from Australia in the early 1900's, basically a time when Florida was being developed, to drain the swamps. It drinks about four or five times the amount of water of any other plant or tree.

It thrives without any capability to take it down or to have it fail except for fire. And after a fire, it grows more rapidly than before. I just toured an area in this buffer strip.

I will talk about that, where after a fire you can see the shoots coming back weeks after, green shoots this high from an area destroyed by fire. The Everglades Buffer Strip is a thin strip of wetlands located in Broward Country, Florida, stretching 13 miles between State Road 84 and the Dade County line.

[Map shown.]

It is bound by the Everglades on the West and U.S. Route 27 on the East.

It is literally a buffer strip. It is totally surrounded by other objects, a road on one side, a levy, dike and the Everglades on the other side. The Dade-Broward line and this State Road 84.

This is what the strip looks like. If you are looking here, you are looking at an area that is in my district.

There is a road here and the dike levy is up here. You can see this area. Now, let me just show you. These are what Melaleuca looks like.

They grow tall. They get so tense and overgrown, you can't walk through them. This is a picture of the buffer strip in 1977. There is hardly any activity of Melaleuca.

Mr. **Atkins**. That is 1977?

Mr. **Smith** of Florida. That is correct.

There is hardly any Melaleuca. This is 1988, 11 years later. It is three quarters forested.

This is all forested now. These are all dense trees. This is not so dense. But those areas where it is full of dense trees, you can't see into it.

This is what it looks like 11 years later. No birds spread the spore, the pollination is all by the air.

So if you burn it, it will pollinate while you burn it and germinate not only there, but elsewhere.

Mr. **Atkins**. Larry, this came in from Australia in the early part of the century?

Mr. **Smith** of Florida. Yes, because that was one of the ways they could drain——

Mr. **Atkins**. Why is it spreading so rapidly now?

Mr. **Shaw**. It was mainly an ornamental, and was used in landscaping and whatnot. It also has an odor to it that early settlers found was good to keep mosquitos away from their houses.

If you go in older homes around Miami, you will find one planted in various places around a house. I remember growing up in Miami with Melaleuca trees.

As Larry said, though, the way it spread, it is almost like a grain of sand, a very small grain of sand. It blows. It has been working its way towards the area that Larry is speaking of.

I think what Larry is talking about is that the buffer strip is really the last stand before it hops over into the Everglades.

Mr. **Smith** of Florida. It can't spread east because of the ocean. It spreads west. As it spreads west, development kept knocking it down.

We are now as far west as we can go with development. We have developed from the ocean to U.S. 27, which is right here.

All we have left is this little buffer strip, which in some places is maybe only 1000 feet wide, and then the Everglades, which can never be developed, at least, thank God, not under current circumstances.

Now we don't ever want to use this property. It is a water recharge area. It used to be a significant area for wading birds, fish, et cetera. And it is an area for overflow from the Everglades.

We want to take this strip and in a tripartite contribution between; the local community, which has set aside $4.2 million; the State of Florida, with whom right now we are negotiating with the legislature to get a $4.2 million contribution; and the Federal Government, with a $4.2 million contribution. This would basically land bank this 13 mile buffer strip to prevent any future development which would be literally right up against the Everglades. At the same time we want to be able to take this land, buy it, and plow down these stands of Melaleuca.

You have to plow them down. And then refurbish the whole buffer strip by digging further channels and having water recharge into the area to attract back hundreds of thousands of wading birds, fish, and wildlife. All that is gone now from the area.

Mr. **Atkins**. That buffer strip area presently is not environmentally appropriate for development?

Mr. **Smith** of Florida. That is correct. It is not.

Mr. **Atkins**. Are we going to be paying costs for it based on an assumption of no-development or are we going to be paying prices assuming that it is zoned for development?

Mr. **Smith** of Florida. Right now we are going to be paying prices that are non-developmental.

The county just did another study to determine the cost in an area where there was already one small development, a trailer park which was put up around what we call the Everglades area. This is an area where they have airboats and you take rides and go fishing in this park around Griffin Road. It is $5,000 an acre, which for my area is definitely non-developmental.

The total cost is somewhere between $10 and $12 million, according to the county, which isolated $4.2 million for their part of the purchase of the land.

We are not talking about developmental prices. We are talking about non-developmental prices. The only development that is there is a single trailer park.

Mr. **Atkins**. Is there a proposed shopping mall in there?

Mr. **Smith** of Florida. In that area, no.

Mr. **Atkins**. I was under the impression somebody had one?

Mr. **Smith** of Florida. Not as far as I know.

Mr. **Shaw**. It wouldn't make economic sense to have a shopping mall there. Development is not that heavy in that area.

Mr. **Smith** of Florida. You also have to understand the acreage that is involved, 3600 acres, 1600 acres of which is owned by the

Florida Power and Light Company for high voltage transmission lines which run right down the center of the corridor. So it is not suitable for development, in any event.

What is going to happen if we don't develop it is we are going to lose the whole capability to use this land as a buffer and those Melaleuca are going to start infesting and infecting the Everglades.

They are literally right on the other side of the levy, which is only about an 8 to 10 foot mound. When that happens, since they are all airborne, we will not be able to control the spread of the Melaleuca into the Everglades.

If the Everglades begins to suffer a water depletion as a result of the Melaleuca, South Florida will have no water supply to speak of.

The Lake Okeechobee water supply is already dwindling, and our own well fields have significant salt water intrusion. I don't have to tell the Chairman that the amount of population growth in Florida has been enormous.

Twenty years ago when I moved there, and Clay Shaw was born in that area and raised there, we had 4.5 million people in Florida, 450,000 in my county.

After the census, we will have almost 14 million and 1.2 million or 3 million in Broward County.

We can't sustain the people there now, let alone the growth, without totally protecting the water supply.

Now, we are trying to get this money, as I said, as part of a tripartite plan between the county, the state and the Federal Government. The county has pledged to do the work that needs to be done after the property is acquired. It is basically a land bank.

It won't be a national park. But there will be no further development, and they will be able to work on the land, plow down the Melaleuca and restore the land .

Mr. ATKINS. Why wouldn't we just change the boundaries of the national park?

Mr. SMITH of Florida. This is a conservation area.

Mr. ATKINS. Okay.

Mr. SMITH of Florida. It is not contiguous. The Everglades National Park goes deeper into Dade County. This ends at the Dade County line.

This threatens the whole northern area of the Everglades in my district. This acquisition is basically going to protect the Everglades from the invasion of Melaleuca and protect the Everglades from any further urban development because you will never be able to jump over this buffer strip to do anything.

If you had been there when Clay was a young boy or even when I moved there, you wouldn't recognize it today. There are super highways, I-595, and the little Indian fishing villages, gone. All of the characteristics that made this a unique place are gone.

The last remaining characteristic is the Everglades itself.

Mr. SHAW. It is people like him moving into the area.

Mr. Chairman, I have been corrected on the testimony to one extent. The owners of a portion of this land have asked the county permission to put in a shopping center and a filling station.

I would, however, suggest that they may have been motivated more by——

Mr. SMITH of Florida. We had a county commissioner here yesterday who is the driving force for the county commission.

Mr. ATKINS. This would make a great movie. Invasion of the Melaleuca .

Mr. SMITH of Florida. They imported all these plants into the country that were not only ornamental, but that suck water because that was part of the way they were going to drain the area, the swamps. What we live on now basically was formerly swampland.

It is not a long history. People think Miami Beach is very old. Miami Beach wasn't anything before 1900. It was mostly swampland. All of that has been drained, dredged and filled.

It can't take it anymore. It is dying, and we have got to do something about it. I am told by the county commissioner this can be done in a two year drawdown so it doesn't have to be all at once. That is the way the timetable is.

It just seems to me that this kind of dollar amount for this amount of land, to do what needs to be done in this environmentally sensitive area, is a small price to pay for whatever capability is left of the land to sustain itself and to sustain the individuals who live there.

So we would certainly appreciate any help that we can get and appreciate the appropriation of this money.

I would like to also indicate two other items, Mr. Chairman.

One, I would join my colleague Clay Shaw in talking about the possibility of preventing offshore drilling with a long-term plan or moratorium. A one year moratorium is only a temporary solution.

I am filing some legislation very shortly, which I will be asking some of my colleagues in Florida and others to join me in supporting. This legislation would provide for the buy back of existing leases, not only with dollars, but also with credits on other existing leases.

The other thing is something that is, frankly, very——

Mr. ATKINS. Let me interrupt you on that. I am presuming the President is going to issue his recommendations prior to the subcommittee——

Mr. SMITH of Florida. He had a press conference today where he indicated that he had originally said that his decision would be made in weeks, not months. Now he has indicated today it will be days, not weeks.

I also understand that there is a meeting tomorrow at the White House with the Republican Members of the delegation on this issue. I have not been invited. That is okay.

As long as he makes the right decisions, I don't mind if I am not there when the baby is born.

You might not know, but I believe they have done that. In any event, Mr. Chairman, your support would be of great help.

If the President was to put a moratorium here, then the whole purpose would be allowing us to then buy back all those leases to ensure permanent——

Mr. ATKINS. You are not looking for buy back this year?

Mr. SMITH of Florida. No. Remember, the moratorium would only be on new leases, not on existing leases.

Mr. **Atkins**. It would be useful, after the President's announcement on his task force report, if you were to submit for us on behalf of the South Florida delegation your positions as to what you would like to see the subcommittee do if anything.

Mr. **Shaw**. The entire Florida delegation is unified on this decision.

Mr. **Smith** of Florida. I would certainly be happy to do that.

The final thing is something very close to me as the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, International Narcotics Task Force. Whenever I meet with foreign officials and talk about drug eradication, the one thing that consistently gets thrown in my face is the fact that there is an enormous amount of marijuana growth on federal lands in this country.

It continues to be a source of grave irritation to other countries that we lecture and preach to them about eradication and don't do anything about our own illicit crop.

A lot of it is grown on private land, but a lot of it is grown on federal lands. I would just hope that we would be able to, somewhere in this budget, increase the Bureau of Land Management and Park Service appropriations for marijuana eradication, make this a top priority for those agencies and make them deliver on the eradication.

In this day and age, it is so outrageous for us to suffer the indignity of having people grow marijuana on public lands, and there is no reason why we can't do something about it. There is nothing which prevents us from doing it. We know what works on marijuana.

We have done spraying before. It is the same stuff you can spray on tomatoes. There is no reason not to pull this marijuana out of circulation.

No one asked me to do that. It just seems to me that, once and for all. we ought to make an effort to eradicate our marijuana crop.

Finally, there are some requests in the written testimony regarding Indian concerns and the Seminole Tribe, which I represent.

Finally, the Chairman, Mr. Yates, has been significantly kind, as has the full committee over the years to keep continuing a ban on deer hunting in the Loxahatchee Game Reserve. It is wonderful.

No one has been impacted. They hunt elsewhere. In this place, it has worked wonders. We would hope you would continue that ban on deer hunting.

Thank you very much.

Mr. **Shaw**. One last word on the question of historic preservations. I would support increased funding in that area.

Also, with regard to the use of herbicides on the national parks, there may be a problem with that that should be corrected.

I am not sure of that. It seems that some years ago I heard there were some problems in spraying herbicides in the national parks. If there is, I would strongly suggest that an exception as to the eradication of marijuana be made into law.

Thank you.

Mr. **Atkins**. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990.

NPS; USGS; BLM; MMS

WITNESS

HON. MEL LEVINE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Levine.

Mr. LEVINE. Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much and please thank Chairman Yates and your staff for squeezing me in.

I had importuned the Chairman to be able to testify and then wasn't able to fill the slot that he gave me because the President called an offshore oil meeting with some of the Californians today at the White House at 2 o'clock.

I want to thank you very much.

This is my favorite subcommittee because it is one in which I always have a very important agenda both in terms of, I believe, some of the most important issues facing the country and my particular county and also because it is a subcommittee with jurisdiction over so many of the things that I and my constituents care about the most.

First and foremost, Mr. Chairman, as I am sure you know, I am here to respectfully request a moratorium on all leasing of California's OCS and on all prelease steps. A moratorium is critical this year because we remain in the dark about what the Administration's final plans will be.

As we speak, the President is conferring with some of our delegation on this matter.

But meanwhile, the task force report has never been released. And now, as I understand it, the new five-year plan is on hold.

There is simply too much uncertainty about the entire process.

You should be aware that, incredulously, last year MMS told the task force that there was more oil in Northern California than they had previously predicted for Southern California, but that there was dramatically less chance of a major spill. This assertion defies logic.

And just two days ago, Members of the delegation wrote Secretary Lujan expressing serious concern about a new Administration proposal to actually permit the export of California onshore crude.

This policy will most certainly aggravate our dependency on imports and thus artificially fuel the demand for new offshore development.

It doesn't make sense to be suggesting the export of onshore crude if there is such a shortfall that they need to develop offshore crude.

This question raises significant questions about the DOI's intentions regarding the OCS.

In light of this, it would be highly inappropriate to conduct prerelease steps—let alone a lease sale. Therefore, it is my hope that your committee will support a moratorium on any lease sales or prelease activities for California's OCS.

Let me turn next to the Santa Monica mountains. Last year your subcommittee lent such strong support to the park that we ultimately obtained appropriations of $12 million for which I am very grateful.

Unfortunately, each year the need to buy threatened properties becomes more urgent and the price continues to rise. Therefore, this year I am seeking an appropriation of $33 million for land acquisitions. This funding is necessary to acquire longstanding priorities and properties which will substantially enhance the park.

In addition, this year I am also seeking a badly-needed $500,000 add-on to the President's request for park operations and maintenance. The Park Service staff is currently spread so thin that they are unable to properly protect the lands they do own or plan for the future.

To save time, I have included the properties I support for acquisition in my written statement which I ask be included in the record. Let me turn to a couple of other projects which I tend to lend my support to.

There is a proposal within USGS to develop earthquake programs in California at a cost of $7.7 million. The program in Southern California would establish a new center to study faults there.

Given the high population density in Southern California as well as the continuing needs in Northern California which were all too evident recently, this research is extremely important.

I join Congressman Fazio in supporting this initiative.

Next, as the author of the California Desert Bill, I wish to join Congressman Lewis, and offer my strong support for maximum funding of $2.44 million for desert tortoise habitat acquisition, disease studies, and management. This important indicator species has just been listed as "threatened" by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

We must bolster their efforts by continuing to fund habitat acquisition.

In addition, Congressman Lewis and I also agree that restoring the historic Kelso Train Depot in the East Mojave Desert should become a desert priority.

Finally, I wish to lend my support for land acquisitions in and around the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Castle Peak, Grouse Lakes, and Hope Valley properties would all be spectacular federal acquisitions.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for this opportunity to testify. I am very grateful for your time and consideration in the matters I have raised.

[The statement of Mr. Levine follows:]

THE HONORABLE MEL LEVINE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR
WRITTEN STATEMENT
MAY 16, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, AS ALWAYS I AM VERY GRATEFUL FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY. YOU HAVE BEEN A LONGTIME FRIEND OF CALIFORNIA. YOU'VE SUPPORTED OUR PARKS AND OUR OCEANS AND I AM DEEPLY GRATEFUL.

BUT KNOWING OF YOUR AMBITIOUS SCHEDULE, LET ME TURN RIGHT TO THE SUBJECT AT HAND.

FIRST AND FOREMOST, AS I'M SURE YOU KNOW, I AM HERE TO RESPECTFULLY REQUEST A MORATORIUM ON ALL LEASING OF CALIFORNIA'S OCS AND ON ALL PRELEASE STEPS.

A MORATORIUM IS CRITICAL THIS YEAR BECAUSE WE REMAIN IN THE DARK ABOUT WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION'S FINAL PLANS WILL BE.

AS WE SPEAK, THE PRESIDENT IS CONFERRING WITH SOME OF OUR DELEGATION ON THIS MATTER.

BUT MEANWHILE, THE TASK FORCE REPORT HAS NEVER BEEN RELEASED. AND NOW, AS I UNDERSTAND IT, THE NEW FIVE YEAR PLAN IS ON HOLD.

THERE IS SIMPLY TOO MUCH UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE ENTIRE PROCESS.

YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT, INCREDULOUSLY, LAST YEAR MMS TOLD THE TASK FORCE THAT THERE WAS MORE OIL IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA THAN THEY'D PREVIOUSLY PREDICTED FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, BUT THAT THERE WAS DRAMATICALLY LESS CHANCE OF A MAJOR SPILL. THIS ASSERTION DEFIES LOGIC.

AND JUST TWO DAYS AGO, MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION WROTE SECRETARY LUJAN EXPRESSING SERIOUS CONCERN ABOUT A NEW ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL TO ACTUALLY PERMIT THE EXPORT OF CALIFORNIA ONSHORE CRUDE.

THIS POLICY WILL MOST CERTAINLY AGGRAVATE OUR DEPENDENCY ON IMPORTS AND THUS ARTIFICIALLY FUEL THE DEMAND FOR NEW OFFSHORE DEVELOPMENT. AS SUCH IT RAISES SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DOI'S INTENTIONS REGARDING THE OCS.

IN THE FACE OF THIS, IT WOULD BE HIGHLY INAPPROPRIATE TO CONDUCT PRELEASE STEPS -- LET ALONE A LEASE SALE. THEREFORE, IT IS MY HOPE THAT YOUR COMMITTEE WILL SUPPORT A MORATORIUM ON ANY LEASE SALES OR PRELEASE ACTIVITIES FOR CALIFORNIA'S OCS.

LET ME TURN NEXT TO THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS. LAST YEAR YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE LENT SUCH STRONG SUPPORT TO THE PARK THAT WE ULTIMATELY OBTAINED APPROPRIATIONS OF $12 MILLION FOR WHICH I AM VERY GRATEFUL.

UNFORTUNATELY, EACH YEAR THE NEED TO BUY THREATENED PROPERTIES BECOMES MORE URGENT AND THE PRICE CONTINUES TO RISE.

THEREFORE, THIS YEAR I AM SEEKING AN APPROPRIATION OF $33 MILLION FOR LAND ACQUISITIONS. THIS FUNDING IS NECESSARY TO ACQUIRE LONGSTANDING PRIORITIES AND PROPERTIES WHICH WILL SUBSTANTIALLY ENHANCE THE PARK.

IN ADDITION, THIS YEAR I AM ALSO SEEKING A BADLY-NEEDED $500,000 ADD-ON TO THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST FOR PARK OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE. THE PARK SERVICE STAFF IS CURRENTLY SPREAD SO THIN THAT THEY ARE UNABLE TO PROPERLY PROTECT THE LANDS THEY DO OWN OR PLAN FOR THE FUTURE.

TO SAVE TIME I HAVE INCLUDED THE PROPERTIES I SUPPORT FOR ACQUISITION IN MY WRITTEN STATEMENT WHICH I ASK BE INCLUDED IN THE RECORD.

THESE PROPERTIES ARE:

-- PRIORITY LANDS ALONG THE BACKBONE TRAIL AND IN THE ZUMA AND TRANCAS CANYONS, AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF $16 MILLION;

-- A PRIVATE HOLDING IN THE IMPORTANT LOWER CORRAL CANYON, AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF $7 MILLION; AND

-- ONE OR MORE OF PRIORITY PROPERTIES ADJACENT TO THE CIRCLE X RANCH, ADJACENT TO RANCHO SIERRA VISTA, IN TOPANGA CANYON, IN TUNA CANYON, IN TEMESCAL CANYON, AND THE RANCHO SIERRA VISTA-LEO CARILLO CONNECTION, AT AN EXPENDITURE OF $10 MILLION.

LET ME FINALLY TURN QUICKLY TO A COUPLE OF OTHER IMPORTANT PROJECTS WHICH I WISH TO SUPPORT.

CURRENTLY, THERE IS A PROPOSAL WITHIN U.S.G.S. TO DEVELOP NEW EARTHQUAKE RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AT A COST OF $7.7 MILLION. THE PROGRAM IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WOULD ESTABLISH A NEW RESEARCH CENTER TO STUDY FAULTS THERE. I JOIN CONGRESSMAN FAZIO IN SUPPORTING THIS IMPORTANT INITIATIVE.

NEXT, AS THE AUTHOR OF THE CALIFORNIA DESERT BILL, I WISH TO JOIN CONGRESSMAN LEWIS, AND OFFER MY STRONG MY SUPPORT FOR MAXIMUM FUNDING OF $2.44 MILLION FOR DESERT TORTOISE HABITAT ACQUISITION, DISEASE STUDIES, MANAGEMENT, AND PUBLIC EDUCATION. THIS IMPORTANT INDICATOR SPECIES HAS JUST BEEN LISTED AS "THREATENED" BY THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. WE MUST BOLSTER THEIR EFFORTS BY CONTINUING TO FUND HABITAT ACQUISITION.

IN ADDITION, CONGRESSMAN LEWIS AND I ALSO AGREE RESTORING THE HISTORIC KELSO TRAIN DEPOT IN THE EAST MOJAVE DESERT SHOULD BECOME A DESERT PRIORITY. THE BLM IS INTERESTED IN THIS PROJECT AS WELL. EVEN RELATIVELY MODEST FEDERAL FUNDING WOULD GO A LONG WAYS TOWARD MAKING IT VIABLE.

FINALLY, I WISH TO LEND MY SUPPORT TO THE IMPORTANT REQUESTS FOR LAND ACQUISITIONS IN AND AROUND THE LAKE TAHOE BASIN. THE CASTLE PEAK, GROUSE LAKES, AND HOPE VALLEY PROPERTIES WOULD ALL BE SPECTACULAR FEDERAL ACQUISITIONS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THANK YOU AGAIN FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY. I AM VERY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR TIME AND CONSIDERATION IN THE MATTERS I'VE RAISED.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.

Tell me, on the Santa Monica mountains, do you have thoughts on the Jordan Ranch controversy?

Mr. LEVINE. Yes.

Mr. ATKINS. Do you want to give them to us for the record?

Mr. LEVINE. I would prefer to give them to you in the next several weeks.

I considered giving you extensive testimony on this. I believe we are in a difficulty dilemma here. I have a very high regard for Joe Edmiston, the Director of the Conservancy, and, in fact, took at his behest a helicopter tour of the property that he proposed both to transfer in and transfer out just three or four days ago. He makes a very persuasive case.

The property that he wishes to purchase is invaluable. It is property that should definitely be purchased.

I am also very sensitive to the concerns that have been expressed in terms of the transfer of 59 acres of park properties out of the park system at this point in time. The Sierra Club in Los Angeles, the Southern California Chapter, just last Saturday made certain recommendations with regard to conditions that they would like to see imposed upon this transfer.

As I understand the conditions, and I would like to study them in a little more detail, I think they are constructive, and useful. I think they would improve the transaction. There are countervailing interests here that collide. On the one hand, we don't want to see vital park land transferred out for development purposes.

On the other hand, we have a very, very difficult process of piecing together pristine areas that need to be purchased from developers.

I think both sides make good arguments. Rather than weigh in heavy at this time, I would like to review the Sierra Club's proposal, which I think has some merit, and be in further touch with both sides.

But I would very much like to reserve the opportunity to respond to your request in greater detail before markup on this issue.

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you.

Mr. LEVINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ATKINS. The hearing is adjourned. For those members who could not appear before the committee, their statements will be made part of the record.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—The following statements were submitted for inclusion in the record:]

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE RON MARLENEE

BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

MAY 16, 1990

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

I'M PLEASED TO TELL YOU TODAY THAT THE PEOPLE OF MONTANA AND THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS ARE READY TO MOVE AHEAD WITH COMPLETION OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK INTERPRETIVE CENTER.

CONGRESS AUTHORIZED THIS PROJECT IN 1988 AND LAST YEAR CONGRESS APPROVED A $200,000 APPROPRIATION FOR COMPLETION OF THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN FOR THE CENTER. THE PROJECT IS NOW READY FOR FINAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, UNDER A TIMETABLE SET FORTH IN THE AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION. TOTAL FUNDS FOR COMPLETION ARE ESTIMATED BY THE FOREST SERVICE, THE AGENCY CHARGED WITH ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTER, AT $9.5 MILLION. THIS AMOUNT EXCEEDS WHAT WAS SPECIFIED BUT IS WELL WITHIN THE SCOPE OF WHAT WAS ENVISIONED IN THE AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION, P.L. 100-552.

IN MY 14 YEARS IN CONGRESS, I'VE YET TO SUPPORT A PROJECT WITH AS DIVERSE AND STRONG A LEVEL OF SUPPORT AS THIS ONE. CITIZEN GROUPS OF MY STATE AND OTHERS HAVE COME TO WASHINGTON TIME AFTER TIME AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE TO LOBBY FOR THIS PROPOSAL.

IT'S NO WONDER. THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION, WHICH FIRST BEGAN IN 1805, IS THE GREAT NATIONAL SYMBOL OF AMERICA'S WESTWARD EXPANSION AND THIS CENTER, WHEN COMPLETED, WILL REPRESENT THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE OF THE TRAVELS OF THE "CORPS OF DISCOVERY" IN ALL OF AMERICA.

THIS CENTER WILL FOCUS ON INTERPETATION OF THE STORY OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION'S ENCOUNTERS IN INDIAN COUNTRY FROM 1804 TO 1806. ITS PRIMARY EMPHASIS WILL BE ON GIVING VISITORS AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE EXPEDITION EVENTS ON THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL FROM FORT MANDAN, NORTH DAKOTA TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE COLUMBIA-SNAKE RIVERS IN WASHINGTON.

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR HISTORY THAT MUST BE TOLD AND RETOLD. THE LEWIS AND CLARK STORY IS THE STORY OF AMERICA'S PIONEERING SPIRIT, OF OUR STRUGGLE AND COURAGE IN CONQUERING A NEW FRONTIER AND OUR WILLINGNESS TO SACRIFICE COMFORT FOR HARDSHIP IF IT MEANT A BETTER LIFE FOR THE FUTURE. SIMPLY PUT, THE LEWIS AND CLARK STORY EMBELLISHES SOME OF OUR GREATEST VALUES.

THE CENTER WILL ALSO SERVE AS AN IMPORTANT RESOURCE FOR CULTURAL AND RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES, OFFERING RESEARCH, STUDY AND SEMINAR SERIES FOR STUDENTS IN COLLEGE, HIGH SCHOOL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

IN ADDITION, THE INTERPRETIVE CENTER WILL PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN BOOSTING THE REGION'S ECONOMY. GREAT FALLS, MONTANA IN MY DISTRICT IS LOCATED ON A MAJOR NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY FROM ALBERTA, CANADA TO SALT LAKE CITY, LAS VEGAS AND BEYOND. GREAT FALLS IS ALSO SITUATED ALONG A MAIN ROUTE BETWEEN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AND GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

LOCATED AT GIANT SPRINGS HERITAGE STATE PARK ALONG THE BANKS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER, THIS CENTER WILL DRAW TOURISTS FROM THROUGHOUT THE NATION, FURTHER DIVERSIFYING MONTANA'S PRIMARILY NATURAL-RESOURCE BASED ECONOMY. WITHOUT A DOUBT, TOURISM STANDS AS MONTANA'S MOST TANGIBLE PROSPECT FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. ACCORDING TO THE MONTANA BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, NONRESIDENT TRAVEL AND TOURISM IS GRADUALLY INCREASING ITS ROLE IN MONTANA'S ECONOMY. CONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERPRETIVE CENTER WILL RAPIDLY EXPAND TOURISM'S SIGNIFICANCE IN OUR STATE.

I AM WELL AWARE OF THE COMMITTE'S DESIRE TO SUPPORT PROJECTS THAT REPRESENT A COOPERATIVE EFFORT OF FEDERAL, STATE, PRIVATE AND LOCAL INTERESTS AND I AM HAPPY TO REPORT THAT THIS PROJECT MEETS THOSE CONDITIONS. OF SIGNIFICANCE IS THE FACT THAT, THROUGH THE STRONG SUPPORT OF MONTANA'S GOVERNOR, THE INTERPRETIVE CENTER IS TO BE BUILT ON LAND DONATED BY THE STATE OF MONTANA. THE STATE IS ALSO PROVIDING REVIEW AND ADVICE ON PLANNING DESIGNS. THE LIST IS TOO LONG TO MENTION HERE, BUT I CAN TELL YOU THAT FINANCIAL SUPPORT HAS ALSO COME FROM MONTANA POWER COMPANY, THE INDIAN ACTION COUNCIL, THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, THE CASCADE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION AND THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION.

THESE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS STAND READY TO HELP BRING THIS PROJECT TO COMPLETION. NOW, ALL THAT IS NEEDED IS FOR CONGRESS TO PROCEED ON ITS COMMITMENT TO THE CENTER.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY TODAY.

STATEMENT OF HONORABLE ARLAN STANGELAND
HEARING ON FY'91 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL
INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
MAY 17, 1990

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN. AS WITH LAST YEAR'S APPROPRIATIONS BILL, I AM AGAIN REQUESTING YOUR HELP IN FUNDING FOR THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE'S PROPOSED PRAIRIE WETLANDS LEARNING CENTER IN FERGUS FALLS, MINNESOTA. SPECIFICALLY, I WOULD ASK THAT YOU PROVIDE $150,000 FOR PLANNING AND $1,700,000 FOR ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING AND DESIGN IN THE FY'91 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

LAST YEAR'S APPROPRIATIONS LAW WAS ACCOMPANIED BY COMMITTEE REPORT LANGUAGE DIRECTING THE SERVICE TO STUDY AND REPORT TO CONGRESS ABOUT THE PROPOSED VISITOR/LEARNING CENTER. I AM GRATEFUL FOR ALL YOUR HELP IN OBTAINING THIS. YOUR STAFF HAS ALSO BEEN HELPFUL IN MONITORING PROGRESS OF THE REPORT.

THIS YEAR I RETURN WITH A MORE SPECIFIC REQUEST, SEEKING FUNDS FOR THE NEXT STEP BEYOND THE STUDY PHASE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS FACILITY ENJOYS THE WIDESPREAD SUPPORT OF FERGUS FALLS CITIZENS AND THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AND IS A WISE INVESTMENT IN OUR NATION'S WETLANDS. SELDOM DOES ONE PROJECT OFFER SO MUCH POTENTIAL FOR EDUCATING OUR CITIZENS IN UNDERSTANDING AND PROTECTING WETLANDS AND MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE LOCAL FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE & FERGUS FALLS HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR YEARS ON OBTAINING A WETLANDS VISITOR CENTER. IT WOULD BE LOCATED ALONG WELL-TRAVELED INTERSTATE 94, THUS PROVIDING ACCESSIBILITY TO REGIONAL AS WELL AS LOCAL VISITORS. IT WOULD HAVE TWO PRIMARY PURPOSES. FIRST, IT WOULD SERVE AS AN EDUCATION CENTER TO HIGHLIGHT THE PRAIRIE POTHOLE REGION, AND AN AREA SPANNING FIVE STATES AND THREE CANADIAN PROVINCES. SECOND, IT WOULD DEMONSTRATE AND PROMOTE TECHNIQUES (PARTICULARLY TO FARMERS) TO PROTECT, ENHANCE AND RESTORE WETLANDS. ANOTHER, RELATED PURPOSE WOULD BE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL OFFICE SPACE FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

I AM TOLD PLANNING WOULD COST $150,000 AND ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING AND DESIGN $1.7 MILLION. EVENTUAL CONSTRUCTION COULD COST $5.5 TO $9.12 MILLION.

THE LOCAL FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE OFFICE, THE CITY, THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN VERY SUPPORTIVE OF THE PROJECT.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE REGIONAL/DISTRICT OFFICE COMPLETED THE STUDY REQUIRED IN LAST YEAR'S COMMITTEE REPORT AND SUBMITTED IT TO HEADQUARTERS MONTHS AGO. I AM TOLD IT HAS CLEARED OMB AND, IF YOU HAVEN'T ALREADY RECEIVED IT, YOU SHOULD BE GETTING IT SOMETIME THIS WEEK.

FERGUS FALLS HAS ALREADY MADE SUBSTANTIAL COMMITMENTS IN TIME AND MONEY. I AM TOLD THE CITY RECENTLY AGREED TO OBLIGATE $20,150 TOWARD THE PROJECT. THEY ALSO APPLIED TO THE STATE'S LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON MINNESOTA RESOURCES

FOR STATE FUNDING. THE COMBINED TOTAL WOULD SATISFY THEIR 50% COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT. THE CITY HAS ALSO FORMED A VITAL SUPPORT GROUP -- FRIENDS OF THE PRAIRIE WETLANDS LEARNING CENTER -- TO KEEP THE PROGRESS GOING.

YOUR SUPPORT, ABOVE ALL ELSE, WOULD ENSURE CONTINUED PROGRESS. THIS IS NOT A LARGE REQUEST; IT IS, HOWEVER, AN IMPORTANT ONE. IT ALSO MAKES GOOD SENSE GIVEN THE NEED FOR INCREASED PUBLIC EDUCATION ON WETLANDS VALUES AND PROTECTION MEASURES.

THANK YOU, AGAIN, MR. CHAIRMAN FOR YOUR WILLINGNESS TO LISTEN. I KNOW YOU HAVE MANY SIMILAR REQUESTS TO CONSIDER. ANYTHING YOU CAN DO WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

STATEMENT OF
CONGRESSMAN LARRY E. CRAIG
BEFORE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be here today to bring to the attention of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations several items that are of importance to my home state of Idaho.

First, I would like to request a funding increase of $177,000 for the purpose of funding the Conifer Ecology and Regeneration Project at the Forest Service Intermountain Station. The research conducted through this project is most important to understanding the ecology of the regeneration of conifers in the intermountain west.

Second, an additional $2 million to be provided to the Fuel Cell/Battery Bus Program in the Department of Energy for an additional proof-of-concept demonstration bus to be managed, tested and evaluated by the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). Of this amount $.5 million would be for testing and evaluation and $1.5 million for the construction of bus to be located at the INEL. If we are to resolve the air quality problems in this country, we must look at alternative propulsion systems for vehicles. The funding of this project would allow developing fuel cell technologies at the INEL a facility that has the capability and the resources to facilitate such a project.

Increased funding of $3.6 million for the purpose of maintenance and reconstruction of 9.2 miles of the Howell Canyon Road located between State Highway 77 and Lake Cleveland in Cassia County, Idaho. This is a very popular multi-resource use road that is in desperate need of rehabilitation. The reconstruction of this road would benefit both the Forest Service (Sawtooth National Forest) and the Forest users.

The following are land acquisition projects that should be funded from the Land and Water Conservation Fund:

$39,000 to purchase of recreational access easement on the Owyhee River in Idaho. The easement is located on property know as the 45 Ranch.

$1,148,000 for the purchase of scenic and conservation easements on 622 acres in the Lower Salmon River Corridor in Idaho.

$250,000 be made available by BLM for the purchase of Blackwell Island in cooperation with the City of Coeur d'Alene and Kootenia County in Idaho. This will allow for the purchase of land for a public boat launch and parking facility.

$275,000 for the purchase of scenic easement on a willing seller basis on 93 acres on the Middlefork of the Clearwater River in Idaho.

$2,000,000 for the purchase of scenic/conservation/access easements on a willing seller basis in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in Idaho.

An increase of $134,000 for the Northern Idaho Agency to allow the Bureau of Indian Affairs to begin paying lease costs for BIA tenancy in a tribally built office facility in Lapwai, Idaho

In closing I wish to urge support for the orderly development of the federal outer continental shelf (OCS) by rejecting any attempts to include leasing moratoria provisions in the fiscal year 1991 Interior Department Appropriations bill. With the United States now importing about half of its oil in the face of a record decline in domestic production, such development is critically important to the energy and economic security of the entire nation.

Oil is American's single largest energy source, accounting for over 40 percent of the nation's total energy demand. Oil from American's OCS can play a major role in reducing the increasingly heavy U.S. reliance on oil imports. Please note that last year, domestic crude oil production fell by over one-half million barrels per day. Domestic production will drop more drastically if federal OCS acres continue to be placed off limits to leasing by government moratoria; currently there are 84 million acres under such restrictions. In order to maintain America's energy security, I urge you to say "NO" to proposals that call for leasing moratoria in the Interior Department Appropriations Bill.

Mr. Chairman, thank you and the Committee for considering my requests.

TESTIMONY BY CONGRESSMAN JAMES M. INHOFE

Mr. Chairman, This subcommittee can take a giant step toward safeguarding America's Energy Security in the year 2000 and beyond, by rejecting provisions in the Fiscal Year 1991 Department of the Interior Appropriations bill that would renew or expand the present moratoria on oil and natural gas leasing on the federal outer continental shelf (OCS).

With the U.S. dependence on foreign oil averaging close to 50% during the first quarter, this is not the time to place much of America's rich offshore resources off limits to petroleum exploration and development. In January alone, we imported 54% of our oil needs -- an all time monthly high.

Yet America has a vast supply of safe, secure petroleum resources offof its shores that could be a major bulwark against this rising tide of imports. The Interior Department estimates that the OCS contains 32 billion barrels of oil. Put another way, there could be enough oil off this nation's coastlines to fuel every registered automobile in the United States for six and a half years. Yet 84 million federal OCS acres -- including nearly all of the best prospects for major new discoveries -- have been placed off limits to leasing by government moratoria.

Make no mistake about it, we need this oil. The U.S. oil production fell by a recored amount last year -- over one-half billion barrels per day -- while our dependence on OPEC oil continues to rise at an alarming rate. As former Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger put it, increased U.S. oil dependence "has become the main engine for the restoration of OPEC power."

Last year, foreign oil accounted for 46% of our oil needs -- a higher level of dependence than on the eve of the 1973 Arab oil embargo. If this trend continues, imports could rise to a record 60% by the mid 90's as this nation, for the first time in its history, imports more crude oil than it produces.

Let's think about the consequences. Consider that in 1989, relatively cheap imported oil cost America nearly $50 billion. That represented more than 41% of our massive trade deficit. In comparison, at the itme of the Arab oil embargo in 1973, foreign oil met 36% of our needs and cost us $7.5 billion.

What will happen to our economy when we need to buy far more foreign oil at a price that will invariably rise as our dependence grows? How comfortable can we be when two-thirds of the western world's proven oil reserves are in the nations of the strife-torn Persian Gulf -- the region that spawned the supply disruptions, gasoline lines and skyrocketing prices of the 1970's?

On the other hand, developing America's offshore resources can strengthen both our national Energy Security and economy. Let's look at the record. To date, more than 8 billion barrels of crude oil and 83 trillion cubic feet of natural gas have been produced from offshore federal waters in the 4% of the OCS that has been leased so far. The 32 billion or so barrels remaining to be produced could put quite a dent in our import dependency.

They could also help reduce the budget deficit. Federal OCS lease sales since 1954 have provided over $90 billion in revenues. Every state in the Union benefited as well. Since 1964, over $11 billion of OCS revenues have been collected for the land and water conservation fund, a major source of funds for federal and state parks and recreational facilities.

OCS development has also created American jobs and not only at the drilling sites. For every 10 jobs created offshore, 37 are created onshore in all sections of the country: construction, maintenance, transportation, metal fabrication and communications. These are jobs in St. Louis, Detroit, and Seattle -- not in Saudi Arabia or Kuwait.

All of us deeply regret the recent tanker oil spills and agree that more needs to be done to prevent such accidents. But to cite these accidents as a reason to ban OCS operations is comparable to banning airliners after a train wreck. They are two different issues.

Almost all imported oil is carried to U.S. ports by tanker -- while 95% of OCS oil is transported to shore via pipeline. Banning offshore development means more reliance on foreign oil, resulting in heavier U.S. tanker traffic and an increased risk of tanker accidents.

On the other hand, there has not been a major spill from oil operations on the federal OCS in two decades. In fact, in 1987 -- the most recent year for which Coast Guard data is available, only 659 barrels were spilled out of the 325 million barrels of oil produced from federal offshore areas. That's about two thousandsths of one percent. Consider this for a moment, ten thousand times more oil entered federal waters off our west coast through natural seepage from cracks in the ocean floor since 1980 than from accidental spills during oil and natural gas drilling.

The point is that all Americans need safe, secure domestic oil and natural gas. What they don't need are offshore moratoria locking away some of this country's most promising energy sources. I ask this subcommittee to help safeguard America's energy future by rejecting any and all OCS leasing moratoria provisions in the pending Interior Department appropriations legislation.

May 16, 1990

Statement of
Representative Ralph M. Hall

Before the
Subcommittee on Interior
Committee on Appropriations

Mr. Chairman:

The 1980s turned out to be the decade of the budget deficit. The 1990s may very well become the decade of the energy deficit -- unless we in the Congress take action to remove obstacles to increase domestic oil and natural gas production.

We've all heard the proposals for continued bans on offshore drilling on the federal outer continental shelf off Alaska, California, Florida and elsewhere. But now we are hearing some groups calling for additional restrictions on offshore operations in the Gulf of Mexico. This is a disturbing development, to say the least.

Let's look at the facts:

* The Gulf currently is this country's most productive offshore petroleum area. Since 1954, wells in the Gulf of Mexico have produced more than 7 billion barrels of crude oil -- more than 87 percent of this country's total OCS production.

* Today, about 15 percent of the oil and 29 percent of the natural gas this country produces comes from offshore

wells -- predominantly located in the Gulf of Mexico.

* While we urgently need major new offshore discoveries, the Gulf of Mexico will remain one of the nation's most productive offshore areas for years to come. The U.S. Department of the Interior estimates that another 32 billion barrels of crude oil could lie beneath federal waters surrounding the United States -- and much of this oil can be found beneath the waters of the Gulf.

Mr. Chairman, over the years offshore drilling opponents have successfully locked up most of our nation's outer continental shelf. Virtually all the best offshore oil and gas prospects are now off-limits. Does it make sense now to put additional restrictions on the one area we currently rely on the most for offshore production?

Of course not. The United States needs the oil that comes from the Gulf of Mexico. U.S. oil imports recently reached a ten year high. In fact, we import about one-half of the oil we consume. Meanwhile, U.S. oil production is at an all-time low.

Do we want OPEC to continue to fuel our economic engine?

Americans now use more than 17 million barrels of oil per day. We produce only 7.4 million barrels of oil per day. That's a deficit that should be of concern to all Americans -- and all of us in Congress.

Offshore drilling opponents tend to ignore the industry's environmental record. The U.S. petroleum industry has operated on the outer continental shelf for more than 35 years, but spills are rare from offshore platforms. In fact, since 1975, when current federal offshore regulations went into effect, less than one-thousandth of one percent of the oil produced in federal OCS areas has been spilled.

Offshore drilling opponents talk about tanker accidents. But what does that have to do with offshore drilling? Fully 95 percent of the oil from offshore platforms is moved ashore by pipeline, not tankers. Keep in mind that the less oil we produce offshore, the more we will have to import from overseas -- increasing tanker traffic and the risks of accidents.

The bottom line is that this nation runs on oil. Do we really want to prevent our nation from drawing on the potentially vast petroleum resources off our coasts? Do we really want to rely on more and more foreign oil to satisfy our energy needs?

The Gulf of Mexico has been a valuable U.S. petroleum resource for more than 35 years. The United States needs to face the facts: making it more difficult to draw upon the Gulf's offshore resources can only increase our domestic energy deficit. We need to remove these harmful and unnecessary offshore leasing moratoria -- and not extend them to areas which we depend upon for our national energy needs.

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN BERYL ANTHONY, JR (D-AR)
BEFORE THE
INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
May 16, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for giving me the opportunity to appear today on behalf of my constituents and the State of Arkansas. For the record, I have been a long-time supporter of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Park Services' Historic Preservation Fund, important resources to states for historic preservation efforts. I am a cosponsor of the Community Revitalization Tax Act, and I believe in using the tax code to provide financial incentives to property owners for restoring historic and architecturally significant buildings which cannot now be replaced. Furthermore, I cosponsored the American Heritage Trust Act to create a self-sustaining source of funding for such projects. In sum, I believe in the power of economic revitalization of cities and towns through preservation projects, and I believe in the value of preserving our national heritage.

Mr. Chairman, testimony to the importance of historic preservation can be found in a city in my own district, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and I appear before you today, as a staunch advocate of historic preservation efforts.

Renovation of Bathhouse Row in Hot Springs National Park has been a critical element to the revitalization of downtown Hot Springs, Arkansas, which was suffering from economic stagnation. Since the recent grand opening of the Fordyce Bath House Visitors center, tourism and economic activity have been flourishing. This Summer alone, 350,000 tourists are expected to visit the Fordyce and patronize local shops. Federal funding was a critical impetus to the local community pooling its resources and efforts towards the successful completion of this monumental restoration project. The Bathhouse Row Renovation Project has been vital to the tourist industry in Hot Springs, and I, therefore, respectfully request that this Committee continues to provide the necessary funding for operations and unfinished construction work. ($1.13 million for operations and $2.03 million for construction)

Tourism remains an important source of economic activity for Arkansas, and historic preservation projects enhance the tourist industry. However, because of Arkansas' small tax base and lower than national average earnings, our state relies heavily on federal funding for these restoration projects. The

Historic Preservation Fund is an important financial resource for states in saving and renovating historic sites, yet the funding level, while increasing annually, is significantly below the pre-1980 level. Before the severe cuts of the Reagan Administration, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program received $400,000 annually for restoration and stabilization projects. Despite the fact that these "bricks and mortar" funds are no longer provided by the federal government, Arkansas continues to receive 10 to 12 calls a week from individuals requesting money for historic restoration projects. This money is just not available, and as a result, more and more of our historic and cultural resources are being lost each year.

Mr. Chairman, I urge your continued support for federal assistance to states through the Historic Preservation Fund and $61 million for FY91 for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, so that our valuable heritage may be preserved.

As a former chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation aptly stated, "For if we fail, we lose more than old buildings, we lose our roots, our common heritage, the things that hold us together as a people -- in an uncertain, fast-moving era when we most need a sense of our heritage and our roots."

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

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STATEMENT OF SENATOR LARRY PRESSLER
BEFORE THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
MAY 16, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN. I want to thank Mr. Yates for the opportunity to testify on behalf of my constituents Mid-Dakota Hospital in Chamberlain, South Dakota. As you may recall, ensuring the availability of health care services for American Indians through Mid-Dakota Hospital is a matter of extreme importance to me. Since 1983, I have provided testimony to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs seeking financial and moral support for a model health care program that links the private sector with the Indian Health Service to meet the health care needs of American Indians.

Mid-Dakota Hospital has always been available as a source of health care for Indian people living in and near the Chamberlain community. In 1983 the leadership of the hospital recognized that a large percentage of the care provided to Indian people was given without payment. Many of the Native American people could not afford routine or emergency health care. This situation strained the financial resources of the hospital.

Fortunately, in 1983, a number of people from the hospital and Chamberlain community through a lot of hard work and innovation turned a desperate situation into a model health care program.

In September 1985, a model health care program was established in the form of a unique agreement involving Mid-Dakota Hospital, the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Tribes and the Indian Health Service. The contract, for a fixed amount, was agreed to and provided reimbursement to Mid-Dakota Hospital for health care given to all Indians, on and off reservation in the area. The program ensured care to all Indian people and reduced paperwork and "red tape" for the hospital and the people. This unique program was very successful and was well received by the Native American people. Patient satisfaction with the care provided by the hospital was rated as high by former patients.

In 1988 a decision was made, without the consent of the hospital, to deviate from a fixed amount contract. That decision has affected access to health care services for Native American people. Rather than taking care of all Indian people, the hospital is now required to verify each patients eligibility to receive care through Mid-Dakota Hospital.

Only when eligibility has been verified will the hospital receive reimbursement. This places the hospital in a tenuous position. Hospital staff are forced to make a choice between providing care for all Indian people or to only those who are eligible. Eligibility determinations are made only between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Long-term care benefits have been eliminated and access to prescription drugs after the pharmacy closes on the reservation or on weekends is no longer available. Mr. Chairman, I repeat that access to care is threatened.

Limiting access to care comes at a time when the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Louis Sullivan, has called for a major initiative in expanding access to health care for minorities. Mr. Chairman, the Mid-Dakota Hospital is ready and capable of providing care for all 6,730 Native Americans living in the area and not only those determined as eligible. Further, care of the highest quality would be available at less than $30.00 per person per month.

I would not want to be a member of the hospital staff or administration that has to decide if a person should or should not receive care.

Currently, the hospital continues to serve all Native Americans because the staff is dedicated and committed to ensuring the health and safety of people who present themselves for care. However, the time has once again arrived when financial resources are strained. In that situation, the hospital staff must examine and decide whether to serve all Native Americans or only those determined eligible between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Mr. Chairman, the health and safety of Native American people are at stake. I respectfully request that the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior and Insular Affairs establish a fixed amount for the reinstatement of a contract between Mid-Dakota Hospital and the Indian Health Service to provide health care service to all Native Americans who present themselves for care at the hospital.

I want to thank Chairman Yates and the members of this subcommittee for the opportunity to testify. I and my staff are ready to assist you in any way that we can with this matter. I ask that my statement be included in the record.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

BEFORE THE

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

ON THE INTERIOR

MAY 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, thank you for allowing me to provide testimony in support of appropriations for two activities which are vital to the preservation and promotion of African-American heritage. These are the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center in Wilberforce, Ohio, and the Duke Ellington Collection at the Museum of American History here in Washington, D.C.

The need for a National Museum of African American history and culture was recognized by Congress in 1976, when it passed Public Law 94-518. This law directed the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a feasibility study for a National Museum of Afro-American History and Culture at or near Wilberforce, Ohio. A two-year study conducted by the Department of the Interior found Wilberforce to be a suitable site for such a museum. Encouraged by the study, the State of Ohio contributed $3.5 million as seed money to develop the National Center.

The federal commitment to the Center at Wilberforce was reestablished by the passage of Public Law 96-430, which determined that there should be a National Center for the study of Afro-American History and Culture. This legislation established a National Commission responsible for the development of a definitive plan for the construction and operation of the Center. The Commission was funded for the first year by the Ohio Historical Society until Congress passed a one-year appropriation for the Commission in 1985.

Through support from the State of Ohio and private philanthropy, the Center was able to complete Phase I of its master plan for development. An 88 acre site was purchased and the first phase of construction was completed. Staff has been hired, and a collection has been assembled. The Museum opened its doors to the public in April, 1988 and has exceeded all expectations. In less than two years, the Museum has completed its first phase and developed one of the largest collections of Afro-American materials. Over 65,000 visitors have enjoyed the Museum and its exhibits.

With completion of this first phase, the Museum now seeks support from Congress for Phase II, which will cost an estimated $24.5 million. This phase will provide for the development of 85,000 more square feet to become an orientation theatre, children's mini-museum, staff offices, exhibit space, storage space, and other support facilities. The museum staff will then be able to move forward, in cooperation with Central State and Wilberforce Universities, with its training program for minorities in museum studies and archive administration.

Originally, the Museum was planned to be a State-Federal partnership. In total, the State of Ohio has now contributed $14 million toward the development of Phase I. The Ohio General Assembly has passed legislation to provide for the Center to be owned and governed by whatever National Board is developed with the assistance of Congress. This action was taken by the State with the understanding, based on Public Law 96-430, that Congress would begin to provide financial support for the National Center.

While there are efforts to establish Afro-American Museums in several states, as well as the District of Columbia, a unique goal of the Museum and Cultural Center at Wilberforce is to train minorities as museum professionals to meet an ever growing demand for trained personnel by the 5,500 museums in the United States. It is important to have trained professionals to collect and preserve Black history. Every day, hundreds of artifacts related to African American history are lost because of the paucity of trained professionals who can preserve these materials.

I ask that you consider favorably the Museum's request for $24.5 million for this important project in Fiscal Year 1991. With this level of support, we can fulfill the commitment made by the 96th Congress. The value of this center is immeasurable in preserving our nation's Black heritage and contributing trained professionals where they are very much needed.

I am also asking that the Committee consider the Smithsonian's request to expand work on the Duke Ellington Collection. Several years ago, I appealed to the Committee to provide funds for the Smithsonian Institution to acquire, catalog, and make available the enormous musical archive of Duke Ellington. In 1988, Congress provided $500,000 to aid in the appropriation and storage of the collection. This treasure, comprising 200,000 pages of rare music and other documents, now belongs to the American people. I am very proud, Mr. Chairman, that we worked together to accomplish this. I now ask that the Committee support the Smithsonian's request for $350,000 to expand the work begun on this collection.

This expanded effort to preserve and present the History of Jazz involves two parts. The first part entails publishing the great works of Duke Ellington, Count Basie, and other Jazz composers and orchestrators. Right now, it is impossible to purchase the music of these musicians, for study by our educators, musicians, and students. The Smithsonian is working to rectify this situation through a project that the Wall Street Journal called "a monumental publishing project" -- the Jazz Masterworks Editions. This series of printed editions will make the music available for the first time, for study by our educators and musicians, and for performance by high school, college, and professional jazz groups. The Smithsonian has raised $100,000 to date from private sources, and would like to get $100,000 in the next year to help support the transcription, editing, and typesetting of this music.

The second part of this work involves presenting concerts of this music on the national mall. The Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra would give free concerts drawing on the unpublished musical scores in the Ellington and History of Jazz Collections, something no other institution could do. The Museum has raised $250,000 in private monies and I propose we appropriate $250,000 in FY 1991 as a federal match. This sum of $500,000 will provide for a weekend of free concerts every month throughout the year, including preparation, copying of music, rehearsal, performance costs, concert programs, and taping for later radio broadcast.

I believe that jazz, as one of the greatest art forms to emerge from America, should receive our support. The request for the Ellington Center is a modest one and I hope that the Committee will recommend funding for it.

I have asked the Committee to provide funding for these projects because I believe now, more than ever, we must recognize the contributions that African Americans have made to this country.

Only scattered efforts have been made to record and preserve our history and culture. Both, the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center, and the Smithsonian's Duke Ellington Collection have the potential for establishing a solid foundation of Black heritage from which other programs may grow, and from which we all may learn. Thank you for considering these requests.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JIM SLATTERY (2ND-KS) BEFORE THE HOUSE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman and my distinguished colleagues:

I appreciate the opportunity to submit testimony to this subcommittee regarding funding for Haskell Indian Junior College, which is one of the only two national colleges for Native Americans in the country and which is located in Lawrence, Kansas, in my Congressional district.

I am grateful for your past support of Haskell and hope you will continue to support Haskell again this year.

There are a number of urgent funding priorities I would like to briefly outline for the subcommittee today regarding Haskell. I urge you to seriously consider each of these priorities as you make your decisions regarding fiscal year (FY) 1991 budget appropriations for Indian education and construction programs.

First, I request that the committee restore the Bush Administration's proposed cut in Haskell's FY 1991 budget. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has asked for a $394,000 reduction in Haskell's budget for next year. Haskell's funding level in FY 1990 after the 1.36% across the board decrease due to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction mandate was $7.737 million. A later allotment by the BIA of $187,000 for the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS) account at Haskell increased Haskell's total FY 1990 baseline funding level to $7.924 million.

Notwithstanding the fact that Haskell's instructional budget is still operating at the same funding level as it was in 1978 without adjusting for inflation, I strongly recommend that the $394,000 be restored in order to permit the necessary ongoing program development at the college. One can easily comprehend the difficulty in maintaining quality educational programs when school budgets have remained flat or have decreased for 12 years.

Second, I request that at least $500,000 be provided to address safety concerns at Haskell, some of which were raised in February, 1990, in a follow up report by the Office of the Inspector General (IG) for the Department of Interior (Attachment A). The objective of the follow up review was to determine if the BIA had satisfactorily implemented the recommended corrective actions made in a June, 1987, IG audit report on Haskell. As you know, the prior review, among other things, revealed dormitory safety and health hazards and conditions not conducive to studying.

There has been much confusion as to what safety items remain uncorrected due to the failure of the BIA to respond in a timely manner to the IG's report. And while the BIA has subsequently responded to the IG's report (Attachment B), highlighting the significant progress which has been made, there are still some safety items which remain unaddressed and in dispute by the BIA.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make one thing clear: It is imperative that any items referenced as saftey problems or health hazards in the IG report that have not yet been corrected, be funded and corrected immediately. Any saftey items existing on campus which are not in the dormitories but which otherwise constitute health hazards to students, faculty and staff should also be considered urgent priorities and be funded and corrected as soon as possible.

We cannot accept anything less than a safe environment for students at Haskell--safe for living and safe for learning. Therefore, I ask your support in ensuring that there are adequate funds to repair and correct safety hazards located in all of the facilities on the Haskell campus. We must demand a quality and hazard-free environment for Haskell students. We are all ultimately accountable for known unsafe conditions at Haskell which remain unfunded. And we will all be responsible should anything happen to a student because of our failure to address them. I will continue to work with Haskell and the BIA to establish a comprehensive and long-term plan for facilities in need of general upgrade and renovation but your support, now, to correct safety-related items in these facilities is critical.

Specificaly, this funding would go toward addressing outstanding safety items located in the student dormitories on campus which were cited in the IG's report and fund corrective action at other campus facilites which also present safety concerns to the Haskell population according to Haskell administrators (Attachment C).

Third, another equally urgent and related priority at Haskell is housing. Haskell is in need of $3 million to finance the construction of much-needed residential hall space.

For many Native Americans nationwide, the only barrier to pursuing postsecondary education at Haskell is a shortage of on-campus housing, which is provided at no cost to the students. Currently, there exists instructional space for a student body of 1,100 students, but only enough housing for 715 students. Due to high rental costs in Lawrence, barely 15 percent of Haskell students are able to afford off-campus housing. Funding for new residential hall construction would dramatically help correct this situation.

This problem was documented by the North Central Accrediting Association of colleges and Schools in an April 1989 report, which stated, "Since lack of dorm space appears to be curtailing growth, serious consideration should be given to exploring acquisition, construction or remodeling to provide additional residential facilities." The IG's follow-up report, mentioned above, also states the need for Haskell to reduce on-campus enrollment (the number of students housed in dormitories) to comply with established space standards. Both of these reports leave little doubt that Haskell is struggling with a serious over crowding problem.

Historically, Haskell has always been compelled to limit enrollment in accordance with available on-campus housing. In 1978, there were over 1,000 students enrolled at the college. That number had dwindled for the 1989 fall term to an enrollment of 827. This decrease resulted not from a lack of eligible students, but rather, a lack of available housing.

If young Native Americans are not to be turned away from the educational opportunities Haskell has to offer, 300 new residence hall spaces are required. This additional space, with an estimated cost of $3 million, would permit the college to further pursue its long-range goals--increased enrollment, program enhancement in natural resources management, and the offering of four-year, baccalaureate degrees.

Ever since the Native American self-determination policy was enunciated by former President Nixon in 1970, federal policy has increasingly shifted toward the principle of self-reliance--helping Native Americans help themselves. If self-determination and independence from government are to remain the benchmark of federal efforts toward Native Americans, then we must do all we can to see that this population has access to quality education. Haskell Indian Junior College provides the tools for such an endeavor. But the bottom line for Haskell is this: if they cannot house students, they cannot teach them. I would greatly appreciate your inclusion of $3 million within the Interior appropriations bill to fund the much-needed construction of residential hall spaces at Haskell.

Fourth, I request your continued support for Haskell's summer school program. Last year you supported funding for a summer school program which will permit Haskell, for the first time since 1981, to offer this necessary and worthwhile option to its students. Unfortunately, the BIA has not requested funding for a summer school program this year. This is despite the fact that Haskell expects that over 200 students would take advantage of this summer's educational opportunity.

The summer school will benefit Haskell students by giving them the opportunity to expedite the completion of their degree requirments and permit them to continue their education uninterrupted by a summer break, thereby decreasing attrition rates. In addition, some Haskell students require remediation in math and English, which could be studied during the summer, thus increasing chances for success during the regular academic year and, potentially, permitting an earlier graduation. Estimated costs for an eight week summer school program are $300,000, which would pay for salaries, food and utilities.

It is important to be consistent when offering a program such as this one. I am grateful for your past support and strongly urge you to continue to fund this necessary program. I request that you appropriate $300,000 for this purpose in Haskell's FY '91 budget.

Fifth, I am enthusiastic regarding the progress of Haskell's natural resources management program and request $231,000 in addition to the BIA's budget request for next year.

Enrollment in the natural resources program has increased to 40 students as the demand for Native American natural resources professionals in this country continues to grow. According to a 1989 report by the Society of American Foresters, Native Americans comprise one-half of one percent of students enrolled in professional level forestry and natural resources programs. Specifically, of 14,136 students, 71 are Native Americans. Within the U.S. Forest Service, Native Americans represent less than 2 percent of the professional natural resources workforce.

A natural resources program such as Haskell's, which is the only intertribal program serving more than 100 tribes, can significantly address the need for educated and trained individuals in the field of natural resources. Haskell understands the high-risk nature of Native American college students and has designed a program which recruits, retains, and mentors Native Americans majoring in natural resources. Funding for this program is imperative if true diversity in the government workforce as a whole is to develop and if Native Americans are to be truly responsible for their own lands.

The BIA has requested $150,000 for the natural resources program in FY 1990. While their recognition of this fine program is greatly appreciated, Haskell needs an additional $231,000 to keep pace with the projected growth in student enrollment of the program. Anything you can do to fund this amount would be greatly appreciated.

Finally, due to budgetary constraints in prior years, Haskell is behind in its instructional program equipment relacement schedule. Consequently, much of their instructional equipment is in need of updating and modernization. For the improvement of instruction, it is necessary that $239,000 be provided for equipment acquistion. Your support for this equipment is requested.

In summary, if the college is to continue to effectively accomplish its mission, sufficient funding must be a priority. Haskell has evolved and grown from an elementary school to high school and normal school, to a vocational-technical school, and finally, to a comprehensive junior college. Today, Haskell's mission as an intertribal college is more crucial as tribes and Native Americans are striving for self-determination and self-sufficiency. Your support for the funding requests I have outlined will enable Haskell to continue its mission and to grow in order to meet the needs of the 21st century.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify and for your continued support of Haskell and Indian education.

ABANDONED MINE LAND PROGRAM

ILLINOIS ABANDONED MINED LANDS RECLAMATION COUNCIL

GLENN POSHARD OF ILLINOIS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

MAY 10, 1990

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, for the opportunity to present testimony on behalf of the Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation Council of Illinois. The Council has done wonders for the abandoned mine sites in my congressional district. I appreciate the Committee's efforts to address the serious question of funding cuts for the Abandoned Mine Land program.

We in Illinois are concerned about the proposed 1991 funding levels for abandoned mine reclamation grants. As you are aware, this program has suffered funding cuts every year since 1987. Meanwhile, the fund has accrued a balance in excess of $340 million. Illinois alone has over $17 million in guaranteed or "state share" monies which cannot be accessed if appropriations are not increased. Since these funds are not interest bearing, limiting appropriations necessitates the postponement of needed projects while allowing inflation to continuously erode the fund's value.

We all agree that efforts to reduce the federal deficit are needed. Money for the AML program, however, comes from a special purpose fund which, under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, is to be used solely for abandoned mine reclamation. The nation's coal industry, through a special production fee, provides 100 percent of the funding for this program. Each state with an approved program is guaranteed to receive 50 percent of the monies collected within their state. Portions of the remaining 50 percent are distributed at the Secretary of Interior's discretion.

Since 1986, Congress has linked reduced appropriation levels to the inability of many states to spend their funds at a satisfactory rate. It is true that some states have had consistently poor obligation rates. However, this has never been the case in Illinois. Illinois ranks at or near the top in obligation rates among the states.

If the concern over obligation rates remains, then perhaps an incentive could be provided to encourage states to improve their obligation rates. For example, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement could be encouraged to consider a performance factor within the allocation formula. Another alternative would be to supplement the overall appropriation with, for example, $20 million in state share funds to be allocated among states which maintain an acceptable obligation rate. States like Illinois which have aggressive reclamation schedules should not continue to be hindered by inadequate appropriation levels.

The states must be allowed to operate their programs at effective, consistent levels in order to maintain the administrative and technical expertise that each has developed over the years. With thousands of acres in our state and thousands more across the nation in need of reclamation, it is disappointing to see money which has been collected for this purpose merely sitting in a fund.

If appropriation levels do not increase, projects that are approved and designed will not be constructed and we will get less reclamation work for our dollars as inflation continues to erode our spending power. For the past three years, we have been forced to delay millions of dollars in needed projects because our grants have fallen far below anticipated and just levels.

The coal industry has done its part, the State of Illinois has done its part. It is now up to us to see that the State is allowed to continued this important work.

Thank you for your time and your consideration.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA
CHAIRMAN, OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE
ON THE
FY 1991 BUDGET FOR THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
MAY 10, 1990

I want to thank Chairman Yates and the members of the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies for the opportunity to present this statement regarding the FY 1991 budget for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As a member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and Chairman of its Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, I recognize the significant contribution that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service makes in providing research and technical support to the domestic fish farming industry. This ongoing support has helped make aquaculture the fastest growing agricultural industry in the United States.

I seek the Subcommittee's support to provide funding in the FY 1991 budget for an important fisheries research project to be conducted at the Fish and Wildlife Service's field station in Philadelphia. This field station has been maintained at the Monell Chemical Senses Center (the "Monell Center") for the last 22 years.

I want to emphasize that while this project requires a relatively small amount of funding -- $250,000 to $350,000 per year for five years -- I am confident that it will yield significant returns for the nation as a whole. It will increase production in the domestic aquaculture industry and help reduce the greater than $4 billion trade deficit this country runs on sales of edible fish.

I understand that the Fish and Wildlife Service regards the activities conducted at its field station located at the Monell Center in Philadelphia as providing a major part of the agency's research into the chemical senses of fish.

BACKGROUND ON THE MONELL CHEMICAL SENSES CENTER

I have a great deal of respect and admiration for the dedicated individuals that work at the Monell Center finding answers to some of the most complicated problems in nutrition which could lead to an expansion of the world's food supply. Since its establishment in 1968, the Monell Center has become known the world over for its important studies involving the chemical senses (taste and smell) of humans and various species of birds and mammals.

The Monell Center currently employs 50 full time doctoral-level scientists with backgrounds in biochemistry, zoology, biophysics, organic chemistry, nutrition, endocrinology, psychophysics and ethology, and it is the principal source of research and scientists trained in the chemical senses. The Monell Center adjoins the campus of the University of Pennsylvania and it is equipped with state-of-the-art laboratories and research facilities, including an on-site aquatic facility capable of maintaining several thousand pounds of freshwater and marine species.

The Monell Center receives approximately one-half of its support from government sources, including the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Agriculture, Food and Drug Administration, National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Science Foundation (NSF), Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force and the Veterans' Administration. Approximately one-sixth of Monell's support comes from industry and the remainder comes primarily from private foundations. Since grants from N.I.H., N.S.F. and other federal agencies are obtained competitively by peer review, the Monell Center's success in securing support reflects the quality and viability of its work.

THE DOMESTIC AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY

According to the USDA Agricultural Research Service, the average American consumes over 15 pounds of seafood per year. This figure is expected to rise to 20 pounds by 2001. Domestic aquaculture production at our nation's fisheries has increased over 200 percent since 1980 to meet the rising demand. The USDA estimates that the pond-side value of aquaculture production was approximately $700 million for catfish alone in 1988, which represents a 55 percent increase from 1986. The National Fisheries Education and Research Foundation determined that the total U.S. aquaculture production for 1988 had a final sales value of $3.77 billion. Directly and indirectly, this generated $6.43 billion in economic activity and employed over 230,000 people.

While the fish produced on America's fish farms represent a growing contribution to the nation's total seafood exports, the U.S. trade deficit for edible fish products stands at over $4 billion. This is unacceptable. With the support of a strong domestic aquaculture industry, this nation has the capacity to run a trade surplus for edible fish in the upcoming years. The research project outlined below should be considered a small but necessary investment in the future of the domestic aquaculture industry.

THE FISHERIES RESEARCH PROJECT

The research project proposed for the Fish and Wildlife Service field station in Philadelphia will directly address two of the most significant problems facing the domestic aquaculture industry -- nutrition and predation. The project will focus primarily on the eating habits of striped bass, Atlantic salmon, and American shad, which are all economically important sport and commercial fishes. The fisheries for each of these species have values ranging from $100 million to $300 million and are currently being supported or augmented by fish reared in federal and state hatcheries.

One of the biggest problems at hatcheries for all three of these species is inducing the first-feeding larvae to consume processed feeds. Overcoming this problem would lead to an increased fish production by reducing the high mortality rates of these larvae, which is sometimes as high as 99 percent, and by reducing feed costs. Currently, part of the cost of raising these three species includes the labor intensive use of expensive live food items and the feeding of relatively expensive moist and semi-moist rations which have very short shelf-lives.

A major nutritional problem lies in the creation of an acceptable diet. Some diets are accepted by the larval fish while others are not. This would suggest that a primary problem with our current formulated feeds is palatability. The objective of the nutritional portion of this project would be to: (1) attempt to discover what stimulates the senses of taste and smell in the larval fish, leading to acceptance or rejection of a food item by these fishes; and (2) develop diets based on this knowledge which will be acceptable to the first-feeding larvae of these species.

Another significant problem at hatcheries is the loss of fish, particularly juveniles, to bird predation. Netting, while effective, is costly. Estimates of protecting fish farms can be as high as $10,000 to $15,000 for protection of a 15 acre pond. In addition, the engineering problems associated with covering larger ponds are difficult and even more costly to implement. Hazing the predators can be effective, but is labor-intensive and must be conducted continuously. The cost for year round protection can be $10,000 to $12,000 for a small operation. The savings realized from the use of an environmentally safe chemical deterrent would be in the millions of dollars.

The Monell Center has succeeded in identifying chemical compounds in terrestrial agricultural situations to reduce feed loss and crop damage caused by birds. The objective of this portion of the project would be to develop alternative strategies which would identify chemical means of repelling birds from hatcheries and ponds that meet the constraints of effectively reducing predation, are non-lethal to the protected predators, and do not alter feeding behavior, growth, or flavor of the fish. Such a strategy may be a viable alternative to effectively reduce capital and operating costs of fish hatcheries and ponds.

CONCLUSION

It is my understaning that the studies under this proposal will require no major capital expenditures, because the Monell Center already has an ongoing research program in fish nutrition and an established aquatic facility on site. As I noted earlier, the proposed project would require a modest funding level of $250,000 to $350,000 per year for five years. This level of funding would provide support for two full-time researchers and technical support staff.

In light of the longstanding relationship between the Monell Center and the Fish and Wildlife Service, as well as the Center's well deserved reputation in the scientific community, I respectfully request that funds be allocated in the Fish and Wildlife Service's FY 1991 budget for the fisheries research project to be conducted at the agency's field station in Philadelphia.

Statement of the Honorable

WILLIAM M. THOMAS

Member of Congress, 20th District of California

Subcommittee on Interior

House Committee on Appropriations

May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to again discuss funding for the expansion of the Death Valley National Monument Museum and Visitor Center in Furnace Creek, California.

Death Valley, located in the eastern Mojave Desert, is a spectacular geographic feature that has the distinction of being both the lowest spot in North America (282 ft. below sea level) and the hottest spot in the United States. It is particularly noted for its diversity of natural history features, especially in zoology, botany, geology, and mineralogy, and for its history of man's efforts to survive and prosper in one of the world's most hostile environments. In recognition of its unusual attributes and its role in the history and heritage of the western United States, the valley and surrounding areas covering parts of both California and Nevada were set aside in 1933 as the Death Valley National Monument, a unit of the National Parks System.

About 20 years later, the Park Service, the State of California, and the Death Valley '49ers -- a non-profit group formed to promote and educate the public in regard to Death Valley -- saw the need for a facility to enhance the experience of visitors to the area. Working in cooperation, these groups began construction of the present Visitor's Center in 1957. The facility was completed and dedicated in 1960.

Although the completed center included an auditorium, a museum, curatorial space, and administrative offices, budget constraints did not allow for the inclusion of a library or meeting rooms. Neither was there sufficient room to allocate more than 3,500 square feet for the museum and curatorial areas. While the planners recognized these shortcomings at the time, it was thought that they could be corrected at some future date.

Now, almost 30 years later, the Visitors Center is still an attractive facility. However, it is inadequate in both size and equipment to perform its functions satisfactorily. The number of visitors to the area has more than doubled since 1960. Artifacts that would make interesting displays cannot be exhibited for lack of room. Curatorial space is badly crowded and not properly climatized for the best preservation of materials. Laboratory space for specimen care and preparation is inadequate, library facilities are minimal, and there are no study rooms.

Quite simply, additional space is urgently needed to meet the present and future needs of the public, educational and research specialists, and the Park Service's museum staff. This is especially true because the current shortage of space will only be exacerbated in the coming years. It is likely that the Bush Administration will propose upgrading the status of Death Valley from that of National Monument to National Park; such a change is expected to precipitate an attendant rise in visitation. Similarly, the growing concern with desertification worldwide is expected to cause increased interest in Death Valley as a research area, also adding to the pressure on the existing facility.

Recognizing the increasingly critical need for additional space, in the summer of 1987 the Death Valley '49ers entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the National Park Service to solicit funds from the private sector for an expansion of the Visitors Center. However, since that time, and despite the best efforts of the '49ers, the estimated $4.25 million cost of the proposed expansion has proven to be far beyond the means of a small, non-profit organization soliciting private donations. For this reason, coupled with the fact that the Center is, after all, a federal facility, I am again appearing before you to request federal funding for the expansion.

The proposed project would total about 13,500 square feet and include educational, administration, curatorial, library and exhibition areas, as well as additional service areas and public amenities. Total cost is estimated at $4.25 million. Upon completion, the remodeled Visitors Center would be named after Horace M. Albright who was instrumental in founding the National Park Service and in establishing many of the system's elements, including the Death Valley National Monument.

I am pleased to join with the National Park Service, which has identified this project as one of its needs in the Park General Management Plan, in the desire to see the proposed expansion completed as soon as possible. Towards such an end, I respectfully request that $4.25 million be included in the Interior appropriations bill for FY 1991. Thank you.

NORTHEAST-MIDWEST
CONGRESSIONAL COALITION

February 23, 1990

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman
Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
B-308 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As members who represent the Great Lakes region, we ask the Subcommittee to appropriate funds for research efforts to eliminate a creature that has invaded the Great Lakes Basin and threatens to infiltrate the country's entire fresh water supply.

This strange creature, the Dreissena Polymorpha, or the zebra mussel, has invaded U.S. waters through the discharged ballast water from foreign shipping vessels. Lake Erie has shown the highest reported concentrations of zebra mussels, but they have been found in all of the Great Lakes.

Zebra mussels look like small clams (normally less than 1.5 inches in diameter), but instead of resting on the bottom as our native freshwater clams do, they attach in clumps to hard surfaces such as breakwalls, water intakes, rocks, docks, boats and pipes. Their masses impede water flow by reducing pipe diameter and causing turbulent flow over the irregular mass. When clumps of mussels break away and float with the intake water, they clog screens, smaller pipes or machinery.

Zebra mussels may also affect reproduction of native fish populations. Where large populations of zebra mussels are found (it is estimated that an adult female can produce more than 40,000 eggs a year), the algae population is noticeably reduced. Obviously, a reduced supply of food species for newly hatched fish may significantly affect the adult population.

Many questions remain unanswered as to the ultimate impact on the Great Lakes of the zebra mussel population explosion, but the outlook is not favorable. An official with New York Sea Grant has estimated that damage to fisheries, public water systems, utilities and other lake-dependent industries within the Great Lakes Basin could total $5 billion in the next ten years.

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U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has volunteered to continue its research into the biological and ecological impacts of the zebra mussel and other exotic species introduced into the Great Lakes basin, but it needs funding to expand its efforts--approximately $1,600,000 from the federal government in FY 1991.

Comprehensive authorizing legislation prepared by Senator Glenn and companion legislation prepared by Reps. Nowak and Horton will be introduced shortly to address the infiltration of non-indigenous species into the Great Lakes.

We urge your subcommittee to appropriate $1,600,000 under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for research which is desperately needed to examine the ultimate impact of this creature and to eventually eliminate the zebra mussel and other exotic species from the Great Lakes basin.

Sincerely,

DENNIS E. ECKART, M.C.

Frank Horton
FRANK HORTON, M.C.

HENRY J. NOWAK, M.C.

Fred Upton
FRED UPTON, M.C.

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DENNIS E. ECKART
11th DISTRICT, OHIO

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TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE DENNIS E. ECKART BEFORE THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

MAY 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for allowing me to submit testimony about the invasion of the zebra mussel in the Great Lakes. You have already received a letter jointly signed by 36 Members of the Great Lakes region appealing to your subcommittee to appropriate $1.6 million to the Fish and Wildlife Service to investigate the impact of exotic species, particularly the zebra mussel, upon the Great Lakes. I would like to submit that letter to be included in the permanent record.

As we have detailed in our letter to you, this strange creature, the Dreissena Polymorpha, or the zebra mussel, has invaded U.S. waters through the discharged ballast water from foreign shipping vessels.

They look like small clams (normally less than 1.5 inches in diameter), but instead of resting on the bottom as our native freshwater clams do, they attach in clumps to hard surfaces such as breakwalls, water intakes, rocks, docks, boats and pipes.

Zebra mussels may also affect reproduction of native fish populations. Where large populations of zebra mussels are found (it is estimated that an adult female can produce more than 40,000 eggs a year), the algae population is noticeably reduced. Obviously, a reduced supply of food species for newly hatched fish may significantly affect the adult population.

Many questions remain unanswered as to the ultimate impact on the Great Lakes of the zebra mussel population explosion, but the outlook is not favorable. An official with New York Sea Grant has estimated that damage to fisheries, public water systems, utilities and other lake-dependent industries within the Great Lakes basin could total $5 billion in the next ten years. It's another one of those unwanted foreign imports that is costing us jobs.

Not only are they a menace while alive, but when they die, their shells are washed ashore by the millions, creating a dangerous situation to many individuals wishing to use the beaches. Their sharp edges make it nearly impossible to walk along the shore.

As you well know, the tourism and boating industries have become the main staple for many communities surrounding the Great Lakes. If the zebra mussels continue to multiply unattended, these industries will be in jeopardy. In addition, these mussels have proven to multiply quickly and migrate great distances. At this rate, the zebra mussels may threaten to infiltrate our nation's fresh water supply if not checked.

They have been located in Lake Michigan, not far from the Chicago River. Once in the river, they will have a straight shot into the Mississippi River. Right now this problem is a regional one, but in a few years, it will become a national one.

Like the common barnacle which attaches itself to the hull of boats, zebra mussels also collect on the bottom of boats. These hearty creatures can exist for long periods of time out of water, which means that boats transferred from one inland lake to another can transmit the zebra mussel to previously uninfested bodies of water.

I urge your subcommittee to appropriate $1.6 million to fund zebra mussel research to discover methods of 1) dealing with these mollusks, 2) slowing down their reproduction cycle and 3) locating possible commercial and beneficial uses for them.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this matter.

STATEMENT OF REP. HOWARD L. BERMAN

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

May 10, 1990

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to testify before the Members of the Subcommittee today in support of funding for the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA). I am very grateful for all the work that the Chairman and this Subcommittee have done to see that this important national resource is developed for the benefit of the 11 million residents local to the park, and the more than 8 million people who visit the Los Angeles area every year from around the nation and the world.

Last year, the Subcommittee made available $12 million for the Santa Monicas for FY 90. With those much-appreciated funds, the National Park Service has been able to make a great deal of progress in expanding the land base of the park.

But, Mr. Chairman, our effort to acquire land before it is developed continues to be an urgent race against time and increasing property values. More than half of the land that the Park Service needs to acquire is still in private hands, and every year the cost of procuring those parcels escalates dramatically.

Mr. Chairman, the population and development pressures that make land acquisition so urgent are largely a result of the immediate proximity of the park to metropolitan Los Angeles. This proximity also adds, however, to the potential of the park as one of the greatest and most heavily used jewels of our national park system. Already, over half a million people a year make visits to the park's rugged wilderness area. Millions more flock to the adjacent beaches. Visitors and residents of Los Angeles alike are greatly enriched by the close presence of the park and its unique ecosystem, which includes many endangered and threatened species.

Therefore, for FY 91, we are seeking a $33 million appropriation for the Santa Monicas. These monies would make a number of critical purchases possible. One of the highest priorities is to complete the acquisition of properties along the Backbone Trail and in Zuma and Trancas Canyons, at an estimated cost of $16 million. The Backbone Trail is the principal hiking and horseback riding trail in the park, and will stretch a continuous 55 miles when complete. Last year's appropriation made possible significant progress in securing this corridor.

Another important priority is the acquisition of one of the two privately owned properties in Corral Canyon (estimated cost: $7 million), one of the last remaining undeveloped coastal canyons in the Santa Monicas. The park would also benefit greatly from the expenditure of an additional $10 million on one or more of the following areas: land adjacent to Circle X Ranch; land adjacent to Rancho Sierra Vista; lands in Topanga Canyon; Tuna Canyon, or Temescal Canyon; or the Rancho Sierra Vista-Leo Carillo connection.

Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, land acquisition is not our only need this year. We also have a problem taking care of the land that has already been acquired. While the amount of land that the Park Service is responsible for has grown by over 80 percent in the last five years, the Administration's proposed operations and maintenance (ONPS) budget for this year is essentially the same as it was in 1985, and much lower once inflation is factored in. As a result, the stretched park service staff is simply unable to adequately perform basic duties such as protecting boundaries, ensuring the safety of visitors, providing interpretive services, and monitoring the resources of the park.

For these reasons, I am requesting that you increase the operations and maintenance (ONPS) budget for the Santa Monicas by at least $500,000 more than the Administration has proposed. The safety, integrity and accessibility of the park will be greatly aided as a result.

This year, the Bush Administration has requested $11.5 million for land acquisition in the Santa Monica Mountains NRA for FY 91. Last year, the Administration designated the Santa Monicas as an area that deserves increased funding for land acquisition. After eight years of zero-funding recommendations from the Reagan Administration, this change in attitude is certainly welcome. But $11 million simply isn't enough to bring even the most critical, vulnerable properties that are available for purchase this year into the park.

Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate the strong support this panel has given to the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area in the past. Your efforts have brought close the possibility of fully realizing the incredible promise of this park, and your support for a $33 million appropriation this year will take us another significant step toward that goal.

Once again, thank you for your time and consideration.

CONGRESSMAN RON PACKARD

Testimony before

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on the Interior

May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee to address two issues of vital importance to the state of California, and particularly, the 43rd congressional district.

Today I join many of my colleagues in a steadfast commitment to oppose any appropriation for the proposed Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Lease Sale 95 off the shore of southern California. There are many reasons to substantiate continuation of a moratorium, at least through the next fiscal year, and I would like to mention a few of the most important reasons for you today.

One serious environmental concern is the increased opportunity of an oil spill if offshore drilling related activity increases. Contrary to past assurances, oil spills can and do occur... and with devastating results. An oil spill only a fraction the size of the Exxon Valdez would be disastrous to southern California. Loss of marine life and damage to the pristine beauty of the coastline may never be fully restored.

The second largest industry in San Diego county, tourism, would also suffer dramatically. Visitors would not choose southern California as a vacation destination if the view from their beach blankets included a vista of offshore oil rigs. As a result, the coastal economy and overall economy of the entire state would suffer tremendous loss.

In addition, conflicting studies bring into question the quantity and quality of known oil reserves near the shore of southern California. Numerous studies have shown that minimal levels of oil reserves indicate drilling may not be viable at current market prices. I believe a commitment to drill in larger oil finds should be a part of our national energy policy. All existing resources should be utilized before drilling begins in new, possibly lesser oil reserves.

Certainly, as the Congress and the nation face sweeping legislation relating to clean air, the non-attainment status of southern California must be considered in any determination on offshore drilling. There is no question that the operation of oil rigs pollutes the air. Offshore drilling will only exacerbate the air quality problem in southern California.

The environmental and economic concerns, when coupled with the small size of known oil deposits off the shore of southern California, lead me to request that the committee and the Administration halt all action on the sale of Lease 95.

I would also like to address the members on a second matter that is not new to the committee. This relates to the ongoing settlement of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Act, enacted by the 100th Congress.

The Act authorized the appropriation of $30 million, together with interest accruing from the date of enactment, for the San Luis Rey Tribal Development Fund.

The parties to the settlement have been working diligently, since passage of the Act, to complete the tasks necessary to enable the Indian Water Authority to tap into the Tribal Development Fund. Unfortunately, the involved settlement procedures have taken longer than anticipated. This has resulted in the tribes/water authority incurring great expense.

As the final settlement may take up to 18 months of additional time, the Tribes have estimated that a budget of $1.5 million is needed to continue to implement the terms of the settlement. The ability to tap into Bureau of Indian Affairs, or the Administration for Native Americans funds have been exhausted.

I would like to request that the following language be included in the FY1990 Appropriations Act:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Treasury shall allocate and make available $1,500,000.00 to the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority from the interest that has accrued on the San Luis Rey Tribal Development Fund, established pursuant to section 105 of the Act of November 17, 1988 (PL 100-675). The monies made available to the San Luis Rey River Indian Water Authority pursuant to this section shall be used for all necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in negotiating and implementing the agreements and arrangements required to settle the San Luis Rey River water rights controversy and in enabling the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority to fulfill its responsibilities under the San Luis Rey River Indian Water Rights Settlement Act."

Additional background material and information has been provided to the committee for your review. Your consideration and assistance with these requests is greatly appreciated.

Mr. Chairman. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the committee, today.

KIKA DE LA GARZA
15TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

Congreſs of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

STATEMENT BY
E (Kika) de la Garza
Before the
Subcommittee on the Interior
Committee on Appropriations

9 May 1990

Mr Chairman, for over a decade now I have had the pleasure of appearing before you in person in connection with the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) for which I am seeking continued assistance. Today, however, as much as I would like to be with you, my chairing the full Agriculture Committee mark-up on the farm bill precludes my doing so.

Last year when I appeared before you I said we were placing ourselves in a position of adding our little grain of salt into eternity, to which you replied you would see whether or not you could provide the salt shaker. As always in the past, you were able to help, and acre by acre using every penny of appropriated funds a protected corridor of native habitat along 200 miles of the Rio Grande from Falcon Dam to the Gulf of Mexico has been formed. We have you to thank.

There are, I know, many projects worthy of attention, but as I have stated before I would like to reiterate just how unique are the animals and plants which inhabit the Rio Grande Valley. There the ocelot, the jaguarundi, the chachalaca, the peregrine falcon, and even the bald eagle roam. The Valley is home to 349 species of birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians not found anywhere else in the northern hemisphere. We are the crossroads between north and south in this part of the globe.

That is why I believe there exists an unusual urgency to protect some very rare animals and plants -- a number of which are heading toward certain extinction. The ocelot is a prime example of this. In fact, the U S Department of Interior recognizes this urgency, and has designed the Rio Grande Valley Wildlife Refuge as its number one national priority.

In the past eleven years since Congressional funding for land acquisition began in the Valley, 44,000 acres of land have been able to be protected. The original refuge plan recommended 107,500 acres. By comparison to other refuges around the nation ours is small.

The timing problem is critical because the Rio Grande Valley is growing in population at an average yearly rate of 18 percent. The little land we have is rapidly vanishing in favor of parking lots and buildings. That we have come this far pleases me greatly, but it also saddens me that so many years had to pass before the nation looked to its far southernmost border and saw what was happening. This is the price we have paid for development along the U S and Mexico border.

If I could take you to the Rio Grande Valley, Mr Chairman, you would see exotic plants which have flowers that bloom only in the evening (the night-blooming cereus). To the north, there are mountains which girdle the Rio Grande; to the south, a delta which gives way to the Gulf of Mexico. All of this is part of the great scheme of our refuge -- to preserve a portion of it before time runs out.

Some say our efforts have begun too late, but I do not for a moment feel this is true. What I do feel is that if we gather steam now the opportunity exists to save this unique wildlife heritage before it slips away.

That is why, Mr Chairman, I would like to ask for continued funding of **at least** the Fiscal Year 1990 appropriated amount -- $8 million. That figure will keep us running in place. It is, however, accelerated funding above this figure which is what I would like to see, and which would go far to ensuring that the wildlife and flora do not become a part of history.

We need to make significant strides and the time is crucial to do so. We again need your help which given so generously in the past has meant so much. It would not be possible to continue without your support. The survival and the future of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge rest with you.

Thank you.

# # #

BOB CLEMENT
5TH DISTRICT, TENNESSEE

COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

CONGRESSIONAL TRAVEL AND
TOURISM CAUCUS
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DEMOCRATIC STEERING AND
POLICY COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States
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THE HONORABLE BOB CLEMENT
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
HEARING ON
DEVELOPMENT OF THE OUTER CONTINIENTAL SHELF
MAY 10, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, I URGE THIS SUBCOMMITTEE TO SUPPORT THE ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERAL OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF (OCS) BY REJECTING ANY ATTEMPTS TO INCLUDE LEASING MORATORIA PROVISIONS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1991 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL. WITH THE UNITED STATES NOW IMPORTING ABOUT HALF ITS OIL IN THE FACE OF A RECORD DECLINE IN DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, SUCH DEVELOPMENT IS CRITICALLY IMPORTANT TO THE ENERGY AND ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTIRE NATION.

HOWEVER, SOME OPPONENTS OF OCS DEVELOPMENT CITE RECENT TANKER OIL SPILLS AS A REASON TO BLOCK OR DELAY OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING. WITHOUT UNDERSTATING THEIR SERIOUSNESS, WE SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT THESE ACCIDENTS DID NOT INVOLVE OFFSHORE DRILLING OPERATIONS. THE LONG-TIME RECORD OF SAFE, ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE OCS OPERATIONS SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED. NINETY-FIVE PERCENT OF OFFSHORE OIL PRODUCTION REACHES THE MAINLAND BY PIPELINE, AND THERE HAS NOT BEEN A MAJOR SPILL FROM OPERATIONS ON THE FEDERAL OCS IN TWO DECADES. KEEPING THE OCS OFF-LIMITS TO DEVELOPMENT WOULD HURT THE NATION'S ENERGY SECURITY BUT WOULD NOT REDUCE THE RISK OF ANOTHER TANKER SPILL. IN FACT, AS MOST OF OUR IMPORTED OIL IS CARRIED BY TANKER, REDUCING OUR GROWING DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN OIL WOULD REDUCE THE RISKS OF FUTURE TANKER ACCIDENTS.

SAFE, SECURE OIL FROM AMERICA'S OCS CAN PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN REDUCING THE INCREASINGLY HEAVY U.S. RELIANCE ON OIL IMPORTS. ACCORDING TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES, THERE ARE ABOUT 32 BILLION BARRELS OF OIL OFF OUR SHORES, WHICH CAN BE RECOVERED SAFELY AND WITH RESPECT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. WHEN DOMESTIC PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO DECLINE AND OIL IMPORTS ARE AT A HIGHER LEVEL THAN JUST BEFORE THE 1973-74 ARAB OIL EMBARGO, WE CANNOT AFFORD TO PLACE THE FEDERAL OCS OR OTHER AREAS WITH THE POTENTIAL FOR MAJOR DOMESTIC

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

DISCOVERIES OFF-LIMITS TO PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT. THE FACT IS THAT WE DO NOT HAVE THE OPTIONS THAT WE ONCE DID TO GUARD AGAINST OVERDEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN OIL.

AMERICA REACTED TO THE OIL SHOCKS OF THE 1970S WITH GREATER ENERGY EFFICIENCY. BETWEEN 1973 AND 1987 -- AFTER OIL PRICES PLUNGED -- TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE COUNTRY EXPANDED BY ONLY 3.5 PERCENT WHILE THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT GREW BY 40 PERCENT. HOWEVER, CONTINUED U.S. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NATION'S STANDARD OF LIVING INEVITABLY REQUIRE INCREASED ENERGY CONSUMPTION. AND IN 1989, THE UNITED STATES CONSUMED MORE THAN 17 MILLION BARRELS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS A DAY. OIL IS AMERICA'S SINGLE LARGEST ENERGY SOURCE, CURRENTLY ACCOUNTING FOR MORE THAN 40 PERCENT OF THE NATION'S ENERGY DEMAND.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY STUDIES SHOW THAT OIL AND NATURAL GAS WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE DOMINANT ENERGY SOURCES FOR THIS COUNTRY WELL INTO THE NEXT CENTURY AND THAT DEMAND WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE. FOR EXAMPLE, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) PROJECTS THAT U.S. OIL CONSUMPTION WILL RISE NEARLY 5 PERCENT FROM PRESENT LEVELS BY 1995 AND ANOTHER 5 PERCENT BY THE YEAR 2000 -- AND DOE PROJECTS U.S. NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION TO RISE BY 5.4 PERCENT BY 1995 AND ANOTHER 7 PERCENT BY THE YEAR 2000.

U.S. CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION FELL LAST YEAR BY A RECORD AMOUNT -- OVER ONE-HALF MILLION BARRELS PER DAY IN THE YEAR 2000. THAT'S A 22-PERCENT DROP IN ONE DECADE. THIS FORECAST REFLECTS EXPECTED MAJOR DECLINES IN ONSHORE PRODUCING REGIONS IN THE LOWER-48 STATES, AS WELL AS A CONTINUED SHARP AND STEADY PRODUCTION DROP-OFF FROM ALASKA'S NORTH SLOPE OILFIELDS THAT BEGAN LAST YEAR. ALASKA IS THE SOURCE OF ABOUT ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR BARRELS OF OIL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS COULD TURN OUT TO BE AN OVERLY OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO. THE DOE FORECAST ASSUMES THAT PRODUCTION FROM THE OCS WILL REMAIN STEADY UNTIL THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. THIS IS LIKELY TO BE TRUE ONLY IF LEASING AND ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE OCS ACREAGE IS ALLOWED TO PROCEED WITHOUT UNNECESSARY DELAYS AND IMPEDIMENTS. BUT THIS IS NOT HAPPENING. EIGHTY-FOUR MILLION FEDERAL OCS ACRES -- INCLUDING THE BEST PROSPECTS FOR MAJOR NEW DISCOVERIES -- HAVE BEEN PLACED OFF LIMITS TO LEASING GOVERNMENT MORATORIA.

FOR ALL OF THESE REASONS, AMERICA'S ENERGY SECURITY WILL BE DEPENDENT, FOR DECADES TO COME, ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SAFE, SECURE DOMESTIC PETROLEUM RESOURCES. I ASK THIS SUBCOMMITTEE TO HELP ASSURE THAT THIS NATION WILL HAVE ADEQUATE ENERGY SUPPLIES IN THE

YEARS AND DECADES AHEAD BY SAYING NO TO PROPOSALS THAT CALL FOR LEASING MORATORIA IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

TESTIMONY OF
REPRESENTATIVE GERRY SIKORSKI
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

MAY 10, 1990

Good Afternoon, Mr. Chairman. I appear before you today to request that your Committee favorably consider the Self-Governance Proposal which the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians will soon submit for your review.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank you and the Committee for your generous and wise addition to the budget last year to complete the Red Lake Walleye Research and Management Study. I am happy that the Tribe has reported that they have successfully completed the fishery and management plan and now are taking steps to ensure the long term viability and prosperity of the Red Lake Walleye Fishery. I might also add that Minnesota is proud of the fact that the Red Lake Fish Processing Plant, in operation for three-quarters of a century, is the only commercial walleye fishery in the United States.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the Red Lake Band was one of the original ten tribes to participate in the Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project. The Tribe has spent the last two years conducting legal and financial research, internal tribal government planning, and organizational preparation. As part of this effort, the Tribe has reported major advancements in its administrative structure and significant improvements in the way that it delivers services to its community.

The Red Lake Band is anxious to begin negotiations with the Secretary of Interior to implement a comprehensive Self-Governance Agreement. The Red Lake Band reports that despite numerous requests from the Tribe, the BIA has not put in place a negotiation team. The Red Lake Band has also advised me that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has not been forthcoming with figures that would allow the Tribe to formulate a detailed Self-Governance budget. Although the Tribe has been able to trace and quantify Indian Priority System (IPS) funding, apparently the BIA has not responded to requests for the release of data relating to non-IPS funding. If this is the case, delaying release of this important data clearly contravenes Congressional intent.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, the Red Lake Band reports that the BIA has failed to follow your direction and the direction of this Committee to formulate a proposal for the equitable distribution of resources and service responsibilities between the Self-Governance Tribes and others. The Red Lake Band also states that the BIA has not prepared a proposal for reduction or transfer of personnel and consolidation of programs. Additionally, the BIA has apparently indicated that it does not support the addition of new funds to support the self-governance efforts of the ten Demonstration tribes.

Mr. Chairman, I am well aware of your strong commitment to the concept of self-governance and I share this commitment. Indeed, for the past two years, I have worked with the Red Lake Band in support of their self-governance efforts. As you know, however, the success of the Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project hinges in large part on BIA cooperation and in securing adequate funding for the tribes to carry out their responsibilities. Without both, the project will fulfill the prophecy of the doomsayers who oppose self-governance. Mr. Chairman, the BIA should be directed to negotiate the Self-Governance Demonstration Projects in good faith, and in a reasonable manner. Moreover, if self-governance efforts are to be successful, the BIA must be forced to abandon its apparent policy of no funding.

Mr. Chairman, in testimony before your Committee earlier this year, the Red Lake Band identified numerous funding shortages which now threaten to undermine its long range objective of tribal sufficiency. The Band reported shortages are in such critical areas as law enforcement, courts, fire fighting capability and economic development.

Without cooperation from the BIA, Red Lake feels it cannot formulate a comprehensive budget proposal. The Red Lake Band has indicated to me, however, that the Tribe has undertaken a comparative analysis with similar local units of government in the State of Minnesota. As a result, the Tribe has determined that a reasonable annual cost to provide a full service government per person is in the range of $3800-4000. This $4000 figure has been supported by a similar analysis by the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians.

For the purpose of a preliminary Self-Governance budget proposal included as Attachment A, the Red Lake Band has focused their funding request on categories normally funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the Indian Priority System. The Band wishes to indicate that this preliminary proposal does not include resources needed for Health Services, Education, Housing or funds managed centrally by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for General Assistance, Roads or Home Improvement.

Red Lake Chairman, Roger Jourdain, has advised my office that his staff is working on a comprehensive budgetary proposal which will be submitted for your review. I urge you to consider seriously the forthcoming, more detailed Red Lake Self-Governance Proposal and request for monetary assistance.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my support for the Tribe's request for $100,000 for sight development for the Red Lake Tribal Information Center. This building will house tribal government and historical records, a museum and an archives. It is strongly supported by the State of Minnesota, which has already appropriated some $165,000 towards the project.

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ATTACHMENT (A) PAGE 1
(PREPARED BY THE RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS)

SELF GOVERNANCE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
1991 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS REQUEST

PROGRAM TITLE	1990 ACTUAL MAY 1990	1991 REQUEST	NOTATIONS
TRIBAL SERVICES			
Scholarships	$ 110,200	$ 216,000	Approximately 50% of eligible students are served
Adult Education	6,000	12,000	A significant number of adults still need GED's.
Tribally Controlled Community College 1	0	300,000	Planning & development.
Adult Vocational Trng.	78,000	154,000	
Employment Assistance	410,000	502,000	
Community Services 2		100,000	Tribal Information site preparation.
Community Fire Protection 3		301,000	
Tribal Courts	173,000	339,000	
Aid to Tribal Government 4	52,000	802,000	
Social Services	162,400	318,000	
Law Enforcement 5	904,800	1,741,000	
Sub Total Tribal Services	$ 1,897,800	$4,785,000	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
Tribal Credit and Financing	64,400	126,000	
Economic Development 6		3,000,000	Marshall Aid Plan Previously Submitted.
Sub Total Economic Dev.	$ 64,400	$3,126,000	
NATURAL RESOURCES			
Agriculture 7		1,000,000	Land purchase and land development.
Agriculture Extension		12,000	
Timber Sale	397,400	397,400	
Forest Management Inv/plan		62,200	
Forest Development		118,000	

ATTACHMENT (A) Page 3
(PREPARED BY THE RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS)

BUDGET FOOTNOTES

1. The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in an effort to raise the level of Education at the Reservation to the highest possible level would like to begin planning for the establishment of a Tribally controlled Community College. The resources would also permit the establishment of an endowment campaign.

2. Site preparation for a Tribal Information Center that would serve the historic preservation needs of the reservation and serve as a tribal library.

3. Establishes a Reservation Fire Department capable of responding on a timely basis. Equipment will be upgraded and manpower trained to respond to home, commercial, and forest fires.

4. Finances the infrastructure of Tribal Government at Red Lake. Tribal Government would be placed on the same level as other local units of government.

5. Law Enforcement Services would be upgraded and $300,000 would be used to plan and design a new correctional facility.

6. A Marshall Aid type plan to revitalize the reservation economy over a five year period would be resourced. It includes a package of grants and loans.

7. Agricultural Development would be expanded to include putting additional acres into production.

8. A department of Natural Resources Enforcement Unit would be established to protect and conserve wildlife and fish populations.

9. The total FY 91 request combines previous requests for resources to support the normal cost of Tribal Government, Economic Development and what are now Bureau of Indian Affairs functions.

ATTACHMENT (A) Page 2
(PREPARED BY THE RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS)

SELF GOVERNANCE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
1991 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS REQUEST

PROGRAM TITLE	1990 ACTUAL MAY 1990	1991 REQUEST	NOTATIONS
NATURAL RESOURCES CONT.	$	$	
Forest Protection		52,000	Forest Rangers.
Forest Progran Mgmt.		45,000	Reservation Forester.
Water Resources			
Wildlife Management 8	42,000	222,000	Establishes Game and Fish Regulatory Enforcement Unit.
Outdoor Recreation			
Fisheries Management	190,000	250,000	
Minerals and Mining			
Sub Total Natural Res.	$ 629,400	$2,158,600	
TRUST SERVICES			
Trust Services Gen.			
Environmental		35,500	
Other rights protect.	20,600	24,000	
Real Estate appraisal		18,000	
Other Real Estate Services	22,200	24,000	
Sub Total Trust Services	$ 42,800	$ 101,500	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
Executive Direction	79,000	90,000	
Administrative Services	151,000	203,000	
Sub Total General Admin.	$ 230,000	$ 293,000	
TOTAL BIA BUDGET REQUEST 9	$ 2,899,000	$10,464,000	

TESTIMONY
OF THE
HONORABLE GERRY SIKORSKI
IN SUPPORT OF THE REQUEST OF THE
MILLE LACS BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

May 16, 1990

Mr. Chairman and members of this Committee. I am pleased today to give my full support to the request of a small and innovative Tribe in Minnesota, the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, for a $2.4 million earmark to the F.Y. 1991 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) budget to fund the first year of the Band's Self-Governance Compact.

The Band presented its Self-Governance Compact to Interior Secretary Lujan on April 3, 1990 and has begun negotiations with Secretary Lujan's representative on finalizing the details of the agreement. The Band anticipates these negotiations will conclude within a month and the Compact become operational on October 1, 1990. However, the Band has conveyed to me its reasonable fears that Interior's responses thus far indicate that some officials may be attempting to slow down the negotiation timetable, complicate the funding decisions, and otherwise work to delay implementation of the Band's Self-Governance Compact.

The Band's Compact is a comprehensive agreement to assume nearly all of the functions now carried out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on behalf of the Band and the 2,400 enrolled members for whom the Band is responsible. As you know, the Self-Governance model had its inception in action taken by this Subcommittee for the past three years to fund the planning and development efforts of ten Tribes to take over responsibility for setting their own priorities and running their own operations under a model self-governance program.

The Mille Lacs Band has received planning money for the past two years. The Band has shown me the fruits of their industrious planning efforts. They report having reorganized and decentralized their tribal government to make it more responsive to the needs of their people. They also report having developed and implemented a series of ordinances which provide a practical regulatory code structure that encourages effective governance. They have put together a program and budget planning process that is ready for the increased responsibilities of Self-Governance under the Compact. Most importantly, after significant political and educational efforts with their own membership, this Tribe's leadership informs us they are ready for a new era of responsibility and self-governance.

The Band has informed me that the BIA failed to cooperate during its budget research and planning effort. I was dismayed to learn how little funding information the BIA was willing to divulge to the Band, especially since it is the Band which is supposed to be the BIA's beneficiaries. The BIA seems threatened by the Self-Governance idea that a Tribe like Mille Lacs can run the functions now in BIA installations at Cass Lake, Minneapolis, Albuquerque, Denver, and Washington, D.C. This bias against tribal self-against tribal self-governance is not the only reason to earmark the $2.4 million to Mille Lacs.

The Band also believes the Interior Department has played games with budget figures affecting Mille Lacs for many years. Only recently has the BIA put the Band on the much bally-hooed Indian Priority System (IPS), after pulling most funds off the IPS. The Band reports that preliminary negotiations with Interior indicate that the BIA is attempting to limit the funding level of this Self-Governance Compact to the money remaining on the IPS identified to Mille Lacs. This would be unfair to the Band and would seemingly gut the spirit and purpose of the Self-Governance project.

Clearly the Subcommittee's original intention -- reflected in Title III of Pub.L. 100-472 which provided a more detailed authorization of the Self-Governance mechanism -- was that funding now spent on behalf of a Tribe at all levels of the Interior Department would be attached and reallocated directly to the Tribe under a Self-Governance Compact. That is why the Tribe is asking the Subcommittee to specifically earmark $2.4 million of BIA funding to the Mille Lacs Band. Otherwise, the BIA will safeguard its vast turf and force the Band to accept full Self-Governance on a pauper's budget.

Mille Lacs informs me that using several measures, on their own, and without assistance from the BIA, they have determined that $2.4 million is their fair share of the entire BIA budget --

1. The Band analyzed average expenditure patterns used by non-Indian governments of comparable size and responsibility near the Reservation. The $2.4 million request would provide 25% of this average funding level.

2. The recent final report of the Special Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs concluded that one fair bench-mark for annual direct funding would be a per capita reallocation of $3,000 per tribal member. The $2.4 million request would provide one third of that amount.

3. The Band also conducted a detailed analysis of the entire BIA budget and determined that $2.4 million is on the low end of the annual range of programs and benefits provided to the Band after subtracting those few programs and activities which it cannot or chooses not to operate under the Self-Governance Compact. The $2.4 million request is one quarter of one percent (0.25%) of the total BIA budget.

4. The BIA uses a base figure for funding new Tribes of $1,000 per member served, which is adjusted upward by factors related to facilities and natural resources,

according to oral testimony provided this Subcommittee on May 8, 1990 by BIA officials. The $2.4 million request is equal to this minimal figure already in use.

The Band informs me that it currently receives just 16% of its BIA benefits in the form of direct funding. The rest is provided by an expensive Federal administrative structure whose benefit is barely felt on the Reservation. I support this earmark request because I hope the immediate and direct result of bringing this Federal Indian spending home to the Reservation will be measurable in the current 40% unemployment rate and 80% poverty rate that plagues the Mille Lacs Reservation.

I am specifically requesting that you earmark $2.4 million to the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians for the express purpose of funding its Self-Governance Compact for F.Y. 1991, contingent upon the execution of a final agreement as to all other terms. Since the Mille Lacs Band is now served by a BIA Agency Office in Cass Lake, Minnesota serving several other Tribes, I ask that you specifically direct that this earmark be absorbed within the overall BIA appropriation at all administrative levels and not just at the Agency Office level.

ARTHUR RAVENEL, JR.
1st District, South Carolina

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COMMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND
Submitted by

CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR RAVENEL, JR.
FIRST DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE ADMINISTRATION HAS RECOMMENDED A $28.865 MILLION APPROPRIATION FOR THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THAT AMOUNT INCREASED BY $30 MILLION. IN MY STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, WE HAVE OVER 1,000 LISTINGS IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. DURING HURRICANE HUGO, EIGHT PROJECTS IN OUR STATE SUSTAINED DAMAGES TOTALING MORE THAN $110,000. OUR STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE CANNOT MEET OUR PRESERVATION NEEDS. WE ARE LOSING IRREPLACEABLE HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC PROPERTIES. THE CURRENT AMOUNT REQUESTED FOR STATES IS A "BARE BONES" SURVIVAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE PROGRAM OF IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION, AND ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. THE HISTORIC PROPERTIES OF OUR STATE AND NATION NEED -- AND DESERVE -- MORE.

I AM IN FULL SUPPORT OF THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND:

$50 MILLION -- STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES

The State Preservation Offices carry out a great amount of services for the private and public sectors. These funds will be used for physical preservation work, such as restoration grants for communities in California and South Carolina and for archaeological studies.

$9 MILLION -- NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION This amount will allow the Trust to expand its Preservation Services Fund (PSF). Funds under this program provide seed money for a wide range of work including studies of threatened historic resources, programs to restore old train depots and barns, and leverage for revitalization of urban downtowns.

$1 MILLION -- TRIBAL PRESERVATION PROGRAM AND $1 MILLION FOR DOI SECRETARY'S DISCRETIONARY FUNDS FOR DISASTER RELIEF.

THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND CONTINUES TO SUFFER FROM ALLOCATIONS 60% BELOW THE LEVEL OF A DECADE AGO. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT ADEQUATE FUNDING BE MADE AVAILABLE TO SATISFY THE UNMET NEEDS AND COSTS OF REHABILITATING THREATENED NATIONAL REGISTERED PROPERTIES. PRESERVATIONISTS ON THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS DEPEND HEAVILY ON THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND TO IMPLEMENT THEIR PROGRAMS. PLEASE GIVE THE RECOMMENDATIONS ABOVE YOUR UTMOST CONSIDERATION.

- M.C.

Marilyn Lloyd

STATEMENT

THE HONORABLE MARILYN LLOYD

before the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

of the

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to testify before this distinguished Subcommittee. I appear before you on behalf of Mr. L. H. Burnett, chairman of the eight-state Appalachian Coalition for Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation and resident in my district, to address the budget needs for the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP).

My purpose for this statement is to urge this Subcommittee to support increased funding for RAMP. The law (PL.95-87) established an abandoned mine land (AML) program and allows up to 20 percent of the special fee paid by operators to be made available to RAMP. the remaining funds are allocated directly to states through the AML program for mine reclamation work. The Appalachian Coalition has agreed unanimously to request a $20 million appropriation for RAMP as the minimum necessary to continue a meaningful program. I urge you to seriously consider and honor that request.

Current information from the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) on the status of RAMP indicates there are 255 applications either ready for contracting or designs underway which would require over $25 million for contracting. This does not include technical assistance costs for design, contract administration, and construction inspection, which are provided by SCS as the administering agency. Over 180 of these applications are in the Appalachian states.

In addition, there are 635 applications awaiting servicing, of which 416 are in the Appalachian states. Almost $100 million is needed for contracting these additional applications, plus the necessary technical assistance.

RAMP was established to address mine reclamation needs of the small mine sites in mostly rural areas, those which may not receive high priority under the AML program. I can assure you that we in the rural areas have many abandoned mine sites which are hazardous to our health and safety.

The health, safety and esthetic problems of abandoned mined land are beyond the fiscal or technical capabilities of local governments. The current emphasis on water quality in our state requires that we address these intense areas of pollution as a top priority. Rural abandoned mines represent the most dramatic examples of non-point source pollution. We estimate that Tennessee has over 2,000 miles of streams that are polluted by run-off from unreclaimed mined land.

In most instances, the rural abandoned mined lands are in economically depressed areas which can least afford to address the cost of reclamation. The economic present and future of these areas are damaged by environmental "eyesores" which discourage the location of industry, development of tourism, or even use for local recreation.

We have over 46,000 acres of abandoned mine land in Tennessee that are practically useless. Our water supplies are polluted; and our streams, rivers, and reservoirs are silting in, costing millions of dollars annually to maintain flood protection and purify water supplies. These critical eroding areas, mine openings, gob piles, and acid water pits have caused numerous deaths and injuries to Tennessee citizens. Our people are living, in many instances, within a few feet of these hazards.

Our Tennessee Commissioner of Conservation, Elbert T. Gill, has said, "But those who live near such sites know too well about the state's abandoned mine land sites and the further degradation they cause. Landslides, dangerous mine portals, open water-filled pits, severe erosion and acid run-off that destroy the water quality in area streams are all part of the legacy of abandoned mine lands."

Only 5 percent of the funds collected from operators have been made available for RAMP. That small portion is simply inadequate to meet the needs of RAMP. These are not general revenue taxes - they are fees collected just for reclamation, not to stay in Washington.

If this law is allowed to run its course with only 5 percent of the fees being utilized for RAMP, there will be many thousands of acres left unreclaimed in most coal mining states, with many safety and health hazards remaining exposed to our rural citizens. These abandoned coal mine sites will continue to be used for all kinds of waste. Streams will continue to be polluted from acid drainage.

The continued loss of revenue of rural counties will be enormous. Mining has taken place in some of the most economically depressed areas of Appalachia. These areas are in need of industry to create jobs. Abandoned mine land does not contribute to the economic base of rural communities. In fact, abandoned mine land detracts from a community's ability to compete for industry and tourism. Abandoned mine lands can mean an abandoned community. Reclamation can reclaim much more than the land. Economic viability and pride are also reclaimed. The land ceases to be a burden, and the sites become areas with promise.

In addition to the funding for RAMP, there are some specific issues related to the law which are of particular concern to me. I would like to go on record again as supporting the reauthorization of Public Law 95-87 by the passage of H.R. 2495 to extend the collection of reclamation fees for 15 more years through the year 2007. Also, as AML funds are presently not interest bearing, I strongly support the utilization of an interest-bearing account to increase funds available to the states.

Because of the tough times ahead for the SCS and RAMP, I want to reiterate my feeling that increased funding is desperately needed. The money coming from mining fees should be used for the purpose for which it is being collected: reclamation. It makes very little sense for it to sit in Washington while rural America suffers the scars of open mines.

The RAMP program, as administered by SCS, has some unique qualities that make it a very desirable and efficient program. First, the RAMP program is voluntary; assistance is provided to individual landowners who request their assistance. Second, the Soil Conservation Service incorporates the landowners' decisions for the post land use. Third, SCS allows local decision-makers in conservation districts or reclamation committees to set priorities for reclamation funding. Finally, SCS does total reclamation for a landowner. When a RAMP project is complete, the owner has a reclaimed site that can be used for his planned use. These program qualities have made the program very popular at the local level.

Local people have learned over the past ten years that a RAMP project will result in an improvement in which they can be proud. Beyond the direct site improvements, there are many times offsite benefits with rural development implications. Local jobs are created, and the economic resource base is enhanced, which enhances the tax base and allows local government to provide more and better local services. A minimum $20 million funding, as I mentioned earlier, will allow these benefits of rural development to continue at an increased level.

I am looking forward to the day when Tennessee's abandoned mine land problems have been solved and there are no more reminders of the damage once done to the scenic and rugged Cumberland Plateau.

The Rural Abandoned Mine Program is important to me, to my Tennessee constituents, and to many, many others throughout the Appalachian states. I urge you to consider seriously the concerns I have expressed and act favorably on my recommendations for RAMP.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to share these concerns.

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN STEVEN SCHIFF IN SUPPORT OF ADEQUATE FUNDING IN FY 1991 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PETROGLYPHS NATIONAL MONUMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

May 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I submit this to you today to express the interest of the entire New Mexico delegation in requesting funding for land acquisition for the proposed Petroglyph National Monument which is located in my district, the First Congressional District of New Mexico. Along with my statement I am submitting a letter from the New Mexico House Delegation in support of this request.

As you may know, Mr. Chairman, legislation sponsored by the New Mexico delegation to establish the Petroglyphs National Monument is rapidly working its way through the Congress. The very first bill I sponsored in the House would establish a 7,274-acre National Monument on Albuquerque's West Mesa volcanic escarpment to preserve and protect thousands of ancient rock carvings from encroaching development and vandalism.

The companion bill, sponsored by Senators Domenici and Bingaman, was passed by the Senate on January 24, 1990. The House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands reported the legislation favorably on May 8th. It will be marked up in the full Interior Committee next Wednesday, May 16th. Both Houses are working to have the legislation on the President's desk by June 30th. This legislation is supported by the entire New Mexico delegation, the city of Albuquerque, conservationists, Hispanic and Indian groups, and the Administration.

Mr. Chairman, it is estimated that $10 million dollars will be needed in the immediate future for acquisition of land. Prompt initiation of land acquisition is critical to protect the petroglyphs from the threats of vandalism, theft, encroaching development and inappropriate recreational activities.

If I may offer a little background about the Petroglyphs, I think it will help explain why they merit urgent protection of the federal government and designation as a national monument.

The Petroglyphs are comprised of about 15,000 rock carvings on a 17 mile long volcanic ridge on Albuquerque's west side. They depict people, animals and a variety of other images. The drawings are estimated to be 700 to 1300 years old. They constitute the highest concentration of ancient rock art in the United States. They were made by early Pueblo Indians and later by Spanish settlers. And they share a home with at least 65 other archeological sites, some of which are 12,000 years old. The petroglyphs are a unique national treasure of immeasurable cultural and historical significance to the entire nation. They are an especially personal link -- with great religious significance -- to the descendants of their artists -- the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona and the heirs of the Atrisco land grant, who originally settled the area surrounding the petroglyphs.

But time is working against us. Some of the drawings have already been stolen, defaced with spray paint or used for target practice -- and others are threatened. The entire site is threatened by encroaching development of one of the fastest growing cities in the United States.

I realize that you will hear many pleas today in support of worthy projects. I can readily appreciate how difficult the Subcommittee's decision will be in deciding which projects will be granted a share of scarce federal funding. However, I believe the proposed Petroglyph National Monument is a unique and nationally significant resource that is imminently threatened. I hope you will agree with me that it merits full funding.

Thank you again for hearing my argument in favor of funding for the Petroglyphs National Monument.

Congressman Mike DeWine
Testimony before
Subcommittee on Interior
House Appropriations Committee
May 22, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR GIVING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT TESTIMONY TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN MUSEUM AND CULTURAL CENTER IN WILBERFORCE, OHIO. I AM PLEASED TO SUPPORT THE MUSEUM'S REQUEST FOR $24.5 MILLION IN FISCAL YEAR 1991.

AS YOU KNOW, IN 1980 THE CONGRESS PASSED AND PRESIDENT CARTER SIGNED LEGISLATION (P.L. 96-430) THAT ESTABLISHED A NATIONAL COMMISSION RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING PLANS TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE. IN 1982 THE STATE OF OHIO PURCHASED 88 ACRES OF THE OLD WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS FOR THE MUSEUM SITE. PHASE I OF THE MUSEUM BUILDING WAS COMPLETED IN 1987, WHICH CONTAINS ABOUT 35,000 SQUARE FEET OF SPACE. THREE LATER PHASES ARE SCHEDULED TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO HOUSE A CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, A LIBRARY AND MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, AN ART GALLERY, AND SUPPORT FACILITIES.

IN APRIL, 1988, THE MUSEUM OPENED ITS FIRST PERMANENT EXHIBIT, "FROM VICTORY TO FREEDOM: AFRO-AMERICAN LIFE IN THE FIFTIES." THE MUSEUM ALREADY CONTAINS ONE OF THE LARGEST COLLECTIONS OF AFRO-AMERICAN MATERIALS, AND SINCE ITS OPENING OVER 65,000 PEOPLE HAVE VISITED THE MUSEUM.

WILBERFORCE IS A VERY APPROPRIATE LOCATION FOR A MUSEUM WHICH DETAILS OUR NATION'S BLACK HISTORY. OHIO PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD WHICH BROUGHT BLACK SLAVES TO THE NORTH AND FREEDOM. FURTHERMORE, WILBERFORCE HAS DISTINGUISHED ITSELF AS A CENTER OF LEARNING FOR BLACK SCHOLARS FOR OVER A CENTURY. THE MUSEUM IS LOCATED NEAR TWO FINE HISTORICALLY BLACK UNIVERSITIES, CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY AND WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY. BOTH

OF THESE UNIVERSITIES HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY SUPPORTIVE OF THE MUSEUM, AND THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITIES HAVE PLAYED SIGNIFICANT ROLES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUSEUM.

BEFORE NOW, THE NATIONAL HISTORY OF 30 MILLION AMERICANS OF AFRO-AMERICAN DESCENT HAS BEEN LARGELY IGNORED. THE MUSEUM IN WILBERFORCE SEEKS TO REDRESS THIS OVERSIGHT BECAUSE IT WILL BE A TRULY NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE, CHRONICLING THE HISTORY OF AFRO-AMERICANS FROM AFRICAN VILLAGES TO PRESENT-DAY AMERICAN SOCIETY. THE MUSEUM HOUSES A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ARTIFACTS, AND OTHER EXAMPLES OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE.

THE PEOPLE OF OHIO HAVE DONE A GREAT DEAL TO MAKE THE PLANS FOR A MUSEUM A REALITY. THE STATE HAS CONTRIBUTED OVER $14 MILLION TO THE PROJECT. IN FACT, THE STATE HAS APPROPRIATED $937,600 FOR OPERATING EXPENSES FOR NEXT YEAR. IN ADDITION, THE PROJECT STAFF SOLICITED FUNDS FROM A NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOURCES TO ENSURE THAT THE MUSEUM HAD THE NECESSARY RESOURCES TO BE A TRULY NATIONAL MUSEUM. IT IS A PROJECT OF WHICH MANY OHIOANS ARE RIGHTLY PROUD.

SINCE THIS IS TO BE A NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE, FEDERAL FUNDS ARE NEEDED TO ADEQUATELY COMPLETE THIS MUSEUM. I RESPECTFULLY ASK THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO APPROVE THE $24.5 MILLION IN FISCAL YEAR 1991 REQUESTED BY THE MUSEUM FOR PHASE II DEVELOPMENT. FEDERAL FUNDING IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO FREE MORE FUNDING FROM THE STATE AND PRIVATE SOURCES. OHIOANS HAVE DONE THEIR PART, MR. CHAIRMAN. UNFORTUNATELY, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NOT. I URGE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO APPROVE THE NECESSARY FUNDING TO HELP THIS MUSEUM TO CONTINUE ITS DEVELOPMENT AS A NATIONAL CENTER FOR AFRO-AMERICAN STUDY.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1991

MAY 10, 1990

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN BILL NELSON

Mr. Chairman: It is my pleasure to join you today to bring you up to date on projects planned for the 11th Congressional district of Florida.

SEA TURTLE REFUGE

The beaches of east central Florida are internationally significant nesting habitat for the world's second largest population of loggerhead sea turtles. Twenty-five percent of the loggerhead nesting in the Western Hemisphere and forty percent of the green turtle nesting in the United States occurs within one 20.5 mile stretch of beach along barrier islands in southern Brevard and northern Indian River Counties. In some areas there are more than 800 nests per mile.

Increasingly, these beaches are coming under pressure from development. Development of other southeastern U.S. beaches where loggerheads nest has contributed to a decline in loggerhead populations. Florida's critical nesting areas must be protected if further declines are to be prevented.

The State of Florida and the Fish and Wildlife Service have proposed protecting these beaches through land acquisition. Overall protection of this area can be provided through the acquisition of four selected segments totalling 9.3 miles. The State of Florida already manages a three mile stretch of beach, the Sebastian Inlet State Park, within the proposed refuge area. Brevard County owns an additional one to two miles in small segments. Acquisition of the four parcels will protect 13 to 14 miles of this high density nesting area. The state anticipates purchasing the first properties within phase 1 of acquisition in the very near future. Federal funds are needed from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to augment these purchases.

Last fiscal year, $5 million was appropriated by the House for the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge. However, during conference on the Interior Appropriations bill between the House and the Senate this particular provision was dropped. Therefore, I am requesting a $5 million appropriation to be included in this 1991 Fiscal Year Interior Appropriations bill.

OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING

Mr. Chairman, as you know, since 1983 I have been working in Congress to make sure that oil and gas leasing and exploration does NOT take place off the coast of Florida. In FY88, at my request, you included language in the Interior Appropriations bill requiring the Department of the Interior to work with NASA and DOD to eliminate certain tracts within the Kennedy Space Center and the U.S. Air Force Eastern Space and Missile Center Flight Clearance Zones from the five-year leasing plan. I thank you for your help in this successful effort.

Similarly, in Fiscal Years 1989 and 1990, I requested that you insert language in both appropriations bills providing for a three year moratorium on drilling or future leasing in the areas south of 26 degrees north latitude. Again, with your help, these efforts were successful.

Mr. Chairman, I come before you again this year requesting a continuation on this moratorium for FY91. As you know, the President's task force on oil drilling has made no indications as to their findings in this particular area. With the absence of any effort made by the President to prohibit oil and gas leasing and drilling in this area, it is imperative that this moratorium continue.

In addition, I am asking that you expand this moratorium to include offshore oil leases throughout areas of the Gulf of Mexico bordering Florida's west coast. The current Department of the Interior proposal to offer oil and natural gas exploration rights in 47.5 million acres of the Gulf of Mexico represents unacceptable risks to the state's fragile coral reefs, valuable fisheries and vital coastline. Even if the oil industry could guarantee that a spill will never occur in waters off of Florida's coast, which it can not, the impact of the drilling process itself could traumatize our reefs and coastlines through excess silt deposits, garbage and sewage dumping and the discharge of polluted water brought up with the oil during drilling.

MANATEES

In the past fourteen months, known manatee mortality in the Southeast United States has exceeded 250 animals -- this out of a population that may well number less than 1,500 animals. Approximately one third of this mortality is directly attributable to human activity, primarily boat kills. Manatees cannot sustain this level of mortality and survive in the United States.

Escalating threats have made it obvious that recovery efforts must be strengthened. In recognition of this, a revised West Indian Manatee Recovery Plan was developed and subsequently approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in June of 1989. Twelve other Federal agencies, State agencies, and private organizations registered their concurrence by signing the Plan as well. Although it oversaw the development and adoption of the Plan, the Service has yet to meet many of the essential research and management commitments described therein.

Informed management decisions cannot be made without accurate information on manatee habitat use patterns, movements, and population trends. Indeed, effective recovery efforts presuppose a strong and continuing commitment to research. Both the revised West Indian Manatee Recovery Plan and its predecessor, clearly identify the importance of research in providing accurate, up-to-date information on which sound management decisions can be based. To date, the Service has not provided a level of support adequate to meet described research needs.

Although the Service recently provided an additional $80,000 to address management needs, repeated recommendations for substantially increased commitments to research were recently only partially answered with an additional $50,000.

The Fish and Wildlife Service's Sirenia Project of the National Ecology Research Center is internationally recognized for its pioneering research in manatee life history, ecology, population, and radiotelemetry studies. The situation is so serious now, however, that it can no longer be effective if inadequately supported. An approach which holds promise of realizing progress is to implement the West Indian Manatee Recovery Plan.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, to protect and encourage the recovery of the endangered Florida manatee, I am requesting a $900,000 appropriation for FY91 for this recovery plan.

PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge holds a unique place in American conservation history. Most of the eastern shoreline of the refuge is in private ownership and is beginning to develop. Several large developments are already in progress and threaten to spoil many of the natural and aesthetic values of this refuge.

Development of boat docks along the Indian River and its tributaries threatens to destroy important wetlands and the associated increase in boat traffic poses a threat to the endangered West Indian manatee. This land acquisition would also include an active wood stork rookery. Mr. Chairman, I am requesting a $3 million appropriation for FY91 for purposes of land acquisition in order to preserve this pristine area.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 marked the initiation of a formal preservation partnership between the federal government and the State. The Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service was directed to implement the provisions of the Act to establish and maintain a comprehensive national historic preservation program. Significant responsibilities for implementation and management of this program have been delegated by the National Park Service to the states. Today, the states provide more than half of the funding for these delegated federal program activities. Increased federal funding support for these activities is clearly warranted.

The State of Florida is one of the fastest growing states in the nation and is now the fourth most populous. Our phenomenal rate of growth presents a serious threat to historic resources of all types. In high-growth areas there is a pressing need to survey, identify and evaluate significant historic resources; to develop effective local preservation ordinances and programs; to increase public awareness through effective community education efforts; and to manage historic resources more effectively for public use, visitation and interpretation. There are also buildings in imminent danger of being lost if rehabilitation funds cannot be found.

The State of Florida has made a strong commitment to historic preservation. Since the state historic preservation grant-in-aid program began in 1984, state grant funds totaling over $35 million have been awarded for over 380 preservation projects in 52 of Florida's 67 counties.

Congress appropriated $26.5 million for support of state historic preservation programs in FY 1990. Florida's share of this appropriation was $571,726. Mr. Chairman, for Fiscal Year 1991, I am requesting a $61 million appropriation for purposes of historic preservation. These funds would be distributed in the following manner:

1. $50 million would be apportioned to state programs. The increased funding would provide matching funds (50-50) to assist the restoration of deteriorating significant structures, to protect endangered archaelogical sites, and to catalyze neighborhood revitalization.

2. $1 million would continue a program of grants to Indian tribes for preservation projects.

3. $1 million would replenish the Secretary of the Interior's discretionary grant fund, through which emergency funds are made available to assist preservation efforts when a disaster strikes.

4. $9 million would support the general operations and targeted grant programs of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

For the first time since 1981, the Administration Budget has included an appropriation for the Historic Preservation Fund. However, the Administration's request of $33.7 million constitutes a "bare bones" survival appropriation for core preservation programs.

At the $50 million funding level requested for state programs, Florida would receive approximately $1.08 million for FY 1991. This would almost double Florida's FY90 portion and compare more favorably with the over $8 million which Florida itself contributed in FY89 to preservation efforts on a statewide basis.

SOLAR COOLING

The Solar Cooling program was previously under the jurisdiction of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee. It is my understanding that this program now falls under the jurisdiction of the Interior Appropriations committee under the DOE conservation program. This project is providing solutions to the nation's high air conditioning energy loads through building-integrated cooling and dehumidification. It is particularly applicable to the South -- the country's fastest-growing region. Mr. Chairman, I am requesting a $600,000 appropriation in FY91 for the Solar Cooling program at the Florida Solar Energy Center.

INDUSTRIALIZED HOUSING

To address the critical problem of affordable housing, Congress has initiated a program to advance energy efficiency in industrialized housing. In the first year of this five-year program, cost-shared research at the Florida Solar Energy Center, located in my district in Cape Canaveral, Florida, and the University of Oregon has identified strategies, technologies and methods for improving the energy efficiency of factory-crafted homes in the United States. The industrialized housing program, which is in its second year, is integrating these improvements into the nation's current housing industry, making the industry more competitive while at the same time making housing more affordable through energy conservation. This program, which is a team effort between Florida and Oregon, should be funded at a level of $2 million to be made available equally to the two participating institutions in FY91.

Mr. Chairman, as this is the last time I will be requesting appropriations for projects important to my district and the State of Florida as a whole, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for all of your time and money.

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BOB WISE
3RD DISTRICT, WEST VIRGINIA

COMMITTEES
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE
ON GOVERNMENT INFORMATION,
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STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN BOB WISE
OF WEST VIRGINIA
BEFORE
THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

MAY 11, 1990

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I want to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to submit my statement to you today as the Committee prepares to formulate the Fiscal Year 1991 Interior Appropriations bill. I know how much testimony you have received to date, so I will keep my remarks brief and to the point.

I would like to request that the Committee appropriate funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for Fiscal Year 1991 to purchase two tracts of wilderness which are located in and around the Third Congressional District in West Virginia. The first area lies within the **Gauley River National Recreation Area**, and the second consists of a group of islands in the Ohio River called the **West Virginia Border Islands**.

Gauley River National Recreation Area

In 1988, Congress established the Gauley River National Recreation Area and designated the 26 miles of the lower Gauley River as a wild and scenic area. For residents of my state and for visitors from around the nation, the lower Gauley is an exceptional recreational and scenic asset. Some 50,000 rafters ply the Gauley's challenging whitewater each year. Fishermen are drawn to the river by its abundant trout, which thrive in the cold tailwaters of the Summersville Dam. Hikers and hunters enjoy the area's beauty and natural resources. The Gauley River National Recreational Area is also home to several rare plant and animal species, including the endangered Peregrine falcon and the Indiana bat.

Logging and mining pressures persist in this beautiful area, and such activity would have a devastating impact on the scenery along the river and would create substantial runoff and water quality problems. In order to abate this pressure it is important that the acquisition program under the Land and Water Conservation Fund begin in the Gauley River corridor.

Statement of Congressman Bob Wise
May 11, 1990

Last year I requested that this Committee appropriate funds for Fiscal Year 1990 to begin the acquisition program in the Gauley River corridor, but unfortunately those funds were not made available. Accordingly, I request that the Committee appropriate **$2 million for Fiscal Year 1991** for the purchase of 2,400 acres within the Gauley River National Recreation Area. The purchase and preservation of these tracts will ensure that the Gauley River corridor remains a wild and scenic area protected from resource damage.

West Virginia Border Islands

Scattered along 362 miles of the Ohio River lie 38 small islands called the West Virginia Border Islands. These islands encompass an unusually rich mixture of wildlife, representing one of the most ecologically significant areas in the state. The islands include the only remaining river wetlands in the region, and they provide the habitat for numerous declining and endangered species. In the river bottom along these islands are some of the most diverse freshwater mussel communities in the world. In addition, the bald eagle, osprey and great blue heron nest on and around the islands.

The West Virginia Border Islands are also an important part of West Virginia's historical heritage. Native Americans from both prehistoric and modern times made use of the islands, George Washington included the islands in surveying expeditions in the mid-1700's, pioneers and traders settled some of the islands in the ensuing decades and strategic battles of the Civil War were fought on and around the islands.

Last year, this Committee appropriated $850,000 for Fiscal Year 1990 for acquisition of thirteen of the West Virginia Border Islands. To continue those purchases, I request that this Committee appropriate **$1.25 million for Fiscal Year 1991** to enable the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to acquire ten or more additional islands among the West Virginia Border Islands.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I want to thank you once again for the opportunity to submit this statement to you. I hope the Committee will give serious consideration to my two requests mentioned above as you prepare the Fiscal Year 1991 Interior Appropriations bill.

STATEMENT OF THE

HONORABLE WES W. WATKINS

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, OKLAHOMA

BEFORE THE

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 10, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to submit testimony to this distinguished panel. I will keep my remarks brief.

I want to begin by saying that, Mr. Chairman, we in Oklahoma, as do other Americans, appreciate your long-time dedication to the future of preserving a portion of this great country for future generations -- be it through the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Park Service. During these frugal times you and this Committee are having to make tough choices on what investments are made in our country for now and in the future.

During my time in the Congress, I have consistently persuaded the people in my district that we should look toward targeted investment that can stimulate the maximum opportunities possible for as many people as possible. In our requests to this panel, we have been frugal and looked to those priority needs during this time when all of us are doing our part to reduce the budget deficit.

The past investment by this Committee in Oklahoma's Third Congressional District has made an investment in conservation and contributed to the tourism and recreation economic growth of the entire area. Today, the people of the Third District ask for your continued investment.

Mr. Chairman, if I were to ask for all of our needs today, my list would be long. However, my requests today are the prioritized priorities -- the necessities to keep moving forward.

My requests are:

1. $1,250,000 - Chickasaw National Recreation Area visitor center/park headquarters/cultural center planning funds, Guy Sandy parking lot-boat ramp, management planning funds, inholding purchase.

2. $726,400 - Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation and Wilderness Area tourism and recreation development.

3. $250,000 - Antlers Deer Park land acquisition and development.

4. $310,000 - Oklahoma Technology Transfer Fisheries Center

5. Little River National Wildlife Refuge continued land acquisition language.

First, the Chickasaw National Recreation Area is one of the oldest and most heavily visited in the Southwest Region of the National Park Service. It is also the only national park in Oklahoma.

The main administrative office is now housed in a building constructed in 1894 -- the oldest building in town. Administration employees are housed in four separate buildings including a mobile home. The local people has been working with park service personnel to solve the administrative office problem with minimum cost to the government. They would prefer that the private sector construct a 7,000 square foot administrative office/visitor center on private land in close proximity to the park entrance and lease the structure back to the park.

There appears to be no feasible location on park land to construct such a facility which would provide maximum public exposure, be out of the flood plain and have minimum government budgetary impact. The potential private sites are across the street from the park entrance and adjoin the business district, this combination was an integral part of the location of a visitor center in the last update of the management plan.

The only investment for the government would be $100,000 to design the facility to meet the National Park needs. The town and private sector would construct the facility and work with the NPS in developing a long-term leasing agreement for it.

The facility would serve as a visitor information center, provide interpretitive exhibits relating to the park and provide offices for the park administrative staff and division chiefs. The clustering of administrative personnel will reduce the overhead to the park.

Funds are also included in this request for a proposed Cultural Center in the Park concerning the Chickasaw Indian Nation, for which the park is named.

In addition, there is a need to expand the Guy Sandy Boat Ramp and adjoining parking area on Arbuckle Lake within the NRA. This area serves the west side of the Lake and is the primary access point for visitors from Interstate 35, including Oklahoma City and Dallas, and from nearby towns. This parking area is much smaller than the other two on the lake, but it is the site nearest Interstate 35.

The existing parking lot routinely fills during the off-season, and extreme overcrowding occurs frequently on summer days. Cars and boat trailors must be parked along roadways leading to the parking area, causing a safety problem that is compounded by the fact that the road has blind spots for drivers approaching the congested area.

The NPS has indicated that $840,000 will be needed to correct this boat ramp and parking lot problem.

The people are proud of Chickasaw NRA but in order to meet the demands and needs of the users, additional funding is needed to update or revise the General Management Plan. The Park Service estimates that $60,000 will be needed to do the necessary update to the plan and address concerns including the placement of a marina on Lake of the Arbuckles, campground utility hookups, trails, employee housing, roads, etc. This is badly needed.

Finally, a critical 410-acre parcel of land in the beautiful Buckhorn area east of Arbuckle Lake and the NRA should be purchased this year. The property, which currently serves as a buffer between intensive residential development and the lake, is traversed by serveral creeks and serves as a key undisturbed watershed for the lake. Its undisturbed natural character provides an outstanding wildlife habitat. Acquisition also would provide a needed recreational trail link, and would preserve the scenic vistas of this much-visited area. The property has been listed for sale, and development akin to that on adjoining properties is a virtual certainty unless acquisition is completed this year.

The Trust For Public Land has examined the property and determined its value to the park. They are interested in pursuing immediate acquisition of the property for possible resale to the NPS. $250,000 is needed to acquire this property.

The total funding needed for the Chickasaw NRA is $1,250,000.

Secondly, I am requesting funds for the Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation and Wilderness Area in the Ouachita National Forest, which I helped established through legislation in the 100th Congress. The Recreation and Tourism Advisory Committee, authorized within the act, has made several recommendations to carry out the intent of the act. These recommendations, transmitted to the Forest Service after the Administration's budget for fiscal 1991 had been submitted, are worthy of your approval.

Included is $150,000 for planning a lodge that would maximize tourism and recreation in the area, $500,000 for expanding and improving the Cedar Lake Equestrian Camp and the Robert S. Kerr Botanical Area nature education site, and $76,400 for a new bridge across a small creek for access to the Cedar Lake Equestrian Camp area. Of high priority is the planning for a lodge which is key to the future recreational development of the entire Winding Stair NRA. The total funding needed for Winding Stair is $726,000.

The third item I am requesting is funding for the Antlers Deer Park Preserve located in Antlers, Oklahoma. I have been working with the Committee for sometime to get this accomplished. In fact, Mr. Chairman, we had a colloquy last year on this subject at which time you agreed that funding unspent from another project could be utilized for this purpose. Unfortunately, the Director of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service did not share your enthusiasm. The people of Antlers had been under the impression that the prior Service Director had made a commitment and were prepared to move forward.

Mr. Chairman it is very important to me that we do what we promised these good people. They need $250,000 for the purpose of acquiring land and the associated development needs for a prescribed resident deer management preserve near Antlers and the Indian Nations Turnpike that could be managed through a cooperative agreement of the Service, an entity of the State of Oklahoma and the local community.

The Antlers Deer Park preserve is part of a comprehensive tourism and recreation effort that will interpret the Indian Nation's culture and way of life for the entire area.

The fourth priority is funding for a U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Oklahoma Fisheries Technology Transfer Center to be located either in conjunction with the Tishomingo National Fish Hatchery or the USDA-ARS proposed acquaculture center in Hughes County, Oklahoma. The Service and the USDA have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to promote cooperating with technology transfer to commercial fish farmers.

At the present time, the Service has no capability to provide assistance to Federal, State or private organizations in Oklahoma on fishery-related matters. As a result, the Service has a difficult time meeting its responsibilities in fish health inspections and diagnostic services for State and Federal hatcheries, cannot provide adequate fisheries management support to our National Wildlife Refuges, and cannot meet the requests for technical assistance from the growing acquaculture industry.

Currently, there are 140 fish farmers in production in Oklahoma. Many more farmers are interested in entering this potentially lucrative field. Attendance at recent acquaculture conferences in the state has jumped due to increased interest in this area. These new fish farmers (sport and food) need technical advise on all phases of fish culture as this new industry develops.

A fisheries center would provide technical assistance and state-of-the-art information on fisheries management and production to the fisheries community in Oklahoma and Texas. Potential services include:

- Fishery management services on National Wildlife Refuges and Indian lands.
- Routine fish health inspections and monitoring to Federal and State fish hatcheries and the acquaculture community.
- Emergency diagnostic services for disease and water quality problems.
- On-site advise on fish cultural techniques, water quality, broodstock selection, disease treatments, and other hatchery management considerations.
- Assistance in understanding and complying with laws pertaining to interstate transport, fish depredation by birds, hatchery effluent, etc.
- Specialized 1 to 5-day fish cultural training courses presented locally.
- On-site certification of sterile triploid grass carp to enable out-of-state sales.
- Information on new developments in fishery research, such as registration of new drugs/chemicals, new methods and equipment, etc.

The funding level of $310,000 would provide for a staff of four, annual operational costs, equipment costs, and would make a significant contribution to recreational fisheries and the development of Oklahoma's fledgling aquaculture industry.

Finally, I want to thank the Committee for all the past support for the Little River National Wildlife Refuge, and ask that the Committee include report language to encourage continued acquisition to complete the core acreage of the refuge. The Refuge is the Nation's third highest ranking bottomland hardwoods area in terms of acquisition and importance to waterfowl.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to discuss with you these most critical items to Southeastern Oklahomans.

House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
Congressman H. James Saxton (NJ-13th)
May 10, 1990

Thank you Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to testify today.

I am here to request that $500,000 be appropriated for the Pinelands small landowner hardship fund under the Land Acquisition and State Assistance Fund in the Interior budget. This fund is a 50-50 matching fund between the federal and state governments and it is crucial for a successful Federal-State experiment in lands management.

Briefly Mr. Chairman, the Pinelands National Reserve was established as an experiment in joint Federal-State lands management and conservation. It has largely been a success, and it is vital to a state with the densest population in the country. However, some inequities emerged as small landowners found themselves held hostage to land they continue to pay taxes on, but which they can neither develop nor sell.

In these years of budget constraint and the need to tighten our belt even further, I am comfortable coming before you and requesting these funds. It is a modest investment with substantial returns, and the state, which I have the honor of representing, has committed itself to upholding its end of a 50-50 relationship.

In closing Mr. Chairman, I would also like to express my support of the requests for acquisition funds made by my New Jersey colleagues, Bill Hughes and Frank Pallone. The funds they have requested for the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge and the inclusion of Reedy Creek into the Forsythe Wildlife Refuge are deeply important to the citizens of New Jersey, as well as its environment.

As I mentioned, New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the Union, yet it is one of the smallest. We have remarkable resources which, if properly protected, will sustain that environment through the generations. But right now, the scarce space is under severe pressure for development -- particularly the areas which line our coasts. I cannot emphasize how important these acquisitions, and the equity of the hardship fund for the Pinelands are in helping New Jersey balance the conflicts between the environment and the economy.

I thank you Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to answer any questions.

May 16, 1990

Statement of the Honorable William Lehman before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to be here today to express my support for the Everglades Buffer Strip in Broward County. This represents one of our last opportunities to add this valuable land and insure its protection. We need this buffer zone to maintain the quality and quantity of water to sustain the Biscayne Aquifer and Everglades Park.

I know that my colleagues, Congressman Larry Smith and Congressman Clay Shaw, will speak about the merits of this project in great detail, and I would like to associate myself with their remarks.

Thank you once again, Mr. Chairman.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

CONSTRUCTION FUNDING FOR
THE ROOSEVELT-VANDERBILT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

5/10/90

MR. CHAIRMAN, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT MY REQUEST TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR FUNDING OF RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOSEVELT-VANDERBILT HISTORIC SITE.

IT IS WITH THE UTMOST URGENCY THAT I MAKE THIS REQUEST TODAY AS THIS TREASURED LANDMARK HAS BEEN SLOWLY DETERIORATING FOR NEARLY A CENTURY. WITHOUT THE NECESSARY FUNDING TO BEGIN THE RESTORATION PROCESS, IT IS VERY POSSIBLE THAT WE WILL HAVE TO CLOSE THIS SITE TO THE PUBLIC FOR SAFETY REASONS AND CLOSE AND ABANDON THE PARK, WHICH IS CONTRARY TO CURRENT LEGISLATIVE MANDATES.

THE ENTIRE SITE CONTAINS 53 BUILDINGS AND IS MAINTAINED BY A STAFF OF 7 MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL. THE VANDERBILT MANSION ITSELF AVERAGES OVER 175,000 VISITORS A YEAR AND OVER 411,000 VISTORS FREQUENT THE ENTIRE GROUNDS ANNUALLY. WITH THIS KIND OF POPULARITY, IT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE THAT THIS SITE IS PROPERLY MAINTAINED.

MR. CHAIRMAN, $780,000 IN FY91 WOULD BEGIN THE ROAD TO RECOVERY FOR THE VANDERBILT MANSION. WHILE $3.7 MILLION IN FY91 WOULD REHABILITATE MAINTENANCE FACILITIES (SUCH AS ALARM SYSTEMS, LIGHTING PROTECTION FOR PARK STRUCTURES AND RESTORATION OF GROUNDS) THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE SITE.

IN CONCLUSION, IF WE CONTINUE TO LET THIS SITE DETERIORATE FURTHER IT WILL ONLY COST MORE IN THE FUTURE TO REPAIR. LIKE THE OLD SAYING GOES "YOU CAN PAY US NOW OR YOU CAN PAY US LATER." IT WOULD BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF EVEYONE INVOLVED TO BEGIN THE RESTORATION PROCESS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. WE CAN NOT AFFORD TO RISK THE SAFETY OF THE VISITORS OR RISK THE LOSS OF SUCH AN ELABORATE SITE.

THANK YOU.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

GRANT'S COTTAGE RESTORATION

5/10/90

MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS YEAR MARKS THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF GRANT'S COTTAGE.

ULYSSES S. GRANT WAS A BRILLIANT MILITARY MAN WHO SERVED AS THE FIRST FULL GENERAL OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE 18TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. SADLY, HE DIED OF THROAT CANCER IN 1885 WHILE FACING FINANCIAL RUIN.

IT IS THESE LAST DAYS OF HIS LIFE THAT I AM INTERESTED IN BRINGING TO YOUR ATTENTION. IN THESE LAST DAYS, ULYSSES S. GRANT MOVED WITH HIS FAMILY TO A COTTAGE LOCATED ON THE TOP OF MOUNT MCGREGOR JUST EIGHT MILES FROM SARATOGA TO WAGE HIS FINAL BATTLE. IT WAS DURING HIS STAY AT THIS COTTAGE THAT HE WROTE HIS FAMOUS MEMOIRS WHICH A CLOSE FRIEND, MARK TWAIN, PUBLISHED AFTER GRANT'S DEATH.

WHILE GRANT'S COTTAGE DOES NOT MEET THE CRITERIA TO BECOME A NATIONAL LANDMARK, I FEEL IT MERITS FEDERAL ASSISTANCE. THE COTTAGE WAS OPENED TO VISITORS IN 1890 AND WAS RECENTLY CLOSED DUE TO BUDGET CONSTRAINTS IN NEW YORK STATE. BUT EVER SINCE THE COTTAGE WAS CLOSED, EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO FIND A WAY TO HAVE IT REOPENED TO THE PUBLIC. IT WOULD TAKE ONLY $50,000 IN FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE FRIENDS OF GRANT'S COTTAGE TO TURN THIS SITUATION AROUND. WE CAN'T AFFORD TO LOSE THIS VALUABLE PIECE OF HISTORY. I WOULD LIKE YOUR SUPPORT OF THIS REQUEST SO THAT FUTURE GENERATIONS CAN SHARE IN THE HISTORY OF THIS GREAT NATION.

THANK YOU.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

THOMAS COLE HOUSE - NATIONAL THEME STUDY

5/10/90

MR. CHAIRMAN, A THEME STUDY IS CURRENTLY BEING CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION TO BE USED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TO ASSESS THE NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SITES ASSOCIATED WITH GREAT AMERICAN PAINTERS.

THE STUDY WILL IDENTIFY THOSE ARTISTS HOMES WHICH MIGHT BE ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM. IT WILL SURVEY THE CURRENT CONDITION AND STATUS OF THESE SITES AND GATHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO EACH SITE'S INTEGRITY, OWNERSHIP, LEVEL OF LOCAL INTEREST AND SPECIAL FEATURES. THE STUDY WILL INCLUDE ESSAYS ON IMPORTANT THEMES IN AMERICAN PAINTING. ALSO, CASE STUDIES WILL BE DEVELOPED IN ORDER TO ILLUSTRATE HOW BEST TO INTERPRET THESE THEMES AND ESTABLISH THE CRITERIA FOR FURTHER PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE SYSTEM.

IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT THE STUDY WILL COST AROUND $140,000. IT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTIMATED THAT UP TO $100,000 OF THAT WILL BE PROVIDED THROUGH PRIVATE DONATIONS. HOWEVER, THAT STILL LEAVE THE NPCA SHORT ABOUT $40,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I HAVE AN INTEREST IN SEEING THE COMPLETION OF THIS STUDY AS IT INCLUDES A SITE WHICH I AND MANY OTHERS FEEL IS MORE THAN WORTHY OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC DESIGNATION, IT IS THE THOMAS COLE HOUSE.

IT IS HIGH TIME WE REPRESENT AMERICAN CULTURE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL AND THERE IS NO ONE MORE DESERVING OF THIS HONOR THAN THOMAS COLE. HE IS THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN ART, NOT ONLY FOR THE ORIGINALITY OF HIS VISION, BUT ALSO FOR HIS CAPACITY TO INSPIRE A GENERATION OF PAINTERS TO CREATE THE FIRST TRULY AMERICAN ART EXPRESSION, THE HUDSON RIVER SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE PAINTING.

IT IS MY SINCERE HOPE THAT UPON THE COMPLETION OF THE AMERICAN ARTISTIC THEME STUDY, THE THOMAS COLE HOUSE AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT ARTISITIC SITES AROUND THE UNTIED STATES WILL RECEIVE THE DESIGNATION THEY ARE DUE. BUT THIS WILL ONLY BE POSSIBLE IF THE NPCA RECEIVES FEDERAL ASSISTANCE ($40,000) NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE STUDY. I APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE IN THIS MATTER. THANK YOU.

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